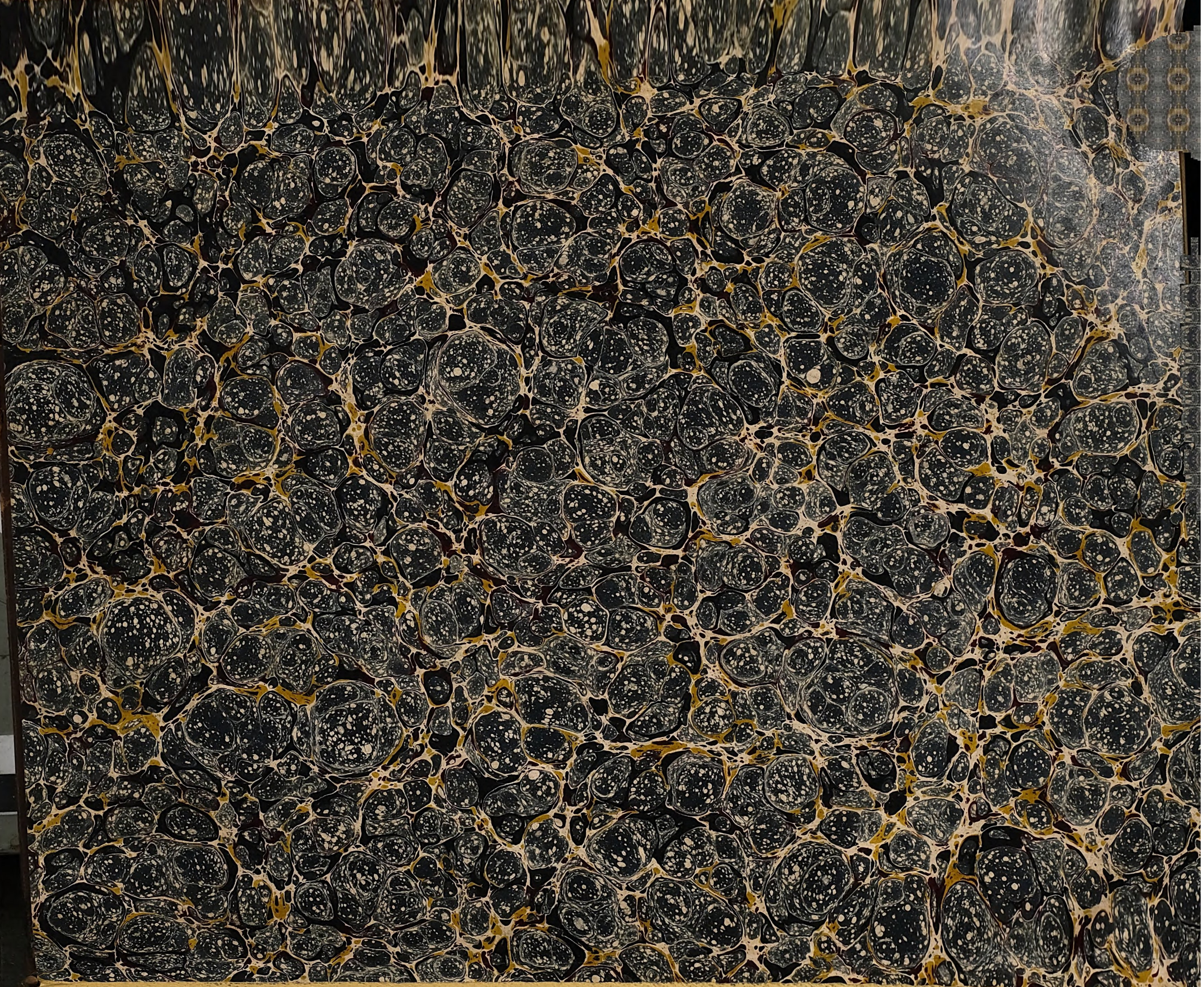


Gordon.

J. cr.
9.
35.

THE

STATE

OF THE

PRISONS

IN

ENGLAND AND WALES,

WITH

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS,

AND AN ACCOUNT OF SOME

FOREIGN PRISONS AND HOSPITALS.

By JOHN HOWARD, F.R.S.

Ah little think the gay ----------
Whom pleasure, power, and affluence surround,
How many pine in want, and dungeon-glooms;
Shut from the common air.

THOMSON.

THE FOURTH EDITION.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. JOHNSON, C. DILLY, AND T. CADELL.

M DCC XCII.

TO

THE HONOURABLE

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

IN GRATITUDE

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT

GIVEN

BY THEIR

MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,

JOHN HOWARD.

Cardington,
Bedfordshire,
April 5th, 1777.

PARUM EST

COERCERE IMPROBOS

POENA

NISI PROBOS EFFICIAS

DISCIPLINA.

KÖNIGL BAYER. BIBLIOTHEK BAMBERG

TO

THE HONOURABLE

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

IN GRATITUDE

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT

WHICH THEY HAVE GIVEN

TO THE DESIGN,

AND

FOR THE HONOUR

THEY HAVE CONFERRED

ON THE AUTHOR,

THIS BOOK

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

BY THEIR

MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,

Cardington,
BEDFORDSHIRE,
April 5th, 1777.

JOHN HOWARD.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

CONTENTS

CONTENTS.

Page

INTRODUCTION - - - - 1.

SECT. I.

General View of Diſtreſs in Priſons - - - 4.

SECT. II.

Bad Cuſtoms in Priſons - - - - 12.

SECT. III.

Propoſed Improvements in the Structure and Management of Priſons 19.

SECT. IV.

An Account of Foreign Priſons and Hoſpitals - - 44.

SECT. V.

Priſoners of War in England, &c. - - - 184.

SECT. VI.

Scotch and Iriſh Priſons - - - - 195.

SECT. VII.

A particular Account of Engliſh Priſons - - 210.

Hulks on the Thames - - - - 465.

Remarks on the Gaol-Fever - - - 467.

Concluſion - - - - - 469.

Tables - - - - - 470.

INTRODUCTION.

THE diſtreſs of priſoners, of which there are few who have not ſome imperfect idea, came more immediately under my notice when I was ſheriff of the county of *Bedford* *; and the circumſtance which excited me to activity in their behalf was, the ſeeing, ſome—who by the verdict of juries were declared *not guilty*; ſome—on whom the grand jury did not find ſuch an appearance of guilt as ſubjected them to trial; and ſome—whoſe proſecutors did not appear againſt them;—after having been confined for months, dragged back to gaol, and locked up again till they ſhould pay *ſundry fees* to the gaoler, the clerk of aſſize, &c.

In order to redreſs this hardſhip, I applied to the juſtices of the county for a ſalary to the *gaoler* in lieu of *his* fees. The bench were properly affected with the grievance, and willing to grant the relief deſired: but they wanted a precedent for charging the county with the expence. I therefore rode into ſeveral neighbouring counties in ſearch of one; but I ſoon learned that the ſame injuſtice was practiſed in them; and looking into the priſons, I beheld ſcenes of calamity, which I grew daily more and more anxious to alleviate. In order therefore to gain a more perfect knowledge of the particulars and extent of it, by various and accurate obſervation, I viſited moſt of the *county gaols* in England.

Seeing in two or three of them ſome poor creatures whoſe aſpect was ſingularly deplorable, and aſking the cauſe of it, the anſwer was, "they were lately brought from the *bridewells*." This ſtarted a freſh ſubject of inquiry. I reſolved to inſpect the bridewells: and for that purpoſe travelled again into the counties where I had been; and, indeed, into all the reſt; examining *houſes of correction*, *city* and *town gaols*. I beheld in many of them, as well as in the *county gaols*, a complication of diſtreſs;

* In 1773.

but my attention was principally fixed by the *gaol-fever* and the *ſmall-pox*, which I ſaw prevailing to the deſtruction of multitudes, not only of *felons* in their dungeons, but of *debtors* alſo.

The gaol-fever is no new ſubject of complaint. *Stow*, in his *Survey*, mentions *, that "in the year 1414, the gaolers of Newgate and Ludgate dyed, and priſoners in Newgate to the number of ſixty-four." And ſpeaking of the King's Bench priſon †, ſays, that in the ſix years preceding the year 1579, one hundred priſoners died there: and twelve between Michaelmas and March of the laſt mentioned year, "through a certain contagion called *the ſickneſs of the houſe*;" and I ſhall preſently have occaſion, among the fatal effects of this diſtemper propagated from priſons, and infecting many abroad, to mention another *ancient* inſtance of that ſort alſo. Theſe effects are now ſo notorious, that what terrifies moſt of us from looking into priſons, is the gaol-diſtemper ſo frequent in them.

Upon this ſubject I was examined in the Houſe of Commons in March 1774: when I had the *honour* of their thanks. Soon after that, Mr. *Popham*, member for Taunton, repeated the humane attempt which had miſcarried a few years before; and brought in a bill for the relief of priſoners who ſhould be acquitted—reſpecting their *fees*; and another bill for preſerving the *health* of priſoners, and preventing the gaol-diſtemper. They both paſſed, that ſeſſions: theſe two acts I had printed in a different character, and ſent them to the keeper of every county gaol in England. By thoſe acts, the tear was wiped from many an eye; and the legiſlature had for them "*the bleſſing of many that were ready to periſh.*"

The great honour done me by the Houſe has excited the curioſity of ſome to inquire what facts I had collected. This is one reaſon of the preſent publication: but it is not the only, nor yet the principal one. There are ſtill remaining, many diſorders that ought to be rectified: priſoners ſuffer great hardſhips, from which I am deſirous that they ſhould be ſet free: the *gaol-fever* is not, as I am perſuaded it may be, totally eradicated. Theſe are my motives for printing this book. I think it will ſhew plainly, that much is yet to be done for the regulation of priſons; and I am not without hope, that the legiſlature will finiſh what was ſo laudably begun.

I was called to the firſt part of my taſk by my office as ſheriff. To the purſuit of it I was prompted by the ſorrows of the ſufferers, and love to my country. The work grew upon me inſenſibly. I could not enjoy my eaſe and leiſure in the neglect of an opportunity offered me by Providence of attempting the relief of the miſerable. The attention of parliament to the ſubject, led me to conclude that ſome additional labour would not be loſt; and I extended my plan. The difficulty I found in ſearching out evidence of fraud and cruelty in various articles, together with other real ſources of diſtreſs, obliged me to repeat my viſits, and travel over the kingdom more than once: and after all, I ſuſpect that many frauds have been concealed from me; and

* Vol. I. *p.* 19. † Vol. II. *p.* 18.

that

that ſometimes the intereſt of my informants prevailed over their veracity. Beſides, as I had in my firſt journies gathered, from facts and experience, proofs of the miſchievous effects of the want of cleanlineſs and freſh air, I had in my latter viſits theſe ſtrong arguments to enforce my perſuaſions; and, in conſequence, ſome gaolers grew at laſt more mindful and complying, for the ſake, not only of their priſoners, but of themſelves and their own families.

It was not, I own, without ſome apprehenſions of danger, that I *firſt* viſited the priſons; and I guarded myſelf by ſmelling to vinegar, while I was in thoſe places, and changing my apparel afterwards. This I did conſtantly and carefully when I began; but by degrees I grew leſs attentive to theſe precautions, and have long ſince entirely omitted them*. On account of the alteration made by the act *for preſerving the health of priſoners*, one may now look into many a priſon without gaining an idea of the condition it was in a few years ago. I wiſh the reformation to be not for the preſent only, but laſting. If the motive for amendment has any where been merely temporary, there is no doubt but the effect will ceaſe with the cauſe: thoſe who from ſuch inducement have obeyed, will in future follow the example of others who have diſregarded the law; and priſons that have been amended, will relapſe into their former ſtate.

As to what is ſtill wrong, I ſet down matter of fact without amplification; which would in the end rather impede than promote the object of my wiſhes; that is, the correction of what is really amiſs.

The journies were not undertaken for the traveller's amuſement; and the collections are not publiſhed for general entertainment; but for the peruſal of thoſe who have it in their power to give redreſs to the ſufferers.

The writer begs his reader to excuſe the frequent egotiſms; which he did not know how to avoid, without uſing circumlocutions that might have been more diſguſting.

* I have been frequently aſked what precautions I uſe, to preſerve myſelf from infection in the priſons and hoſpitals which I viſit. I here anſwer, next to the *free goodneſs* and *mercy* of the *Author of my being*, temperance and cleanlineſs are my preſervatives. Truſting in *Divine Providence*, and believing myſelf in the way of my duty, I viſit the moſt noxious cells; and while thus employed, "*I fear no evil.*"—I never enter an hoſpital or priſon before breakfaſt, and in an offenſive room I ſeldom draw my breath deeply.

SECTION I.

GENERAL VIEW OF DISTRESS IN PRISONS.

THERE are priſons, into which whoever looks will, at firſt ſight of the people confined, be convinced, that there is ſome great error in the management of them: their ſallow meagre countenances declare, without words, that they are very miſerable. Many who went in healthy, are in a few months changed to emaciated dejected objects. Some are ſeen pining under diſeaſes, "*ſick, and in priſon*;" expiring on the floors, in loathſome cells, of peſtilential fevers, and the confluent ſmall-pox: victims, I muſt not ſay to the cruelty, but I will ſay to the inattention, of ſheriffs, and gentlemen in the commiſſion of the peace.

The cauſe of this diſtreſs is, that many priſons are ſcantily ſupplied, and ſome almoſt totally deſtitute of the neceſſaries of life.

FOOD. There are ſeveral *bridewells* (to begin with them) in which priſoners have no allowance of *Food* at all. In ſome, the keeper farms what little is allowed them: and where he engages to ſupply each priſoner with one or two pennyworth of bread a day, I have known this ſhrunk to half, ſometimes leſs than half the quantity, cut or broken from his own loaf.

It will perhaps be aſked, does not their work maintain them? for every one knows that thoſe offenders are committed to *hard labour*. The anſwer to that queſtion, though true, will hardly be believed. There are few bridewells in which any work is done, or can be done. The priſoners have neither tools, nor materials of any kind: but ſpend their time in ſloth, profaneneſs and debauchery, to a degree which, in ſome of thoſe houſes that I have ſeen, is extremely ſhocking.

Some keepers of theſe houſes, who have repreſented to the magiſtrates the wants of their priſoners, and deſired for them neceſſary food, have been ſilenced with theſe inconſiderate words, *Let them work or ſtarve.* When thoſe gentlemen know the former is impoſſible, do they not by that thoughtleſs ſentence, inevitably doom poor creatures to the latter?

I have

I have aſked ſome keepers, ſince the late act for preſerving the health of priſoners, why no care is taken of their ſick: and have been anſwered, that the magiſtrates tell them *the act does not extend to bridewells* *.

In conſequence of this, at the quarter ſeſſions you ſee priſoners, covered (hardly covered) with rags; almoſt famiſhed; and ſick of diſeaſes, which the diſcharged ſpread where they go; and with which thoſe who are ſent to the county-gaols infect theſe priſons.

The ſame complaint, *want of food*, is to be found in many *county gaols*. In above half theſe, debtors have no bread; although it is granted to the highwayman, the houſe-breaker, and the murderer: and medical aſſiſtance, which is provided for the latter, is withheld from the former. In many of theſe gaols, debtors who would work are not permitted to have any tools, leſt they ſhould furniſh felons with them for eſcape or other miſchief. I have often ſeen theſe priſoners eating their water-ſoup (bread boiled in mere water) and heard them ſay, "We are locked up and almoſt ſtarved to death."

As to the relief provided for debtors by the benevolent act, 32d of *George* II. (commonly called the lords act, becauſe it originated in their houſe) I did not find in all England and Wales (except the counties of Middleſex and Surrey) *twelve debtors* who had obtained from their creditors the four-pence a day, to which they had a right by that act. The means of procuring it were out of their reach. In one of my journies I found near ſix hundred priſoners, whoſe debts were under twenty pounds each: ſome of them did not owe above three or four pounds: and the expence of ſueing for the aliment is in many places equal to the ſmall debts; for which ſome of theſe priſoners had been confined ſeveral months.

At Carliſle but one debtor of the forty-nine whom I ſaw there in 1774, had obtained his groats: and the gaoler told me, that during the time he had held that office, which was fourteen years, no more than four or five had received it; and that they were ſoon diſcharged by their creditors neglecting to pay it. No one debtor had the aliment in York caſtle, Devon, Cheſhire, Kent, and many other counties. The truth is, ſome debtors are the moſt pitiable objects in our gaols.

To their wanting neceſſary food, I muſt add not only the demands of gaolers, &c. for fees; but alſo the extortion of bailiffs. Theſe detain in their houſes, (properly enough denominated *ſpunging-houſes*) at an enormous expence, priſoners who have money. I know there is a legal proviſion againſt this oppreſſion; but the mode of obtaining redreſs (like that of recovering the groats) is attended with difficulty: and the abuſe continues. The rapine of theſe extortioners needs ſome more effectual and

* If the late act does not include bridewells, it is required, by an act 7th James I. Cap. IV. that "the "maſters and governors of—houſes of correction ſhall have ſome fit allowance—for the relieving of ſuch as "ſhall happen to be weak and ſick in their cuſtody."

eaſy

eaſy check: no bailiff ſhould be ſuffered to keep a public houſe; the miſchiefs occaſioned by their ſo doing, are complained of in many parts of the kingdom *.

Here I beg leave to mention the hard caſe of priſoners confined on exchequer proceſſes; and thoſe from the eccleſiaſtical courts: the latter are excluded from the privilege of bail; and the former, generally, from the benefit of inſolvent acts.

Felons have in ſome gaols two pennyworth of bread a day; in ſome three halfpennyworth; in ſome a pennyworth; in ſome none: the particulars will be ſeen hereafter in their proper places. I often weighed the bread in different priſons, and found the penny loaf ſeven ounces and a half to eight ounces, the other loaves in proportion. It is probable that when this allowance was fixed by its value, near double the quantity that the money will now purchaſe, might be bought for it †: yet the allowance continues unaltered: and it is not uncommon to ſee the whole purchaſe, eſpecially of the ſmaller ſums, eaten at breakfaſt; which is ſometimes the caſe when they receive their pittance but once in two days: and then on the following day they muſt faſt.

This allowance being ſo far ſhort of the cravings of nature, and in ſome priſons leſſened by farming to the gaoler, many criminals are half ſtarved: ſuch of them as at their commitment were in health, come out almoſt famiſhed, ſcarce able to move, and for weeks incapable of any labour.

WATER. Many priſons have *no Water*. This defect is frequent in bridewells, and town gaols. In the felons courts of ſome county-gaols there is no water: in ſome places where there is water, priſoners are always locked up within doors, and have no more than the keeper or his ſervants think fit to bring them: in one place they were limited to three pints a day each: a ſcanty proviſion for drink and cleanlineſs!

AIR. And as to *Air*, which is no leſs neceſſary than either of the two preceding articles, and given us by Providence quite *gratis*, without any care or labour of our own; yet, as if the bounteous goodneſs of Heaven excited our envy, methods are contrived to rob priſoners of this *genuine cordial of life*, as Dr. *Hales* very properly calls it: I mean by preventing that circulation and change of the ſalutiferous fluid, without which animals cannot live and thrive. It is well known that air which has performed its office in the lungs, is feculent and noxious. Writers upon the ſubject ſhew, that a hogſhead of air will laſt a man only an hour: but thoſe who do not chooſe to conſult

* By the ſtatute 32d George II. it is enacted, that "No ſheriff, bailiff, &c —ſhall convey any perſon "arreſted—to any public victualling or other drinking-houſe—without the conſent of the perſon ſo arreſted." Now if the bailiff himſelf keeps a public houſe, this ſeems to preclude the debtor's choice; he muſt go to a public houſe, or directly to gaol.

† In 1557, a penny loaf of wheat bread weighed twenty-ſix ounces. In 1782, the weight of a *twopenny* white loaf, at *London*, was eighteen ounces; at *Edinburgh*, nineteen ounces and a half; at *Dublin*, ſixteen ounces; in September 1783, at *London*, one pound three ounces; and the 4th of Auguſt 1783, in *Dublin*, only eleven ounces three drachms.

philoſophers,

philoſophers, may judge from a notorious fact. In 1756, at *Calcutta* in *Bengal*, out of a hundred and ſeventy perſons who were confined in a hole there one night, a hundred and fifty-four were taken out dead. The few ſurvivors aſcribed the mortality to their want of freſh air; and called the place *Hell in miniature*.

Air which has been breathed, is made poiſonous to a more intenſe degree, by the effluvia from the ſick, and what elſe in priſons is offenſive. My reader will judge of its malignity, when I aſſure him, that my clothes were in my *firſt* journies ſo offenſive, that in a poſt-chaiſe I could not bear the windows drawn up; and was therefore obliged to travel commonly on horſeback. The leaves of my memorandum-book were often ſo tainted, that I could not uſe it till after ſpreading it an hour or two before the fire: and even my antidote, a vial of vinegar, has, after uſing it in a few priſons, become intolerably diſagreeable. I did not wonder that in thoſe journies many gaolers made excuſes; and did not go with me into the felons wards.

I learn from a letter to Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, printed in 1771, page 11, that "Dr. "*Hales*, Sir *John Pringle*, and others have obſerved, that air, corrupted and putrefied, "is of ſuch a ſubtile and powerful nature, as to rot and diſſolve heart of oak; and that "the walls of buildings have been impregnated with this poiſonous matter for years "together *."

From hence any one may judge of the probability there is againſt the health, and life, of priſoners crowded in cloſe rooms, cells, and ſubterraneous dungeons, for fourteen or fifteen hours out of the four-and-twenty. In ſome of thoſe caverns the floor is very damp: in others there is ſometimes an inch or two of water: and the ſtraw, or bedding, is laid on ſuch floors; ſeldom on barrack-bedſteads. Where priſoners are not kept in under-ground cells, they are often confined to their rooms, becauſe there is no court belonging to the priſon, which is the caſe in many city and town gaols: or becauſe the walls round the yard are ruinous, or too low for ſafety: or becauſe the gaoler has the ground for his own uſe. Priſoners confined in this manner, are generally unhealthy. Some gaols have no *Sewers* or vaults; and in thoſe that have, if they be not properly attended to, they are, even to a viſitant, offenſive beyond expreſſion: how noxious then to people conſtantly confined in thoſe priſons †!

SEWERS.

One cauſe why the rooms in ſome priſons are ſo cloſe, is the window-tax which

* See alſo the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, Vol. XLVIII. Part I. *page* 42.

† An act made in Ireland the 3d year of his preſent Majeſty, for better preventing the ſeverities, &c." has the following clauſe: "Whereas many infectious diſorders are daily produced by the confinement of "numbers in cloſe priſons, whereunto there is no back-yard adjoining, and the lives of his Majeſty's ſub-"jects are endangered by the bringing of priſoners into public ſtreets for air; be it enacted—that every "grand jury at the aſſizes or quarter ſeſſions—may be enabled, and they are hereby required and directed, "to contract either by leaſe, or to purchaſe a piece of ground next adjoining the gaol, or as near as con-"veniently can be had thereto, and cauſe to be erected neceſſary houſes, and a wall ſufficient for the ſecurity "of the ſaid priſoners."

the gaolers have to pay: this tempts them to ſtop the windows, and ſtifle their priſoners *.

BEDDING. In many gaols, and in moſt bridewells, there is no allowance of *Bedding* or *ſtraw* for priſoners to ſleep on; and if by any means they get a little, it is not changed for months together, ſo that it is offenſive and almoſt worn to duſt. Some lie upon rags, others upon the bare floors. When I have complained of this to the keepers, their juſtification has been, "The county allows no ſtraw; the priſoners have none but at my coſt."

MORALS. The evils mentioned hitherto affect the *health* and *life* of priſoners. I have now to complain of what is pernicious to their MORALS; and that is, the confining all ſorts of priſoners together: debtors and felons, men and women, the young beginner and the old offender; and with all theſe, in ſome counties, ſuch as are guilty of miſdemeanors only; who ſhould have been committed to bridewell to be corrected, by diligence and labour; but for want of food, and the means of procuring it in thoſe priſons, are in pity ſent to ſuch county gaols as afford theſe offenders priſon-allowance.

Few priſons ſeparate men and women in the day-time. In ſome counties the gaol is alſo the bridewell: in others thoſe priſons are contiguous, and the court-yard common. There the petty offender is committed for inſtruction to the moſt profligate. In ſome gaols you ſee (and who can ſee it without ſorrow) boys of twelve or fourteen eagerly liſtening to the ſtories told by practiſed and experienced criminals, of their adventures, ſucceſſes, ſtratagems, and eſcapes.

LUNATICS. I muſt here add, that in ſome few gaols are confined idiots and *Lunatics*. Theſe ſerve for ſport to idle viſitants at aſſizes, and other times of general reſort. Many of the bridewells are crowded and offenſive, becauſe the rooms which were deſigned for priſoners are occupied by the inſane †. Where theſe are not kept ſeparate, they diſturb and terrify other priſoners. No care is taken of them, although it is probable that by medicines, and proper regimen, ſome of them might be reſtored to their ſenſes, and to uſefulneſs in life.

GAOL-FEVER. I am ready to think, that none who give credit to what is contained in the foregoing pages, will wonder at the havock made by the *Gaol-fever*. From my own obſervations in 1773, 1774 and 1775, I was fully convinced that many more priſoners were deſtroyed by it, than were put to death by all the public executions in the

* This is alſo the caſe in many work-houſes and farm-houſes, where the poor and the labourer are lodged in rooms that have no light, nor freſh air: which may be the cauſe of our peaſants not having the healthy ruddy complexions one uſed to ſee ſo common twenty or thirty years ago. The difference has often ſtruck me in my various journies.

† See Iriſh Act, the 3d of George III. p. 478. where ſuch perſons are required to be kept ſeparate.

kingdom *. This frequent effect of confinement in priſon ſeems generally underſtood, and ſhews how full of emphatical meaning is the curſe of a ſevere creditor, who pronounces his debtor's doom to *rot in gaol*. I believe I have learned the full import of this ſentence, from the vaſt numbers who, to my certain knowledge, and ſome of them before my eyes, have periſhed by the gaol-fever.

But the miſchief is not confined to priſons. Not to mention now the number of *ſailors*, and of *families* in America, that have been infected by tranſports;—multitudes caught the diſtemper by going to their relatives and acquaintance in the gaols: many others from priſoners diſcharged; and not a few in the courts of judicature.

In *Baker's Chronicle, page* 353, that hiſtorian mentioning the aſſize held in Oxford caſtle 1577 (called from its fatal conſequence the *black aſſize)* informs us, that "all who "were preſent died within forty hours: the lord chief baron, the ſheriff, and about three "hundred more." Lord chancellor *Bacon* aſcribes this to a diſeaſe brought into court by the priſoners; and Dr. *Mead* is of the ſame opinion.

The firſt of theſe two authors, Lord *Bacon*, obſerves, that "the moſt pernicious "infection next the plague, is the ſmell of a jail; when the priſoners have been long "and cloſe and naſtily kept: whereof *we have had, in our time, experience twice or thrice;* "when both the judges that ſat upon the jail, and numbers of thoſe who attended the "buſineſs, or were preſent, ſickened and died †."

At the Lent aſſize in Taunton, 1730, ſome priſoners who were brought thither from Ivelcheſter gaol, infected the court; and lord chief baron *Pengelly*; Sir *James Sheppard*, ſergeant; *John Pigot*, Eſq. ſheriff, and ſome hundreds beſides, died of the gaol-diſtemper. At Axminſter, a little town in Devonſhire, a priſoner diſcharged from Exeter gaol in 1755, infected his family with that diſeaſe; of which two of them died; and many others in that town afterwards.—The numbers that were carried off by the ſame malady in London in 1750, two judges, the lord mayor, one

* I have in my poſſeſſion a large copper-plate, firſt publiſhed in 1772, by Sir *Stephen Theodore Janſſen*, ſhewing the number of malefactors executed in London for the twenty-three preceding years; and the crimes for which they ſuffered. I will give an abridgment of it in a table at the end of the book. In it will be ſeen, that the total number of executions in London for thoſe twenty-three years, was 678; the annual average is between 29 and 30. I leave to others the diſcuſſion of the queſtions, whether thoſe executions were too numerous? whether all the crimes for which they were inflicted, were deſerving of death? An ingenious writer, Mr. *Eden, Principles of Penal Law, page* 306, obſerves that "the accumulation "of ſanguinary laws is the worſt diſtemper of a ſtate. Let it not be ſuppoſed, that the extirpation of "mankind is the chief object of legiſlation."—And it may be left to any one to judge, whether, including debtors and petty offenders, the number of thoſe that died in the ſeveral London priſons of the gaol-fever, does not exceed the number of thoſe that were executed annually during that time. I have not the number of executions in all the counties, but am well aſſured it falls ſtill much ſhorter of the number that periſhed in priſons.

† Natural Hiſtory, Exp. 914. See alſo *Plot*'s Hiſtory of Oxfordſhire, *p.* 25.

alderman, and many of inferior rank, are too well known to need the mentioning farther particulars.

Sir *John Pringle* obſerves, that " jails have often been the cauſe of malignant fevers;" and he informs us, that in the late rebellion in Scotland, above two hundred men of one regiment were infected with the jail-fever, by ſome deſerters brought from priſons in England *.

Dr. *Lind*, phyſician to the royal hoſpital at Haſlar, near Portſmouth, ſhewed me in one of the wards a number of ſailors ill of the gaol-fever, brought on board their ſhip by a man who had been diſcharged from a priſon in London. The ſhip was laid up on the occaſion. That gentleman, in his *Eſſay on the Health of Seamen*, aſſerts, that " The ſource of infection to our armies and fleets are undoubtedly the jails; we can " often trace the importers of it directly from them.—It often proves fatal in im- " preſſing men on the haſty equipment of a fleet †.—The firſt Engliſh fleet ſent laſt war " to America, loſt by it above two thouſand men." In another place he aſſures us, that " the ſeeds of infection were carried from the guard-ſhips into our ſquadrons—and " the mortality, thence occaſioned, was greater than by all other diſeaſes or means of death put together ‡."

It were eaſy to multiply inſtances of this miſchief; but thoſe which have been mentioned are, I preſume, ſufficient to ſhew, even if no mercy were due to priſoners, that the gaol-diſtemper is a *national concern* of no ſmall importance.

VICIOUS EXAMPLES.

The general prevalence and ſpread of wickedneſs in priſons, and abroad by the diſcharged priſoners, will now be as eaſily accounted for, as the propagation of diſeaſe. It is often ſaid, " A priſon pays no debts;" I am ſure it may be added, that a priſon mends no morals. Sir *John Fielding* obſerves, that " a criminal diſcharged— " generally by the next ſeſſions, after the execution of his comrades, becomes the " head of a gang of his own raiſing:"—improved, no doubt, in ſkill by the company he kept in gaol. And petty offenders who are committed to bridewell for a year or two, and ſpend that time, not in hard labour, but in idleneſs and wicked company, or are ſent for that time to county gaols, generally grow deſperate, and come out fitted for the perpetration of any villany.—Half the robberies committed in and about London, are planned in the priſons, by that dreadful aſſemblage of criminals, and the number of idle people who viſit them.—How contrary this to the intention of our laws with regard to petty offenders; which certainly is to correct and reform them! Inſtead of which, their confinement doth notoriouſly promote and increaſe the very vices it was deſigned to ſuppreſs. Multitudes of young creatures, committed for ſome trifling offence, are totally ruined there. I make no ſcruple to affirm, that if it were the wiſh and aim of magiſtrates to effect the deſtruction, preſent and future, of young delinquents, they could not de-

* Obſervations on the Diſeaſes of the Army, *pages* 47, 296. † *Page* 307. ‡ *Page* 5.

viſe

vise a more effectual method, than to confine them so long in our prisons, those seats and seminaries (as they have been very properly called) of idleness and every vice.

Shall these irregularities, the sources of misery, disease, and wickedness, be endured in a nation celebrated for good sense and humanity; and who from these principles, do treat one sort of prisoners with tenderness and generosity? I mean prisoners of war. These have provision in plenty; some to spare and sell to the soldiers on guard *; we frequently saw their stated allowance hung up for their inspection. Some prisons have large areas for them to walk in; and at night every man had a hammock to himself. It is the fartheſt thing in the world from my wish to deprive captives of any one of these benefits—I am only desirous of seeing the same humanity shewn to our own countrymen in distress: so that a consistent and uniform practice may prove our benevolence to be a firm and steady principle; and that those who are censorious may find no occasion for ascribing our kind usage of foreigners to a less amiable motive.

Here it will be said, prisoners of war are not felons, nor yet debtors; and government is sometimes, at the end of a war, reimbursed the expence of maintaining them. This latter I believe is fact; and the former is true without dispute: we do not look upon foreign enemies, nor they upon us †, as either debtors or felons: we cut one another to pieces in battle, but when that is over we grow cool and compassionate. I grant there is a material difference in the circumstances of foreign and domestic

* I am now speaking of the practice of the war before last. The daily allowance, to six prisoners was, nine pounds of bread—four pounds and a half of beef—three pints of pease, four days in a week—six quarts of beer.—On Friday they had not the beef; but a pound and a half of butter instead of it.—On board the men of war, indeed, they were upon short allowance.

† I must not be understood here to mean a compliment to the French. How they then treated English prisoners of war, I knew by experience in 1756; when a Lisbon packet (the Hanover) in which I went passenger, in order to make the tour of Portugal, was taken by a French privateer. Before we reached Brest, I suffered the extremity of thirst, not having for above forty hours one drop of water; nor hardly a morsel of food. In the castle at Brest, I lay six nights upon straw: and observing how cruelly my countrymen were used there, and at Morlaix, whither I was carried next; during the two months I was at Carhaix upon parole, I corresponded with the English prisoners at Brest, Morlaix, and Dinnan: at the last of those towns were several of our ship's crew, and my servant. I had sufficient evidence of their being treated with such barbarity, that many hundreds had perished; and that thirty-six were buried in a hole at Dinnan in one day. When I came to England, still on parole, I made known to the commissioners of sick and wounded seamen, the sundry particulars: which gained their attention, and thanks. Remonstrance was made to the French court: our sailors had redress: and those that were in the three prisons mentioned above, were brought home in the first cartel-ships.—A *Lady* from Ireland, who married in France, had bequeathed in trust with the magistrates of St. Malo's, sundry charities; one of which was a penny a day to every English prisoner of war in Dinnan. This was duly paid; and saved the lives of many brave and useful men.—Perhaps, what I *suffered* on this occasion, increased my sympathy with the unhappy people, whose case is the subject of this book.

priſoners, but there is none in their nature. Debtors and felons, as well as hoſtile foreigners, are *men*, and by men they ought to be treated as men.

Thoſe gentlemen who, when they are told of the miſery which our priſoners ſuffer, content themſelves with ſaying, *Let them take care to keep out*, prefaced perhaps, with an angry prayer; ſeem not duly ſenſible of the favour of Providence which diſtinguiſhes them from the ſufferers: they do not remember that we are required to imitate our gracious Heavenly Parent, who is *kind to the unthankful, and to the evil:* they alſo forget the viciſſitudes of human affairs; the unexpected changes to which all men are liable: and that thoſe whoſe circumſtances are affluent, may in time be reduced to indigence, and become debtors and priſoners. And as to criminality, it is poſſible, that a man who has often ſhuddered at hearing the account of a murder, may on a ſudden temptation commit that very crime. *Let him that thinks he ſtandeth take heed leſt he fall*, and commiſerate thoſe that are fallen.

But it may be ſaid, enough of the declamatory kind has been written by others. Much, it is true, has been written: and I beg leave to tranſcribe almoſt verbatim a few lines from a celebrated author, which may be thought to come under that deſcription. After repreſenting the ſufferings of priſoners, he goes on to this purpoſe, "The "miſery ſuffered in gaols is not half their evil; they are filled with every ſort of cor- "ruption that poverty and wickedneſs can generate: with all the ſhameleſs and profli- "gate enormities that can be produced by the impudence of ignominy, the rage of "want, and the malignity of deſpair. In a priſon the check of the public eye is re- "moved; and the power of the law is ſpent. There are few fears, there are no bluſhes. "The lewd inflame the more modeſt; the audacious harden the timid. Every one "fortifies himſelf as he can againſt his own remaining ſenſibility; endeavouring to "practiſe on others the arts that are practiſed on himſelf; and to gain the applauſe of "his worſt aſſociates by imitating their manners."

Beſides the grievances already mentioned; there are ſeveral *bad cuſtoms* in gaols, and relating to them, which aggravate the diſtreſs of priſoners. I ſhall enumerate theſe diſtinctly, yet conciſely.

SECTION II.

BAD CUSTOMS IN PRISONS.

GARNISH. A CRUEL cuſtom obtains in moſt of our gaols, which is that of the priſoners demanding of a new comer *Garniſh*, footing, or (as it is called in ſome London gaols) chummage. "Pay or ſtrip," are the fatal words. I ſay *fatal*, for they are ſo to ſome; who having no money, are obliged to give up part of their ſcanty apparel; and

and then if they have no bedding or ſtraw to ſleep on, contract diſeaſes, which I have known to prove mortal *.

In many gaols, to the garniſh paid by the new comer, thoſe who were there before make an addition; and great part of the following night is often ſpent in riot and drunkenneſs. The gaoler or tapſter finding his account in this practice, generally anſwers queſtions concerning it with reluctance. Of the garniſh which I have ſet down to ſundry priſons, I had my information from priſoners who paid it. But I am aware that the ſum is ſometimes varied by ſets of ſucceeding priſoners, and the different circumſtances of a new comer. In ſome gaols, if a felon can pay the debtors garniſh (which is commonly more than that of the felons) he is entitled to partake of the garniſh paid afterwards by new-come debtors. In a few places, this demand has been lately waved; in two or three, ſtrictly prohibited by the magiſtrates.

Gaming in various forms is very frequent; cards, dice, ſkittles, miſſiſippi and porto-bello-tables, billiards, fives, tennis, &c. In the country the three firſt are moſt common; and eſpecially cards. There is ſcarce a county gaol but is furniſhed with them: and one can ſeldom go in without ſeeing priſoners at play. In London, all the ſorts that I have named were till lately in uſe. I am not an enemy to diverting exerciſe: yet the riot, brawling, and profaneneſs, that are the uſual conſequences of their play; the circumſtances of debtors gaming away the property of their creditors, which I know they have done in ſome priſons to a conſiderable amount; accompliſhing themſelves in the frauds of gamblers, who, if they be not themſelves priſoners, are ſure to haunt where gaming is practiſed; hindering their fellow-priſoners from walking in the courts while they play, of which inconvenience I have heard them complain: theſe ſeem to me cogent reaſons for prohibiting all kinds of gaming within the walls of a priſon. GAMING.

Loading priſoners with *heavy Irons*, which make their walking, and even lying down to ſleep, difficult and painful, is another cuſtom which I cannot but condemn. In ſome county gaols and even *bridewells* the *women* do not eſcape this ſeverity: but in London they do: and therefore it is not neceſſary in the country †. The practice muſt be mere tyranny: unleſs it proceed from avarice; which I rather ſuſpect; becauſe county gaolers do ſometimes grant diſpenſations, and indulge their priſoners, IRONS.

* "In the year 1730, Nicholas Bennet, Joſeph Robinſon, John Head and George Taverner, were in-
" dicted at the Old Bailey for robbing John Berriſford of two half-guineas, two ſixpences, and two half-
" pence, in New Priſon under the pretence of garniſh, which fact being plainly proved, they were all found
" guilty of an aſſault and robbery; and to deter others from the infamous and inhuman practice of taking
" the money, and if they had none, of ſtripping poor priſoners that were upon any account committed to
" priſon, ſo that often-times they have periſhed for want of cloathing and neceſſaries, they received ſentence
" of death." *Burton's New View of London, page* 468.

† Lord *Loughborough*, Lent aſſize 1782, at Thetford laid a fine of £20 on the gaoler of Norwich caſtle, for putting irons on a woman.

men as well as women, with what they call "the choice of irons," if they will pay for it.

The author of *A Letter to Sir Robert Ladbroke* on Priſons (particularly on Newgate, which was then to be rebuilt) cites in *page* 79, the opinion of Lord *Coke*, *Horn's Mirror of Juſtice*, &c. againſt this oppreſſion; and adds afterwards, "The learned editor of "*Hale's Hiſtory of the pleas of the crown* likewiſe declares, that fetters ought not to be "uſed, unleſs there is juſt reaſon to fear an eſcape, as where the priſoner is unruly, or "makes an attempt to that purpoſe; otherwiſe, notwithſtanding the common practice "of gaolers, it ſeems altogether unwarrantable, and contrary to the mildneſs and hu-"manity of the laws of England, by which gaolers are forbid to put their priſoners to "any pain or torment."

The Gentlemen of the *Gaol-committee*, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves by an accurate and zealous inquiry into the abuſes practiſed by gaolers *; in their *Report* concerning the Fleet priſon, 20th March 1728, after mentioning a petition preſented to the judges by one who had been put in irons by the wardens, informs us, that the judges repri-manded the wardens, and *declared*, that "a gaoler could not anſwer the ironing of a man before he was found guilty of a crime."—To the plea which gaolers uſe in defence of this practice, that "It is neceſſary for ſafe cuſtody," an anſwer may be given in the words of lord chief juſtice *King* (afterwards lord chancellor) to the wardens of the ſame priſon, when he forbade dungeons, which they had made uſe of. That judge *declared*, "they might raiſe their walls higher, &c." See the *Report* of the ſame Committee. To what lord *King* ſuggeſted of *raiſing the walls*, one might preſume to add—The number of turnkeys ſhould be increaſed in proportion to the number of priſoners.—If the daring character of our felons ſhould ſeem, after all, to make it neceſſary to confine them in irons, it would be right, at leaſt, to bring them into court without irons, unleſs they have eſcaped, or attempted it before their trial †.

* This Committee is celebrated by *Thomſon*, in his poem entitled *Winter*, 340, &c. *pr.* edit. 1738.

-------- Can I forget the generous few,
Who, touch'd with human woe, redreſſive ſought
Into the horrors of the gloomy jail?
Unpitied, and unheard, where miſery moans;
Where ſickneſs pines ----------
Hail, Patriot Band! who, ſcorning ſecret ſcorn,
When Juſtice, and when Mercy led the way,
Dragg'd the detected monſters into light,
Wrench'd from their hand Oppreſſion's iron rod.

Much ſtill untouch'd remains --------
Much is the Patriot's weeding hand requir'd.

† "It is the law of the land, and certainly ever hath been ſo, that a priſoner ought not at any time to be "charged with fetters; unleſs the jailer be conſtrained to have recourſe to them by the actual neceſſity of "ſafe cuſtody." *Principles of Penal Law*, *p.* 187.

The

The Marquis *Beccaria*, in his *Eſſay on Crimes and Puniſhments, page* 75, obſerves that "Impriſonment, being only the means of ſecuring the perſon of the accuſed, until he "be tried—ought—to be attended with as little ſeverity as poſſible."—The diſtreſs occaſioned by chains is increaſed by

VARYING TOWNS.

Varying the *towns* where quarter-ſeſſions and aſſizes are held: ſo that priſoners have to walk in irons ten or fifteen miles to their trial: and ſometimes to towns that have no priſon; where numbers of both ſexes are ſhut up together for many days and nights in one room. This occaſions ſuch *confuſion and diſtreſs*, and ſuch ſhrieks and outcries, as can be better conceived than deſcribed. Surely priſoners ought to be conveyed in carts; or elſe committed at firſt to the town where the ſeſſions or aſſizes are to be held. And in that town a proper priſon ought to be built.

GAOL-DELIVERY.

Gaol-delivery is in ſome counties *but once a year*. What reparation can be made to a poor creature for the miſery he has ſuffered, and the corruption of his morals, by confinement in a priſon near twelve months before a trial, in which, perhaps he is at laſt declared by his country *not guilty?*

The judicious Marquis, whom I quoted above, aſſerts, that "Privation of liberty "being a puniſhment, ought not to be inflicted before condemnation, but for as "ſhort a time as poſſible." And in caſes of guilt, his doctrine is, "The more im-"mediately after the commiſſion of a crime, a puniſhment is inflicted, the more juſt "and uſeful it will be." This ſentiment is illuſtrated by a variety of acute remarks in the chapter *of the Advantage of immediate Puniſhment*. My mind reverts to an admirable thought of Mr. *Eden*'s; *Principles of Penal Law, page* 330. "A very ſlight "reflection, on the numberleſs unforeſeen events which a day may bring forth, will be "ſufficient to ſhew that we are all liable to the imputation of guilt; and conſequently "all intereſted, not only in the protection of innocence, but in the aſſignment to "every particular offence, of the ſmalleſt puniſhment compatible with the ſafety of "ſociety."

One cauſe of gaol-delivery being ſo ſeldom, is *in ſome places* the *expence* of entertaining the judges and their retinue. At Hull they uſed to have the aſſize but once in ſeven years. Peacock a *murderer* was in priſon there near three years: before his trial the principal witneſs died; and the murderer was acquitted. They now have it once in three years.

CLERKS OF ASSIZE, &c.

Although acquitted priſoners are by the late act in their favour * cleared of gaolers-fees; they are ſtill ſubject to a ſimilar demand made by *Clerks of aſſize* and *Clerks of the peace* †; and detained in priſon ſeveral days after their acquittal. At aſſize,

* 14th *George* III.

† See the Table of the Fees of the Clerks of Aſſize at the end of the book.

The Clerk of the Peace in one county demands as follows:

For larceny and acquitted,	£1	7	0	Whipped publicly,	£1	3	4
Petty larceny, - -	1	8	4	Baſtardy, - -	0	17	4

till

till the judges: at quarter-ſeſſions, till the juſtices of peace leave the town; in order to obtain thoſe fees, which the gentlemen ſay are not cancelled by the act. And yet the expreſs words of it are, *Acquitted priſoners "ſhall be immediately ſet at large in open court."* It is evident then, that all fees of the commitment in reſpect to the priſoner, are by this act totally aboliſhed.

Since the ſaid act, the clerks of aſſize in ſome circuits have ſtarted a new demand upon the gaoler, for the judge's certificate of acquitment; *viz.* ſix ſhillings and eight pence for the firſt priſoner acquitted; and a ſhilling for each of the reſt: or two ſhillings for every one. I have copies of two receipts given by the clerk of the Weſtern circuit to the gaolers of Exeter and Saliſbury. One of them is as follows: "Received 1 April 1775 of Mr. Sherry gaoler one pound eight ſhillings and eight "pence for his certificate entitling him to his gaol fees for the county of Devon "*per* J. F**** Clerk of the Aſſize."—The gaoler told me this was for twenty-three acquitted priſoners.

I was informed at Durham, that judge *Gould*, at the aſſize 1775, laid a *fine* of fifty pounds on the gaoler *for detaining* ſome acquitted priſoners, for the fees of the clerk of aſſize. But upon the interceſſion of the Biſhop (proprietor of the gaol) the fine was remitted; and the priſoners ſet at large: the judge ordering the clerk of aſſize to explain to him in London the foundation of his demand.

One pretence for detaining acquitted priſoners is, that "It is poſſible other indictments may be laid againſt them before the judge leaves the town." I call it a *pretence*, as the grand jury are often diſmiſſed ſome days before that time, and becauſe thoſe who do ſatisfy the demands of the clerk of aſſize are immediately diſcharged. Another pretence is, the gaoler tells you "he takes them back to knock off their irons." But this may be done in court: in London they have an engine or block, by the help of which they take off the irons with eaſe in a minute; the machine is brought into court, and the acquitted priſoner is immediately diſcharged. If, according to what I propoſed, priſoners were tried out of irons, this pretext would be entirely removed.

Clerks of aſſize, and of the peace, ought moſt certainly to have a conſideration for their ſervice to the public: the thing I complain of is what I am led to by my ſubject, that is, the demand that is made directly or indirectly upon *acquitted* priſoners *.

* The clerks of aſſize give to the judges large ſums for their places. One of the preſent gentlemen gave for his place £2500. On many accounts theſe places ought not to be *bought* of the judges. If they were only *preſented*, the fees might be much lower.—The demand from the gaoler for a copy of the judge's calendar is now £1:1:0: whereas his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for inquiring into the officers and their fees, &c. in the *Home Circuit*, were of opinion that a demand not near ſo much was enormous, as we ſee in their report, dated 1ſt December 1735 (MS. *page* 21;)

"Paid by the gaoler of the County of *Surry* for the copy of a calendar £0 7 6
"And by the gaoler of each of the other countys - - - 0 5 0

"As to theſe two laſt Fees or articles, We are of opinion that they are unreaſonable and no ways to be "juſtified, &c."

Some

GAOLERS NON-RESIDENT.

Some gaolers live *diſtant* from the priſon, in houſes that do not belong to the county. Non-reſidence is not conſiſtent with the attention that is requiſite for ſecuring the priſoners; and preſerving good order, cleanlineſs, &c.—Over the door of ſome of the houſes of theſe keepers is wrote, " Spirituous liquors ſold here."

WIVES AND CHILDREN.

Debtors *crowd* the gaols (eſpecially thoſe in London) with their *Wives* and *children*. There are often by this means, ten or twelve people in a middle-ſized room; increaſing the danger of infection, and corrupting the morals of children. This point ought (no doubt) to be treated with tenderneſs. Man and wife ſhould not be totally ſeparated; but no women, unleſs priſoners, ſhould ever be permitted to continue ſo much as *one night* in any priſon; except, perhaps, when their huſbands are dangerouſly ill. Yet the little probability there is of an induſtrious woman being of much ſervice to her family in a priſon: the number of men in the ſame room; and of lewd women admitted under the name of wives; prove that this affair needs ſome regulation.

GAOLS PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Some gaols are *private property:* in theſe the keepers, protected by the proprietors, and not ſo ſubject as other gaolers to the controul of magiſtrates, are more apt to abuſe their priſoners, when a temptation offers. One of theſe gaols ſome years ago was quite out of repair, and unſafe; and the proprietor not chooſing to repair it, the gaoler to confine his priſoners took a method, that was really ſhocking *. Some years before that, a priſoner in another of theſe gaols was tormented with thumb-ſcrews. The grand jury took up the caſe, and remonſtrated to the proprietor; but in vain. I had the account from a worthy friend of mine, who was upon that very jury †.

Of the complaints, which I have hitherto made only in general terms, I ſhall give inſtances in the account of particular priſons. To that account I refer, for *evidence* and *fact*.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

IN the ſpring 1776, I ſummed up carefully the total number of priſoners in the ſundry priſons. My liſt was as follows:

	Debtors.	Felons, &c.	Petty Offenders.	*Total.*
1. In Middleſex, *i. e.* London and Weſtminſter; together with three priſons in Southwark, *viz.* the King's Bench, Marſhalſea, and Borough-compter, - -	1274	228	194	1696
2. In the other thirty-nine counties of England, - -	752	617	459	1828
3. In the twelve counties of Wales, - - - -	67	27	—	94
4. In city and town-gaols, - - - - - -	344	122	—	466
	2437	994	653	4084

* See account of Ely gaol.

† Durham.

Petty offenders in the Welch county gaols, blank in the third column third line, are included in the preceding number of felons, &c. 27: moſt of the gaols in thoſe counties being alſo the county bridewells.

Petty offenders, blank in third column fourth line, are included in the number 459 of petty offenders in the thirty-nine county gaols; and in the number 122 ſecond column, fourth line.

All that were in the county-gaols beſides *debtors*, I have reckoned in the liſt of *felons*, *&c.* although many were *petty offenders* and *fines*.

In the third column, under *petty offenders* are included a few *felons* occaſionally committed to bridewells.

I have found by carefully examining ſundry gaols, that, upon an average, *two dependants* (by which I mean wives and children *) may be aſſigned to each man in priſon. My computation is confirmed by the account which we have from the benevolent ſociety at the *Thatched-houſe*, March 27, 1782, as follows. Since their inſtitution in 1772,

Diſcharged debtors, -	7196
who had wives, - -	4328
and children, -	13126
Perſons immediately benefited, -	24650.

We have farther confirmation by the account from the *Briſtol ſociety*; who in their liſt publiſhed May 31, 1775, have

Perſons diſcharged, -	73
who had wives, - -	45
and children, -	120
Total	238.

And I find by the account of the ſociety for the diſcharge of perſons impriſoned for ſmall debts in Dublin, that a greater number of dependants are there aſſigned. For the number of perſons diſcharged by the ſociety from the inſtitution on the 15th of

May 1775, to May 1782, was - - -	1134
Dependants on them, - -	3611
Total relieved	4745.

Each of theſe totals is conſiderably larger than the reſpective products of multiplication by my rule: the firſt exceeds by 3062, the ſecond by 19, and the laſt by 1343.—There is indeed commonly a ſurplus among *debtors*; but a deficiency among *felons*, &c. reduces the average of dependants to that which I ſtated.

* I do not include *parents*, many of whom I have ſeen ſorrowfully attending at priſons, and deeply ſharing in the diſtreſs ariſing from the confinement of their children.

If

If then to the total number in England and Wales, that is,	4084
You add twice that number of dependants, - - -	8168
The number of the diſtreſſed is, - - -	12252.

It appears from the foregoing table of priſoners, that their number has been greatly magnified by conjectural computations; but ſurely the real numbers, with thoſe partaking of their diſtreſs, is an object worthy the farther attention of the legiſlature.

It may afford ſome ſatisfaction to my readers, to ſee at one view the number of priſoners in the counties of England and Wales, in 1779, and 1782. A table for this purpoſe ſhall be inſerted at the end of the book.

SECTION III.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

IN THE STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT

OF PRISONS.

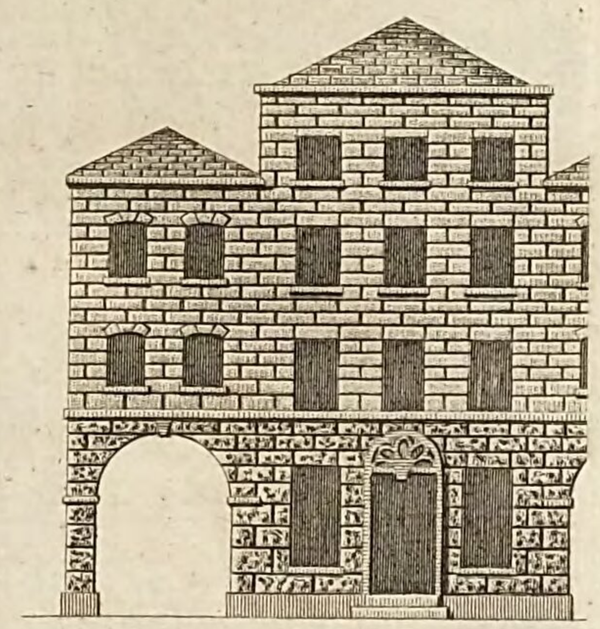
HOWEVER ſanguinary the wiſh of an angry creditor may be when he arreſts and impriſons his debtor; there is no doubt but every one who liſtens, not to his paſſions but to reaſon, muſt know and will own, that it is a flagrant crime to take away the life of a man for debt. And as to felony, a gaol is not deſigned for the final puniſhment even of that; but for the *ſafe cuſtody* of the accuſed to the time of trial, and of convicts till a legal ſentence be executed upon them. "Humane "treatment debtors have a claim to; nor can we conſiſtently with any good "principle, either of morals or government, refuſe the ſame to perſons accuſed, "or even to the moſt atrocious convicts." *Principles of Penal Law, page* 52. The

laws of England do not ſuffer private executions. No condemned malefactor may be ſecretly put to death; nor murdered in a priſon directly or indirectly; much leſs ought thoſe to be deſtroyed there whoſe ſentence does not affect their life. Their deſtruction is not only unjuſt; it is inconſiſtent with prudence and ſound policy. They might, no doubt, be uſeful at home or abroad; if proper care were taken of them in priſon, to keep them healthy and fit for labour. But certain it is, that many of thoſe who ſurvive their long confinement, are by it rendered incapable of working. Some of them by ſcorbutic diſtempers; others by their toes mortified, or quite rotted from their feet; many inſtances of which I have ſeen. Meſſrs. *Stephenſon* and *Randolf* of Briſtol, great contractors for tranſport convicts, complained of this to Mr. *Biggs*, gaoler at Saliſbury, in their letter to him Sept. 13, 1774. I will tranſcribe their words. "Sore feet prove very fatal. The mortality we met with in our laſt "ſhip, if repeated in this, will ſo ſurfeit us, that we ſhall never take another. We "loſt an immenſe ſum by them; and our ſhip is detained to this moment under qua-"rantine."

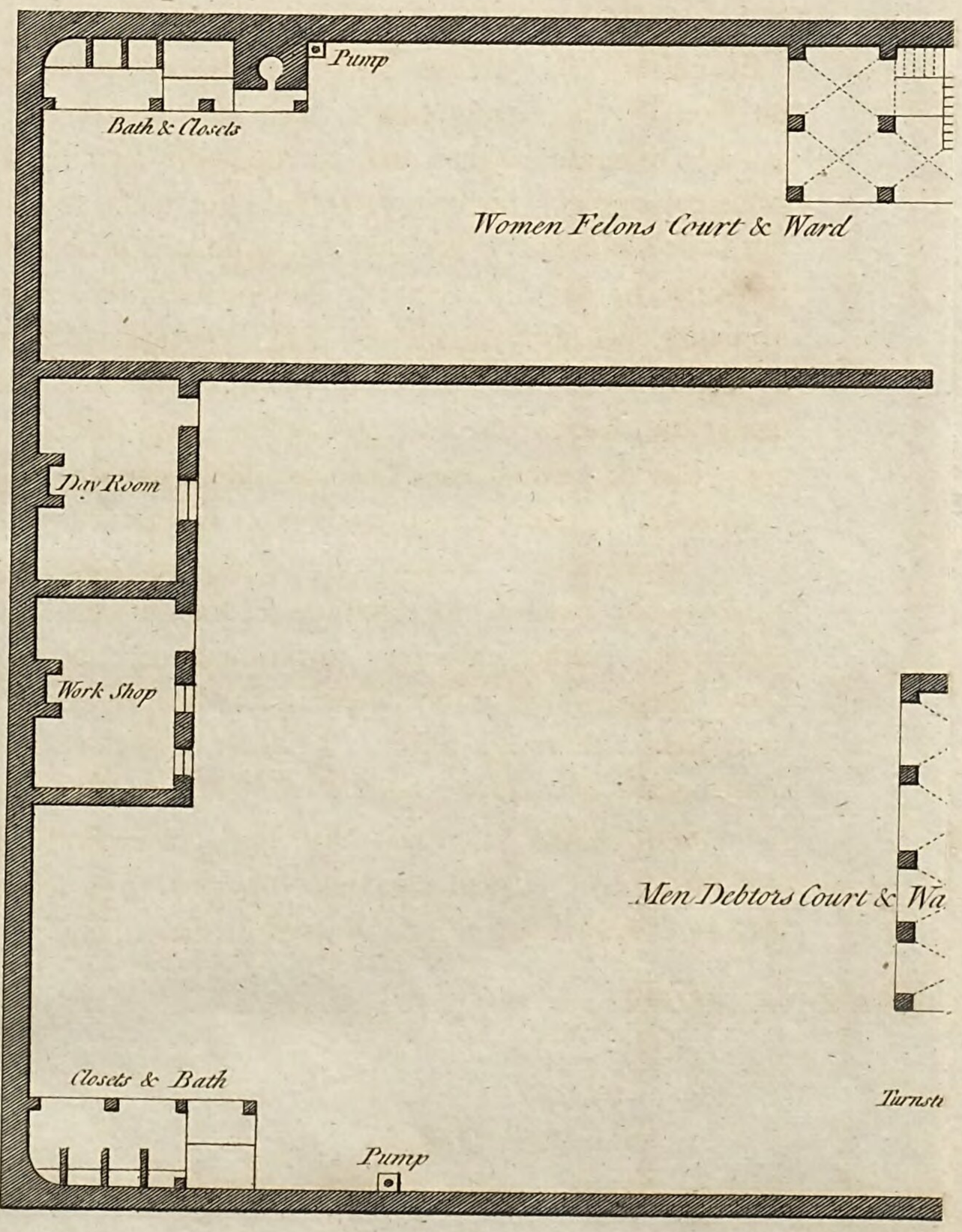
If one who has turned king's evidence, or has been barely acquitted upon trial; terrified by his narrow eſcape, ſeeks for honeſt employment; he is commonly ſuch a ſickly miſerable figure, that no one will ſet him to work. That, I believe, is the principal cauſe of his being rejected; for there are ſeveral ſorts of labour that require but little confidence: yet the poor acquitted priſoner ſhall go from door to door aſking for work, in vain. Is it not to be lamented, that every ſpark of good intention, inſtead of being cheriſhed, ſhould be thus *extinguiſhed?* and that the penitent ſhould by an almoſt irreſiſtible neceſſity be driven again, though reluctant, to the practice which ſoon brings him back to his former manſion; and ſhortens a wretched life, that might have been, that fain would have been, an uſeful one?

In order to redreſs theſe various evils, the firſt thing to be taken into conſideration is the *priſon itſelf*. Many county-gaols and other priſons are ſo decayed and ruinous, or, for other reaſons, ſo totally unfit for the purpoſe, that new ones muſt be built in their ſtead. Others are very incommodious, but may be improved upon the ground about them, which is occupied by the keeper, or not uſed at all. Some need little more than a thorough repair. In order to give what little aſſiſtance I can to thoſe who muſt build a new county gaol, I will take the liberty to ſuggeſt what hath occurred to me upon this head, in hopes that ſome more ſkilful hand will undertake the generous and benevolent taſk of carrying to perfection a ſcheme, of which I can only draw the outlines. But firſt I will ſay a word of the

PLAN f

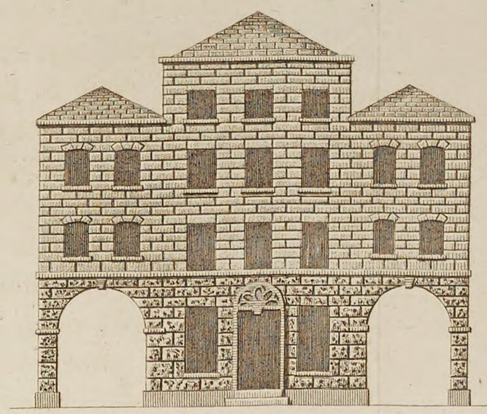


Front of Gaoler's House & Debtor

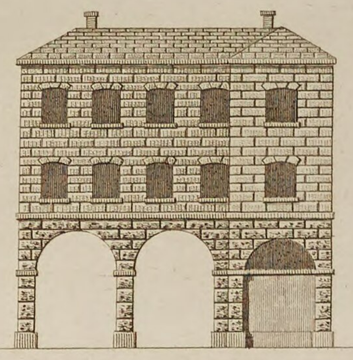


Size of the Whole, & Proportion of the P

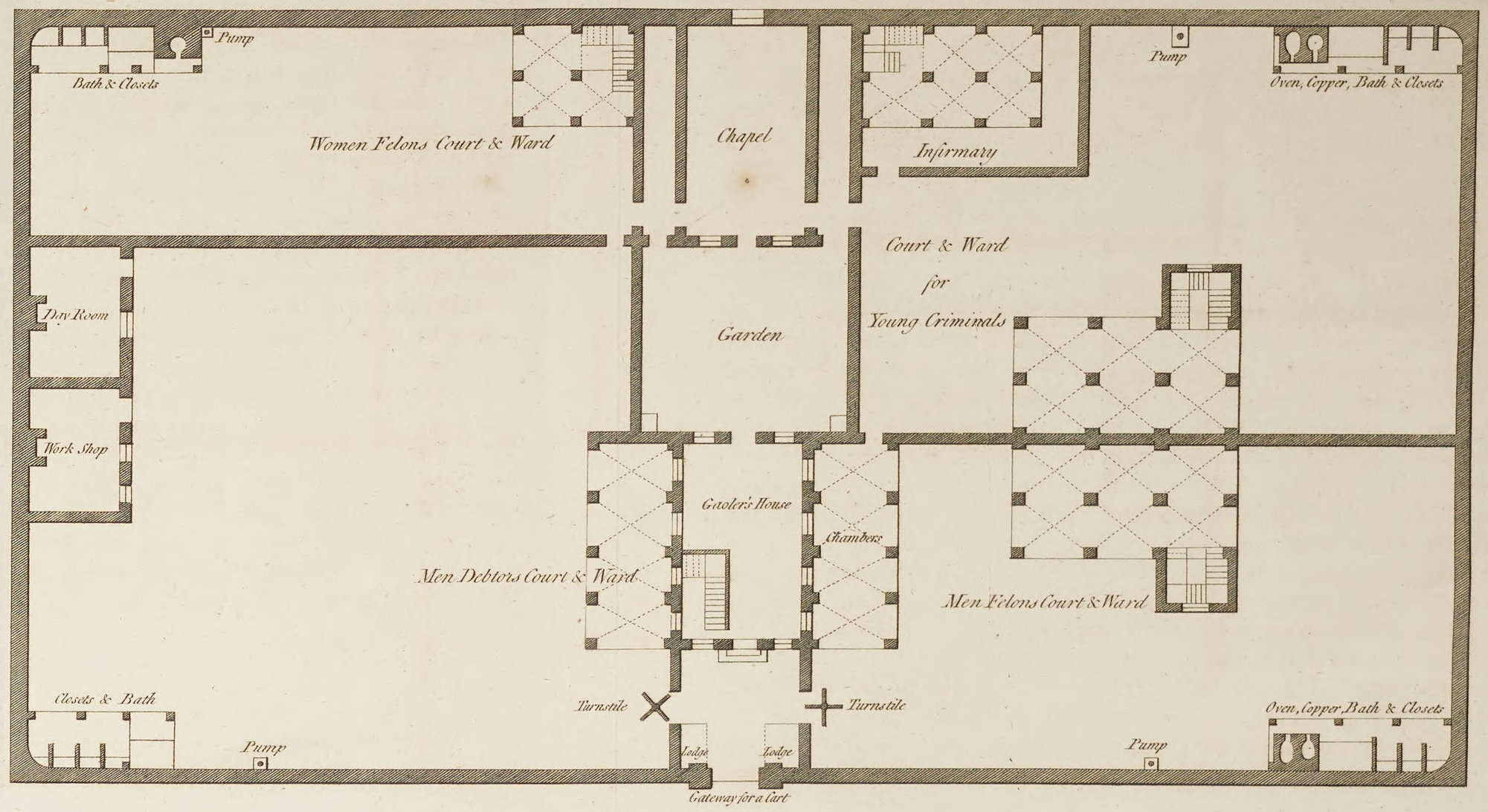
PLAN *for a* COUNTY GAOL.



Front of Gaoler's House & Debtors Ward.



Front of Men Felons Ward



Size of the Whole, & Proportion of the Parts, to be determined by the general Number of Prisoners.

SITUATION.

A COUNTY GAOL, and indeed every priſon, ſhould be built on a ſpot that is *airy*, and if poſſible near a *river*, or brook. I have commonly found priſons ſituated near a river, the cleaneſt and moſt healthy. They generally have not (they could not well have) ſubterraneous dungeons, which have been ſo fatal to thouſands: and by their nearneſs to running water, another evil, almoſt as noxious, is prevented, that is the ſtench of ſewers.

I ſaid a gaol ſhould be near a ſtream; but I muſt annex this caution, that it be not ſo near as that either the houſe or yard ſhall be within the reach of floods. This circumſtance was ſo little thought of at Appleby in Weſtmorland, when their new gaol was *firſt* building, that I ſaw the walls marked from nine inches to three feet high by floods.

If it be not practicable to build near a ſtream; then an eminence ſhould be choſen: for as the walls round a priſon muſt be ſo high as greatly to obſtruct a free circulation of air, this inconvenience ſhould be leſſened by a riſing ground. And the priſon ſhould not be ſurrounded by other buildings; nor built in the middle of a town or city.

PLAN.

THE annexed engraving repreſents ſuch a plan for a priſon as, according to my ideas, unites the greateſt advantages with regard to ſecurity, health, and order. By the aſſiſtance of the references, it will explain itſelf better than can be done by a verbal deſcription. I ſhall only ſubjoin a few general remarks on ſome particulars in the ſtructure.

That part of the building which is detached from the walls, and contains the men- ARCADES.
felons ward, may be ſquare, or rectangular, *raiſed on Arcades*, that it may be more airy, and leave under it a dry walk in wet weather. Theſe wards over arcades are alſo beſt for ſafety, for I have found that eſcapes have been moſt commonly effected by undermining cells and dungeons. When I went into Horſham gaol with the keeper, we ſaw a heap of ſtones and rubbiſh. The felons had been for two or three days undermining the foundation of their room; and a general eſcape was intended that night. We were but juſt in time to prevent it; for it was almoſt night when we went in. Our lives were at their mercy: but (thank God) they did not attempt to murder us, and ruſh out.—If felons ſhould find any other means to break out of this raiſed ward, they will ſtill be ſtopped by the wall of the court, which is the principal ſecurity; and the walls

walls of the wards need not then be of that great thickneſs they are generally built, whereby the acceſs of light and air is impeded. Every room ſhould be vaulted; for I have known many poor creatures burnt to death, as at Halſtead, &c. who would have been ſaved if ſuch a precaution had been uſed. The ſtaircaſes of all priſons ſhould be ſtone.

SMALL ROOMS. I wiſh to have ſo many *ſmall rooms* or cabins that each criminal may *ſleep alone*. Theſe rooms to be ten feet high to the crown of the arch, and have double doors, one of them iron-latticed, for the circulation of air. If it be difficult to prevent their being together in the day-time: they ſhould by all means be ſeparated at night*. Solitude and ſilence are favourable to reflection; and may poſſibly lead them to repentance. Privacy and hours of thoughtfulneſs are neceſſary for thoſe who muſt ſoon leave the world; (yet how contrary to this is our practice! Keepers have aſſured me, that they have made £5 a day after the condemnation of their priſoners.)—In the Old Newgate there were *fifteen cells* for perſons in this ſituation, which are ſtill left ſtanding, and are annexed to the new building. The like proviſion for ſuch as return to ſociety cannot be leſs needful. Biſhop *Butler*, one of the writers cited in the note, affirms that it is much more ſo, "ſince it muſt be acknowledged, of greater "conſequence in a religious, as well as civil reſpect, how perſons live than how they "die."

The ſeparation I am pleading for, eſpecially at night, would prevent eſcapes, or make them very difficult: for that is the time in which they are generally planned, and effected. This alſo would prevent their robbing one another in the night. Another reaſon for ſeparation is, that it would free gaolers from a difficulty of which I have heard them complain: they hardly know where to keep criminals admitted to be *evidence* for the king: theſe would be murdered by their accomplices if put among them; and in more than one priſon, I have ſeen them, for that reaſon, put in the women's ward.

KING'S EVIDENCE.

Where there are oppoſite windows they ſhould have ſhutters; but theſe ſhould be open all day. In the men-felons ward the windows ſhould be ſix feet from the floor; there ſhould be no glaſs; nor ſhould the priſoners be allowed to ſtop them with ſtraw, &c.

WOMEN-FELONS. The *Women-felons* ward ſhould be quite diſtinct from that of the men†; and the young criminals from old and hardened offenders. Each of theſe three claſſes ſhould

* See the importance of this *ſeparation* ſtrongly urged in a *Letter to Sir Robert Ladbroke*, printed for *Oliver*, 1771.—See alſo a *Spital Sermon* of biſhop *Butler*, preached before the magiſtrates of London, April 14th, 1750, particularly *page* 20, &c. And Mr. *Hanway*'s 8th, 10th, and 22d *Letters* in his book entitled *The Defects of Police the Cauſe of Immorality*, &c.

† By an act made in Ireland, 3d of his preſent Majeſty, it is enacted, "That in all gaols hereafter to "be built, there may be diſtinct apartments for the men and women; and that all gaolers, whoſe gaols "will at preſent admit of ſuch a diſtinction, may be obliged to ſeparate and keep apart the different "ſexes."

alſo

alſo have their day-room or kitchen with a fire-place; and their court and offices all ſeparate.

Every court ſhould be paved with flags or flat ſtones for the more convenient waſhing it; and have a good *Pump*, or water laid in; both if poſſible: and the pump and pipes ſhould be repaired as ſoon as they need it; otherwiſe the gaols will ſoon be offenſive and unwholeſome: as I have always found them to be in ſuch caſes. A ſmall ſtream conſtantly running in the court is very deſirable. In a room or ſhed near the pump or pipe, there ſhould be a commodious *Bath* * with ſteps (as there is in ſome county hoſpitals) to waſh priſoners that come in dirty, and to induce them afterwards to the frequent uſe of it †. It ſhould be filled every morning, and let off in the evening through the ſewers into the drains. There ſhould alſo be a copper in the ſhed, to heat a quantity of water ſufficient to warm that in the bath; for waſhing thoſe that are ſickly. There ſhould likewiſe be an *Oven:* nothing ſo effectually deſtroys vermin in clothes and bedding, nor purifies them ſo thoroughly when tainted with infection, as being a few hours in an oven moderately heated ‡.

PUMP.

BATH.

OVEN.

The *Infirmary* or ſick wards ſhould be in the moſt airy part of the court, quite detached from the reſt of the gaol, and raiſed on arcades. Theſe rooms ſhould never be without crib-beds and bedding. In the middle of the floor of each room there ſhould be a grate of twelve or fourteen inches ſquare, for a current of air ‖; covered with a ſhutter or hatch at night. The ſame contrivance might alſo be convenient in the other wards. Beſides the grate, it may be neceſſary to have in the wards of the infirmary, *hand-ventilators* to freſhen them every day. This machine is of excellent uſe when moſt wanted, and when the wind or ſail-ventilator is of no ſervice, that is, in calm weather. Dr. *Hales* (on the ſubject, *page* 12) ſhews that it will ſupply ſeventy-five tons of air in a minute. But on farther obſervation, I am perſuaded that ventilators are of little uſe in thoſe gaols, where there are no dungeons; for if they have courts, and the rooms are a proper ſize, and have apertures, and are kept clean; and alſo lime-whited twice a year, there will be no danger of infectious diſorders.

INFIRMARY.

VENTILATORS.

* 14th *George* III. Cap. XLIII.

† I might mention as an evidence of the advantage of Baths in priſons, that I have known inſtances where perſons ſuppoſed to be dead of the gaol-fever, and brought out for burial; on being waſhed with cold water, have ſhewn ſigns of life, and ſoon after recovered. Even perſons with the ſmall-pox have found advantage by the cold bath. See ſome remarkable inſtances in the appendix to Dr. *Watſon's Account of a Series of Experiments.*

‡ See Dr. *Lind's Eſſay on the Health of Seamen, p.* 320 and 336.

‖ Dr. *Lettſom*'s ſucceſsful method has proved the benefit of freſh air in putrid fevers. See his *Medical Memoirs, p.* 19, 57, 58, 62, &c. A putrid fever was lately in the *poor-houſe* at Yarmouth, but by the airineſs of the ſituation was ſo mild, that many of the patients walked out with the ſpots on them.

The ſewers or vaults of all priſons ſhould be in the courts, and not in the paſſages, and (like thoſe in the *colleges*) cloſe boarded between the ſeats up to the ceiling, the boards projecting ten inches before each ſeat.

The infirmary and ſheds will not render the court unſafe, provided the walls have parapets, or ſmall *chevaux de friſe*.

SEPARATION OF DEBTORS AND FELONS.

Debtors and felons ſhould have wards totally ſeparate: the peace, the cleanlineſs, the health and morals of debtors cannot be ſecured otherwiſe. The act 22d and 23d *Charles* II. Chapter XX. requires this ſeparation at night; that debtors may not be diſturbed by the curſes and other profane language of felons: "Be it enacted,—That "they ſhall be put, kept, and lodged ſeparate and apart one from another, in diſtinct "rooms." Theſe words do perhaps in the ſtrict conſtruction imply no more than nocturnal ſeparation. But ſurely it is a far greater miſchief for debtors to be annoyed and corrupted by the wicked converſation of felons all day long, than to be diſturbed by it in the night-time. I am not deſigning to infer from hence, nor yet from the character of the Gentlemen who compoſed that parliament, that the act ſhould be conſtrued according to my view of the argument; or to what I conjecture was their intention. I know it is wrong to explain laws by ſuch a vague principle as the ſuppoſed ſpirit of them. But it ſeems to me neceſſary that there ſhould be a total ſeparation: for where there is but one court, the lower claſs of debtors join with the felons in their diverſions of fives, &c. and often become equally profligate: as at Worceſter, Gloceſter, Saliſbury, Ayleſbury, Bedford, Ipſwich, Bury, Leiceſter, &c. Theſe different ſorts of priſoners are indeed generally ſeparated at night. I do not recollect more than one or two gaols where they lodge together, *viz.* the Borough-compter, Clerkenwell bridewell, the Devizes and St. Albans. I muſt now add Tothillfields bridewell, where debtors are confined, ſince Weſtminſter gatehouſe is taken down. Conſtant ſeparation is deſirable. The gaol will by that means be kept cleaner: and if the ſmallpox, or the gaol-fever, ſhould infect one ward, the other at a diſtance may be free from it. This would alſo remove the objection that is now made againſt permitting debtors to work: that is, the danger of their furniſhing felons with tools for miſchief, or eſcape.

WORK-SHOP.

In the debtors ward there ſhould be a day-room or kitchen; alſo a large *work-ſhop* for ſuch as are willing to work. Some few gaols have the latter; and in them I have ſeen baſket-makers, ſhoe-makers, &c. employed in their ſeveral trades; preſerving their habit of induſtry; contributing to the ſupport of their families, and lightening the burthen that by their impriſonment falls on the reſpective pariſhes. Here I would obſerve, that wherever the windows are glazed there ſhould be caſements; for I have found the debtors rooms, and paſſages of many town and city gaols, very offenſive for want of apertures.

Priſoners *indicted* for felony ſhould not be compelled to work. But I have heard many of them wiſhing they might be permitted to earn ſomething for their more comfortable

comfortable ſupport. In ſome few gaols they have this privilege, as at Exeter, Norwich, Ipſwich, &c *.

WOMEN-DEBTORS. I had ſaid in my firſt edition, that *Women-debtors* ſhould have a ward, a court, a pump, &c. to themſelves; and no communication ſhould be allowed between the two ſexes: but obſerving that there are ſo few women-debtors in priſon (the number of whom may be ſeen in the table) I leave it to the conſideration of the juſtices, whether a room or two in the gaoler's houſe may not be as convenient as a ſeparate ward.

DEBTORS WARD. The *Ward for men-debtors* ſhould alſo be over arcades, and placed on one ſide of the gaoler's houſe. This houſe ſhould be in or near the middle of the gaol, with windows to the felons and the debtors court. This would be a check on the priſoners to keep them in order; and would engage the gaoler to be attentive to cleanlineſs and conſtant waſhing, to prevent his own apartments from being offenſive.

CHAPEL. A *Chapel* is neceſſary in a gaol. I have choſen for it what ſeems to me a proper ſituation. It ſhould have a gallery for debtors, or women; for the latter ſhould be out of ſight of all the other priſoners; and the reſt may be ſeparated below. Bibles and prayer-books ſhould be chained at convenient diſtances on each ſide: thoſe who tear or otherwiſe damage them ſhould be puniſhed.

REGULATIONS.

WITHOUT a due attention to the œconomy and government of a priſon, it is evident that no contrivance of ſtructure can ſecure it from being the abode of wickedneſs, diſeaſe, and miſery; I ſhall therefore offer a few hints for the better regulation of a gaol.

GAOLER. The firſt care muſt be to find a good man for a gaoler; one that is honeſt, active, and humane. Such was *Abel Dagge*, who was formerly keeper of Briſtol Newgate. I regretted his death, and revere his memory. And ſuch is *George Smith*, keeper of Tothill-fields bridewell.

This officer muſt be ſober himſelf, that he may, by example, as well as authority, reſtrain drunkenneſs, and other vices in his priſon. To remove a ſtrong temptation to the contrary, it is highly requiſite that no gaoler, turnkey, or other ſervant be

* The debtors at York, Lincoln, Norwich, Ipſwich, Chelmsford, &c. employ themſelves in knitting and weaving purſes, garters, nets, laces, &c. This is an eaſy and amuſing employment, and might be eſtabliſhed in any priſon, even among felons. For the art may be learned in a week's time, and no dangerous inſtruments are neceſſary. But then they muſt have proper rooms and courts for their work.

Tap. ſuffered to hold the *Tap*; or to have any connexion, concern, or intereſt whatever in the ſale of liquors of any kind. Gaolers who hold, or let, the tap, find their account in not only conniving at, but promoting drunkenneſs and midnight revels, ſo that moſt of our gaols are riotous ale-houſes and brothels. What profligate and debauched company of both ſexes, do we ſee let into our gaols, that the tap may be kept running! Even condemned criminals are ſometimes heated with liquor till they become outrageous, as Lewis was, who was executed at Leiceſter in 1782. Beſides this, the gaoler's intereſt in the ſale of liquors, may prompt him to be partial in his behaviour to his priſoners; to treat at leaſt with neglect, thoſe who are poor and have nothing to ſpend; which is the caſe of far the greater number: while he ſhall careſs diſhoneſt debtors, who take ſhelter in a priſon, in order to live there in riot upon the property of their creditors. I am perſuaded there would be fewer debtors in priſon if there were no taps, and they were reſtrained from riot and drunkenneſs.

I know that by the ſtatute of 32d *George* II. a debtor has a right to ſend out of the gaol for liquor and other neceſſaries *. This is a very judicious proviſion; and very beneficial to priſoners, where they have the free uſe of it †. But ſome keepers there are, who find ways to reſtrain this privilege, for the profits of their tap: whereas if they were prohibited from all concern in the ſale of liquor, this would not only remove that check, and reſtore to priſoners the enjoyment of the liberty they are entitled to; but would alſo be the *means of ſuppreſſing* much intemperance; and perhaps of aboliſhing garniſh, as well as clubs or night aſſociations.

That it is neceſſary to deprive gaolers of all profits ariſing from the tap, I am convinced, not by mere ſpeculation, but by what I have learned from converſation with gaolers themſelves. I aſked two of them, whom I found candid and intelligent, "What they thought would be the moſt likely means of effecting a thorough refor-"mation in gaols?" The anſwer I had from both, was to this purpoſe, "Let no "licences be granted for ſelling beer or wine in gaols: let it be made ſome other "way worth our while to keep them."

Gaolers ſhould have ſalaries proportioned to the truſt and trouble; ſince no office, if *faithfully* and *humanely* adminiſtered, better deſerves an adequate encouragement: yet not ſo much as to raiſe them above attention to their duty, and the *daily* inſpection of their gaols.

The *Gaol-Committee*, which I have mentioned before, in their report of the Marſhalſea priſon, 14th May 1729, after enumerating many miſchiefs which they

* Wine is not neceſſary, therefore I could wiſh it were under the ſame reſtriction as ſpirituous liquors in all priſons.

† "At his free will and pleaſure, to ſend for, or to have brought to him—at ſeaſonable times in the day-time, any beer, ale, victuals, or any other neceſſary food."

found

found had been occaſioned by the gaoler's holding or letting the tap, draw the following concluſion: "This ſhews the inconveniency of the keepers having the advantage "of the tap-houſe, ſince to advance the rent thereof, and to conſume the liquors "there vended, they not only encourage riot and drunkenneſs, but alſo prevent the "needy priſoner from being ſupplied by his friends with the meer neceſſaries of life, "in order to increaſe an exorbitant gain to their tenants."

When I was in Ireland (January 1775) I found not without ſome ſurpriſe, that no liquors were permitted to be ſold by gaolers in any of the priſons which I then viſited. Upon inquiry, I learned that there is an act againſt it, made in the third year of his preſent Majeſty *.

No priſoner ſhould be a *turnkey*.——It is the gaoler's duty to inſpect the wards himſelf every day, that he may ſee they are clean, and not to leave this to ſervants †. He ſhould open and unſtop the windows, and order the bedding out to be aired, and the cribs to be taken out and waſhed, otherwiſe they will gather dirt, and anſwer no ſalutary end. The magiſtrates of Glaſgow ‡ have expreſsly ordered that "The "gaoler every morning and evening, at the opening of, and before the ſhutting up "the priſon, ſhall perſonally viſit every room and place therein."

He muſt encourage and promote cleanlineſs. For this reaſon an old or infirm man ſhould not be a gaoler: when that is the caſe, all is commonly dirty.—He ſhould be compaſſionate to the ſick.—If he diſtributes the allowance, he muſt do juſtice to the county, or city, and to his priſoners, by giving to the latter their full ſtated quantity.

I have ſaid before, a gaoler ſhould not live at a diſtance from his priſon ‖. He ſhould not only reſide on the ſpot, but be conſtantly at home. Priſoners generally take advantage of his abſence.—For this reaſon, no keeper of a priſon ſhould be a

* The preamble runs thus, "Whereas many frauds and abuſes have been committed by gaolers—exacting "exorbitant fees, brewing of drink, and baking of bread, which they oblige their priſoners to take from them "at their own rates—Be it enacted—that no gaoler, or any perſon in truſt for him, ſhall brew or bake in the "gaol—or in any place—for ſale, or keep any ſhop for the ſelling of bread, or beer, or ale, or other liquors, "under the penalty of five pounds for every ſuch offence."

† In my *firſt* journies many county gaolers excuſed themſelves from going with me into the felons ward. In York caſtle (in 1774) the felons told me once and again that the gaoler had not been in their ward for months. I would not have quoted a report from felons, if the turnkey, who was preſent, had not confirmed their teſtimony.

‡ I ought not here to omit my grateful acknowledgments of the politeneſs and civility of theſe Gentlemen, who, on my viſit to the place in January 1775, did me the honour of preſenting me with the freedom of the city, in a manner truly hoſpitable and obliging.

‖ The bad conſequences of a contrary police I have often ſeen and lamented; particularly at Dublin in the old and new gaol.

SHERIFF'S OFFICER.

Sheriff's officer. Such are very often abroad: and ſome of them have acknowledged to me, that their buſineſs as officers was incompatible with their duty as gaolers.

CHAPLAIN.

I had the pleaſure to find a *Chaplain* appointed to moſt of the county gaols; in conſequence of the act made the 13th of his preſent Majeſty. When this office is vacant, it behoves magiſtrates not to take the firſt clergyman who offers his ſervice, without regarding his real character. They ſhould chooſe one who is in principle a *Chriſtian:* who will not content himſelf with officiating in public; but will converſe with the priſoners; admoniſh the profligate; exhort the thoughtleſs; comfort the ſick; and make known to the condemned, that *mercy* which is revealed in the *Goſpel.*

In the Life of *Bernard Gilpin*, *page* 173, the writer, ſpeaking of his labours, informs us, that "wherever he came, he uſed to viſit all the jails and places of confinement; "few in the kingdom having at that time any appointed miniſter." And by his affectionate addreſs "he is ſaid to have reformed many very abandoned perſons in thoſe places *."

In ſome priſons where there is a chaplain appointed, no worſhip is fixed for Sunday: in ſome where that day is fixed, the chaplain, chooſing his hours, comes ſometimes too ſoon in the morning, ſometimes between morning and evening ſervice, at the priſoners dinner-time. In ſome there is no fixed day at all; conſequently (as I have too often found) the ſervice is totally omitted.—It would be proper to have ſermon and prayers once, at leaſt, on the Lord's day †: and prayers two *fixed* days in the week beſides. And if a chapter of the *New Teſtament* were read daily by one of the priſoners to the reſt, or by the gaoler, before the diſtribution of priſon allowance, the time would not be miſpent. The reader, if a priſoner, might be allowed a ſmall weekly penſion.—The gaoler ſhould not, as ſome do, hinder any priſoner from attending divine ſervice. He ought to remove every hindrance. And, on Sunday eſpecially, no viſitants ſhould be admitted during that time. Viſitants who are there, ſhould go out or attend. The chapel bell ſhould ring ten minutes before divine ſervice. Upon aſking at more places than one, "Why there were ſo few priſoners at prayers?" I have been anſwered, "They are drinking with their friends." I have heard ſome worthy clergymen lament the little ſucceſs attending their labours in priſons, which they attributed to the ſale of liquors, and the want of a proper ſeparation of the ſexes. The gaoler ſhould be conſtant at chapel with

* In the reign of Queen *Mary*, this faithful miniſter of the Goſpel was to have been a ſacrifice. But in his journey from Durham to London, where he expected to ſuffer, his leg was broken by a fall from his horſe; and by that circumſtance Providence ſaved him from the fiery trial; for the bigotted Queen died before his recovery. In the next reign he was promoted to the rich living of Houghton in Northumberland: and it was there he laboured, as is ſaid above.

† For on Sundays I have often ſeen debtors and others lying on their beds in the day-time; which I am perſuaded would not have been the caſe, if there had been divine ſervice in the chapel.

his priſoners; and ſet a good example for them to follow. The chaplain who officiates in the gaol may alſo officiate at the *bridewell*, where the diſtance will allow; and preach once a Sunday in each priſon *.

It perhaps will be ſaid, that I propoſe a great deal of duty to theſe gentlemen. The act juſt recited allows a ſum *not exceeding fifty pounds a year* for their ſervices. Many counties have fixed that ſalary; but I ſhould hope that clergymen might be found who would act from a much nobler motive, a regard to the moſt important intereſts of their fellow-creatures.

SURGEON. The late act *for preſerving the health of priſoners* requires that an *experienced Surgeon or Apothecary* be appointed to every gaol: a man of repute in his profeſſion. His buſineſs is, in the firſt place, to order the immediate removal of the ſick, to the infirmary; and ſee that they have proper bedding and attendance. Their irons ſhould be taken off; and they ſhould have, not only medicines, but alſo diet ſuitable to their condition. He muſt diligently and daily viſit them himſelf; not leaving them to journeymen and apprentices. He ſhould conſtantly inculcate the neceſſity of cleanlineſs and freſh air; and the danger of crowding priſoners together: and he ſhould *recommend*, what he cannot enforce. I need not add, that according to the act, he muſt report to the juſtices at each quarter-ſeſſions, a ſtate of the health of the priſoners under his care †.

At Newgate there are commonly about two hundred priſoners. Here the danger to them, and to the City from them, is great. To this capital priſon in the metropolis, the magiſtrates would, in my opinion, do well to appoint a *phyſician*, a *ſurgeon* and *apothecary*. One of the two latter to viſit each ward in the priſon *every day*. The two Compters are near enough to be taken care of by the ſame gentlemen; and they need to be viſited as conſtantly. This attention would, in all probability, prevent the ſpread of any infectious diſeaſe in thoſe gaols; and ſilence county gaolers, who, when their priſons are infected, tell you (as I have often heard them) "The "diſtemper was brought from *Newgate*, by priſoners removed from thence by *habeas* "*corpus*."

FEES. No priſoner ſhould be ſubject to any demand of *Fees*. The gaoler ſhould have a ſalary in lieu of them: and ſo ſhould the turnkeys; their wages ſhould not be included in the gaoler's ſalary: and not only their pay, but the number of them

* In the book of Common Prayer in Ireland, there is very properly inſerted, "A form of prayer "for the viſitation of priſoners, treated upon by the Archbiſhops and Biſhops, and the reſt of the clergy of "Ireland, and agreed upon by her majeſty's licenſe in their ſynod, holden at Dublin, in the year "1711."

† In ſome foreign countries an officer of rank is obliged frequently to viſit the priſons, with a ſurgeon. He has a liſt of the priſoners, and ſees each of them, and makes a report to the regency of their health, and the care that is taken of them.

neceſſary

neceſſary for each priſon, ſhould be determined by the magiſtrates. Neither of thoſe articles ſhould be left to the intereſted appointment of a gaoler. If fees be not aboliſhed, I am ſure they ſhould be reduced; and ſo ſhould the chamber-rents for maſterſide debtors. In this matter (of the chambers) another regulation is alſo needful; that is, no middle-ſized room ſhould have more beds than two. The bedding and other furniture ſhould be ſpecified as to articles and value.

FREE WARD. For *common-ſide debtors* there ſhould be a ward entirely free: they ſhould not be ſubject to any demand of rent; as in many priſons they are. Theſe priſoners ſhould either be alimented by their creditors without expence and delay; or have from the county the ſame allowance of every kind as felons: food, bedding, and medicine.

CLEANLINESS. In order to *Cleanlineſs*; than which ſcarce any thing in the whole œconomy of a gaol is of more importance, the ceiling and walls of every ward and room ſhould be well ſcraped; and then waſhed with the beſt ſtone-lime taken hot from the kiln, and ſlaked in boiling water and ſize, and uſed during the ſtrong effervеſcence *; at leaſt twice a year; juſt after the Lent and Summer aſſize. Each ward and room ſhould be ſwept, and *waſhed every day*, by the reſpective inhabitants; and ſometimes with hot vinegar. Idle gaolers affect to excuſe their negligence in this reſpect, by pretending that daily waſhing would make the rooms damp, and endanger the health of priſoners. This is mere pretence. I know the effect is directly contrary. There is not in England a priſon more healthy, conſidering the number of priſoners, than Tothillfields bridewell; where the rooms are waſhed every day. The priſoners do the work by turns: and the healthineſs of the priſon is a demonſtration, that no inconvenience, but great benefit is the conſequence †. In Newgate, the priſoner who ſweeps the ward has a double allowance

* This is called lime-white, although whiting is not an ingredient in it. Nothing is more effectual to deſtroy vermin, purify the air, and prevent infection. White-waſhing is not only proper for cleanlineſs, but attempts to eſcape are more eaſily diſcovered in white than in dirty walls.

† From the general practice of foreigners in building their priſons near the water, it ſeems, that they had no apprehenſions of bad conſequences ariſing from ſuch a ſituation; but they were convinced of the neceſſity of cleanlineſs, and of the bad effects of offenſive drains. Dr. *Heberden* has expreſſed his ſentiments on this ſubject in the *Medical Tranſactions, pages* 521, 524. "In England few make any doubt of "the great danger attending wet rooms.—Is this opinion founded upon experience, or is it a prejudice, "which has been ſuffered to grow up and get ſtrength merely for want of being examined? If we "inquire into the arguments in favour of this notion, we ſhall hardly find any other, than the random "conjectures of the ſick about the cauſe of their illneſs; or than their artfully ſubſtituting this origin of "it inſtead of ſome other, which they are unwilling to own.—The air from rivers and from the ſea is "probably more repleniſhed with vapours, than inland countries cleared of their woods; yet the moſt cele-"brated of antient phyſicians recommended the bank of a running river for the ſituation of a houſe, on "account of its peculiar healthineſs; and many invalids are ſent by the modern phyſicians to the ſea ſide, "only for the benefit of the ſea air."

of

of bread.—Every priſoner ſhould be obliged to waſh his hands and face before he comes for his daily allowance; and to keep himſelf as neat as circumſtances will admit. I have ſaid before, there ſhould be plenty of water in a priſon; and need not add now, that priſoners ſhould conſtantly have free and eaſy acceſs to it. Nothing can be more unreaſonable than the pretences uſed among *us* to juſtify inattention and negligence. I cannot help taking this occaſion to add the following authorities on this ſubject. All unprejudiced perſons muſt acknowledge the abſolute neceſſity of *freſh air* and *cleanlineſs* to preſerve and promote health. To this purpoſe Dr. *Mead* writes, in his *Diſcourſe concerning Peſtilential Contagion, page* 41, *&c. 3d edit.* 1720. "Nothing approaches ſo near to the firſt original of *contagion*, as air pent up, "loaded with damps, and corrupted with the filthineſs that proceeds from *animal* "*bodies*. Our common *priſons* afford us an inſtance of this, in which very few "eſcape, what they call the *gaol-fever*, which is always attended with a degree of "*malignity* in proportion to the *cloſeneſs* and *ſtench* of the place. And it would cer- "tainly very well become the wiſdom of the government, as well with regard to the "health of the *town*, as in compaſſion to the *priſoners*, to take care, that all *houſes of* "*confinement*, ſhould be kept as airy and clean, as is conſiſtent with the uſe, to which "they are deſigned."——And that "as *naſtineſs* is a great ſource of *infection*, ſo *clean-* "*lineſs* is the greateſt preſervative."

Sir *John Pringle*, in his *Anniverſary Diſcourſe* at the Royal Society, on the ſubject of Captain *Cook*'s ſucceſsful care of the ſhip's crew in his voyage round the world, and the medal deſervedly adjudged to him on that account, has the following paſſage at *page* 26. "It is well known how much *cleanlineſs* is conducive to health; but it is not "ſo obvious how much it alſo tends to good order and other virtues. That diligent "officer was perſuaded—that ſuch men as he could induce to be more cleanly than "they were diſpoſed to be of themſelves, became at the ſame time more ſober, more "orderly, and more attentive to their duty." This remark is confirmed by an obſervation in the *Spectator*, No. 631. "Several vices, deſtructive both to mind "and body, are inconſiſtent with the habit of cleanlineſs."

Every priſoner who comes to gaol dirty, ſhould be waſhed in the cold or warm bath; and his clothes ſhould be put into the oven, in a ſack on a pair of iron dogs. He ſhould be provided with coarſe waſhing clothes to wear while his own are thus purifying: clothes ſhould be kept ready in the gaol for this purpoſe *. Each priſoner ſhould have a clean ſhirt twice a week. There ſhould be in each ward a towel on a roller clean every day. Pails, mops, brooms, ſoap, vinegar, and fuel, ſhould

* It would be better if criminals were to wear a kind of *priſon-uniform* during the whole of their confinement, as I have ſeen practiſed at many foreign priſons. Among other good effects, this would make them more liable to be diſcovered on eſcaping. On the other hand, they ſhould be *tried* in *their own clothes*, for the obvious reaſon that they may be more eaſily recognized by the witneſſes.

be ſupplied by the *county* or *town*: otherwiſe gaols will never be kept clean and wholeſome *.

No ſtable, hogcote or dunghill ſhould be ſuffered in the court †; nor any fowls kept there, which I have often ſeen not only in the courts, but alſo in the rooms of many priſons. No gaoler ſhould keep more than one dog, and none ſhould be kept by any priſoner whatever. Sweepings, aſhes, &c. ſhould be taken away twice

BEDDING. a week. If the *Bedding* is ſtraw, it ſhould be put in coarſe canvaſs; if it is not ſo encloſed, it ought to be changed every week. Each bed ſhould have a blanket and coarſe coverlet, and not be laid on the floor, but on a crib-bedſtead, which ſhould be moveable for waſhing the room. This would prevent infection by cutaneous diſorders, which are common in priſons.—Sir *John Pringle* obſerves, *page* 51, "There being no ſtraw at *Fort-Auguſtus*, the men were ordered to cut the heath for "bedding; and it was obſervable, that ſuch as were moſt careful in providing "themſelves with a due quantity, and renewing it often, were leaſt ſickly." May

* As fumigation may ſometimes be neceſſary in the rooms of priſons, I here give ſome extracts from the account with which the ingenious Dr. *Lind* favoured me, of his ſucceſsful method of purifying infected ſhips. "Charcoal fires ſhould be lighted in the morning, and allowed to remain till evening, and "half a pound of brimſtone thrown upon each; their ſmoke in the mean time being cloſely confined. "They may be made in iron pots. This fumigation ſhould be repeated every day for a fortnight. "Every evening after the fumigation, the ports and hatchways ſhould be opened, and the inſide of the "ſhip waſhed with warm vinegar: and after the laſt fumigation, before the men return to the ſhip, the "decks ſhould be thoroughly ſcraped and cleaned. If the infection has been very violent, the parts of the "ſhip moſt expoſed to it may alſo be white-waſhed. Every thing ragged and dirty ſhould be deſtroyed, "as alſo the clothes and bedding of ſuch as brought the infection into the ſhip, the bedding of ſuch as have "died of the fever, and unleſs the infection has been very mild, the bedding of ſuch as have had the fever "though recovered. The remaining clothes and bedding ſhould be purified by being expoſed twice a "week to the ſteams of the brimſtone and charcoal; or when the brimſtone might be ſuppoſed to injure "the clothes, they may be hung up in a cloſe place—expoſed to the ſmoke of tobacco ſtrewed on charcoal "fires. Linens, and ſuch articles as will admit of being wet, ſhould, after the firſt fumigation, be "ſteeped for ſeveral hours in cold water or leys, be well waſhed, and then dried in the open air. If, dur"ing the fortnight of this fumigation, any perſon is taken ill of the fever, the fortnight ſhould again "commence from the day on which ſuch perſon leaves the ſhip. Strict attention ſhould be paid to the "cleanlineſs of the men both in their perſons and apparel: ſuch as are ſluggiſh and dirty ſhould be "made to bathe and clean themſelves; and a ſufficient quantity of ſlops ſhould be iſſued, that every man "may have a change of clothes."

I have obſerved in priſons abroad a very cheap and pleaſant fumigation, which ſurpriſingly corrects the offenſiveneſs of the bad air. I ſuppoſe it is the ſame as is uſed in Roman catholic churches, *viz.* juniper berries thrown upon burning coals in a chafing-diſh.

† The act of parliament in Ireland, which I mentioned in a former note, orders that "No gaoler, or "any perſon employed by him, ſhall preſume on any account to keep in the ſaid gaols, or the yard, "or the houſes adjoining thereto, and provided for the uſe of ſuch priſoners, any hogs, cows, or other "cattle, under the penalty of forty ſhillings for ſuch hog, cow, or other beaſt kept in the ſaid gaol "or priſon."

not

not one great cauſe of the unhealthineſs of our priſoners be, the want of proper bedding, which obliges them to lie in their clothes? How different did the priſoners appear at Trieſte from many that I have ſeen in Pruſſia and at Vienna! I was ſtruck with the ſame good appearance of the *women* priſoners at ſeveral of the ſpin-houſes in Holland. This reminds me of what I heard an old general ſay, "That he always found his men "ſubject to illneſs and diſeaſes when they lay in camps, *not* from *dampneſs*, but from "*lying in their clothes* and the *want of proper bedding*; for at the ſame time all his "officers had been quite healthy and well." Whatever be the *cauſe* of this difference, whether a *more free perſpiration* in bed, *taking off bandages*, or *ventilation of the clothes*, I am *fully* convinced of the *fact*.

Priſoners ſhould not remain in the day-time in the rooms in which they ſleep; they ſhould have a common ward, day-room or kitchen, and an allowance of firing. They ſhould alſo be made to get up early, and be called over—to their bread—and prayers. This would divert them, prevent them from ſleeping immoderately, and be conducive to health. The doors of all the wards ſhould be open at ſix in ſummer, and ſeven in winter.—Debtors ſhould be locked up in their rooms at ten at night, as in France and other foreign countries.

Thoſe who drink only water, and have no nutritious liquor, ought to have at leaſt a pound and a half of good houſehold bread every day. The bread ſhould be one day old, and then honeſtly weighed to them. If once a week (ſuppoſe on Sunday) ſome of the coarſer pieces of beef were boiled in the copper, and half a pound of the meat without bone given to each priſoner, with a quart of the broth, this *Sunday dinner* might be made an encouragement to peaceable and orderly behaviour: the turbulent and refractory ſhould not have it. Such an allowance might help to remove a bad cuſtom that obtains too generally, the pretence of refreſhing priſoners with better food and drink on Sunday; upon which many are admitted into the gaols, and keep the priſoners from chapel. FOOD.

I ſtate the allowance in *weight*, not money, becauſe of the variable price. Beſides that quantity of bread, each priſoner ſhould have a penny a day in money for cheeſe, butter, potatoes, peaſe, turnips: or he ſhould have an honeſt pennyworth of one of thoſe articles.

Here, as in the tap, I muſt inſiſt upon it as highly neceſſary, that every gaoler, bridewell-keeper, turnkey, &c. be excluded from all concern in the priſoners allowance; from all profit ariſing *directly* or *indirectly* from the ſale of their bread, or other food. Whoever diſtributes it, ſhould be free from all temptation to fraud: and be ſubject to a ſtrong check. Scales and weights ſhould be in all priſons, that the priſoners may ſee that they have their allowance. The whole allowance of priſoners ſhould never be given them in money.—In Ireland, the miniſter of the pariſh where the gaol is, orders the felons bread; and keeps (ſhould keep) the account of it: for he is allowed by act of parliament, the 3d of *Geo.* III. Chap. XXVIII. a ſum not exceeding ten pounds a year for the trouble.

The reader will plainly ſee, that I am not an advocate for an *extravagant and profuſe allowance* to priſoners. I plead only for neceſſaries, in ſuch a moderate quantity, as may ſupport health and ſtrength for labour. The law allows the *poor* debtor who is detained in priſon, two ſhillings and four pence a week * (I wiſh it were more eaſily obtained); and the government allowance to aſſize convicts under ſentence of tranſportation is a little more, *viz.* two ſhillings and ſix pence, which the ſheriff charges to government in his bill of cravings, preſented at the expiration of his office.—And I believe upon the average price of bread, potatoes, &c. the allowance I have mentioned does not exceed thoſe ſums. I preſume it may be thought rather incongruous to allow priſoners before trial (on which ſome of them may be found *not guilty*) leſs than is given to thoſe that are convicted.

No Quarrels. No *fighting* ſhould be ſuffered in a gaol: no quarreling, or abuſive language; nor the frequent occaſion of them, gaming. If any one be injured, let him complain to the keeper, who muſt hear both parties face to face, decide the matter, and puniſh the aggreſſor by cloſer confinement. Faults that deſerve more ſevere animadverſion, ſhould be reſerved for the cognizance of the magiſtrates, or an inſpector.

Donations. *Money* ſent, collected, or bequeathed, ſhould be diſtributed by the magiſtrates impartially. Some of it might be laid out in tools, &c. for ſuch debtors as will work.

Legacies. The mention of *Legacies* reminds me of the need there is of a liſt of them painted legibly on a board; which ſhould be hung up ſo as to be read by the priſoners. Very few gaols have ſuch a table: and for want of it many legacies have been entirely loſt; and the charitable intention of the teſtators fruſtrated. Yet care of legacies is expreſsly required by the act 32d *George* II. "And it is farther enacted, that it be given in "charge to every grand jury impannelled and ſworn, to make inquiry concerning the "ſame."

Table of Fees, &c. In the like conſpicuous manner ſhould be hung up in every gaol an authentic *Table of fees*, till they all are aboliſhed. This alſo is expreſsly required by the ſame act. Yet in many gaols it is totally diſregarded, and they have no ſuch table, and priſoners are expoſed to the impoſition of keepers.

In the act 24th *George* II. which prohibits the uſe of ſpirituous liquors in priſons or work-houſes, it is expreſsly required, that every gaoler, keeper, maſter, &c. ſhall procure one or more copies of the three clauſes † which contain the ſeveral articles of the prohibition, to be printed or fairly written, and hung up in one of the moſt publiic

* 32d *George* II.

† In the prohibiting clauſes, a fine of one hundred pounds is laid upon any gaoler, keeper, maſter, &c. who ſhall ſell, uſe, lend, or give away any ſuch liquors; or knowingly permit them to be ſold, uſed, &c. in the houſe; except they be preſcribed by a regular phyſician, ſurgeon, or apothecary, to be uſed medicinally.—And a fine of ten pounds to twenty pounds, or any time not exceeding three months impriſonment, for any perſon who ſhall bring ſuch liquors into the houſe. One moiety of theſe fines, as well as of that mentioned above, to the informer: the other moiety of each of the two ſmaller fines to the priſoners; or, in the work-houſe, to the poor.

I have

public places of the priſon or work-houſe, and renewed as occaſion requires, under the penalty of forty ſhillings for every default.

There ſhould alſo be a table of the *diet* or allowance to priſoners: for want of which I have known them defrauded of a conſiderable part of their food: the whole of which is no where more than ſufficient. The ſame table ſhould exhibit the particulars of bedding, ſtraw, &c.

The act for preſerving the health of priſoners requires that it be painted on a board, &c. not merely written or printed on paper, becauſe that is more periſhable, and liable to be torn *. I have obſerved that thoſe priſons were the cleaneſt in which the act was conſpicuouſly hung up. The rules for cleanlineſs, and orders againſt garniſh, gaming, drunkenneſs, quarreling, profaneneſs and obſcenity, ſhould alſo be viſibly exhibited; with the penalties for each of thoſe crimes. The penalties ſhould be fixed by the magiſtrates, or by law.—The table ſhould alſo ſhew the hours of opening and ſhutting the ſeveral wards; and of attending public worſhip. Beſides ſetting down theſe hours in a table, notice ſhould be given of them by a bell, as in the dock-yards. I have known priſoners abſent from chapel, who ſaid they would have been there, but did not know the ſervice was performing.

RULES. It is expreſsly required by the act 32d *Geo.* II. that *Rules* and orders made, ſigned, and confirmed, as the table of fees, be drawn up for every priſon, and hung up *conſpicuous* in it for the inſpection of priſoners †. Yet in many priſons neither tables of fees nor orders are to be ſeen; the latter in very few. Regulations relative to cleanlineſs and order, are as neceſſary for debtors as for felons; the want of them has often been lamented by keepers.

ALARM BELL. An *Alarm bell* would be extremely proper in every priſon, in order to ſummon aſſiſtance in caſe of any inſurrection, or general eſcape. The very idea of ſuch a thing would greatly contribute to prevent the projecting of ſuch ſchemes.

I have not ſeen the clauſes hung up in any *work-houſe*. I ſhall in the ſequel mark the numerous priſons that have the ſame defect: I could alſo have mentioned priſons in which, notwithſtanding the act, ſpirituous liquors are freely uſed: I could even name gaolers who find ways to evade the act, and do themſelves ſell ſuch liquors to their priſoners; and I have known the clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors hung up till the keepers had licences, after which they were no more ſeen.—I have ſeen ſo much of the bad effects of ſpirituous liquors, that I am perſuaded a total prohibition of them would be greatly conducive to the health and morals of the community.—Dr. *M'Farlan*, in his *Inquiries concerning the Poor, page* 30, ſays, "There is no vice that has ruined a greater number of tradeſmen, or brought more families to miſery, than this habit of drinking ſpirituous liquors."

* I mention this circumſtance, that may ſeem trifling, as I know the diſpoſition of priſoners to deſtroy the printed copies of the clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors.

† "Be it alſo enacted—That the judges and juſtices of aſſize—ſhall, at all aſſizes—make inquiry whether "ſuch table of fees, and rules and orders—are hung up and remain publick—and ſhall inform themſelves—"and ſupply and redreſs—and ſhall expreſsly give in charge to every grand jury impannelled and ſworn "before them reſpectively, to make inquiries concerning the ſame."

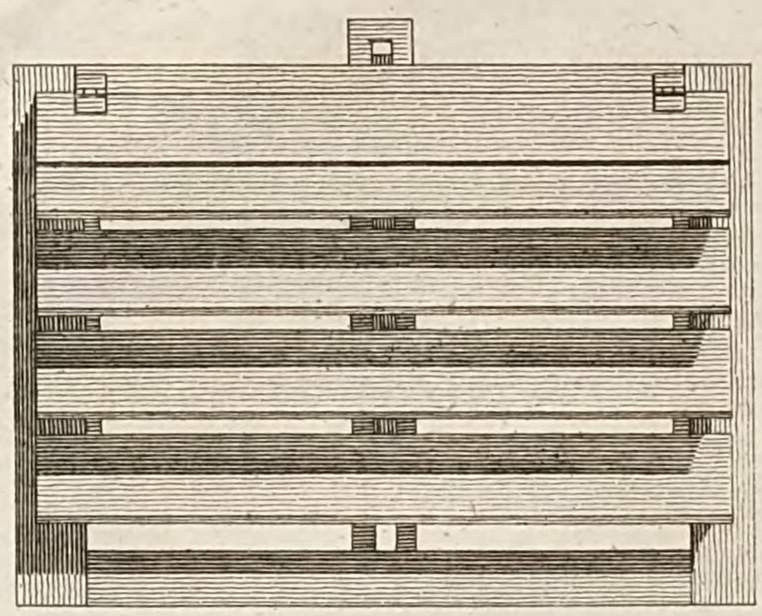
Finally; The care of a priſon is too important to be left wholly to a gaoler; paid indeed for his attendance, but often tempted by his paſſions, or intereſt, to fail in his duty. To every priſon there ſhould be an *Inſpector* appointed; either by his colleagues in the magiſtracy, or by parliament*. Sheriffs and magiſtrates have indeed this power already; and priſons are their immediate care. But ſome ſheriffs excuſe themſelves from attention to this part of their duty, on account of the ſhort duration, expence, and trouble of their office: and theſe gentlemen, as well as gentlemen in the commiſſion of the peace, have no doubt been fearful of the conſequence of looking into priſons. But the danger from ſuch inſpection is in great meaſure abated: and it may be expected that ſheriffs will now engage in this buſineſs; and that among juſtices, and town magiſtrates, there may always be found one man generous enough to undertake this important ſervice. Or if the conſtant trouble be thought too much for one perſon, it may proceed by annual, quarterly, or monthly rotation. The inſpector ſhould make his viſit once in a week, changing his days. He ſhould take with him a memorandum of all the rules, and inquire into the obſervance or neglect of them. He ſhould (as is done in ſome of our hoſpitals) look into every room, to ſee if it be clean, &c. He ſhould ſpeak with every priſoner; hear all complaints; and immediately correct what he finds manifeſtly wrong: what he doubts of, he may refer to his brethren in office, at their next meeting.—A good gaoler will be pleaſed with this ſcrutiny: it will do him honour, and confirm him in his ſtation: in caſe of a leſs worthy gaoler, the examination is more needful, in order to his being reprimanded; and, if he be incorrigible, he ſhould be diſcharged. This honourable delegate ſhould have *no ſalary:* he ſhould engage from the noble motive of doing juſtice to priſoners, and ſervice to his country.—The great Dr. *Young* ſays, "If half the miſery that is felt by ſome, were ſeen by others, it would ſhock them with horror." And the author of *Telemachus* makes this delicate remark, "The proſperous turn away their eyes from the miſerable, not through inſenſibility, but becauſe the ſight is an interruption of their gaiety." If ſuch motives prevail with thoſe who think themſelves under no obligation to ſhew pity to priſoners; ſurely magiſtrates ſhould act upon a more righteous principle, and conſider what is due from them.

INSPECTOR.

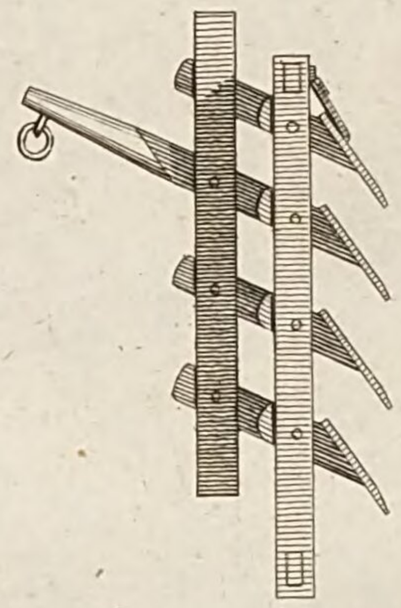
I have often inquired of gaolers, whether the ſheriffs, juſtices, or town-magiſtrates inſpect their gaols? Many of the oldeſt have anſwered, "None of thoſe gentlemen ever looked into the dungeons, or even the wards of my gaol." Others have ſaid, "Thoſe gentlemen think that if they came into my gaol, they ſhould ſoon be in

* The Vagrant act 17th *George* II. requires that two juſtices viſit the houſes of correction "twice, or "oftener if need be, in every year; and to examine into the eſtate and management thereof, and to "report, &c." And that the juſtices at quarter-ſeſſions impoſe fines and penalties on the governors or maſters who do not keep their priſoners to hard labour, and puniſh and correct them according to the directions of the warrants, &c.

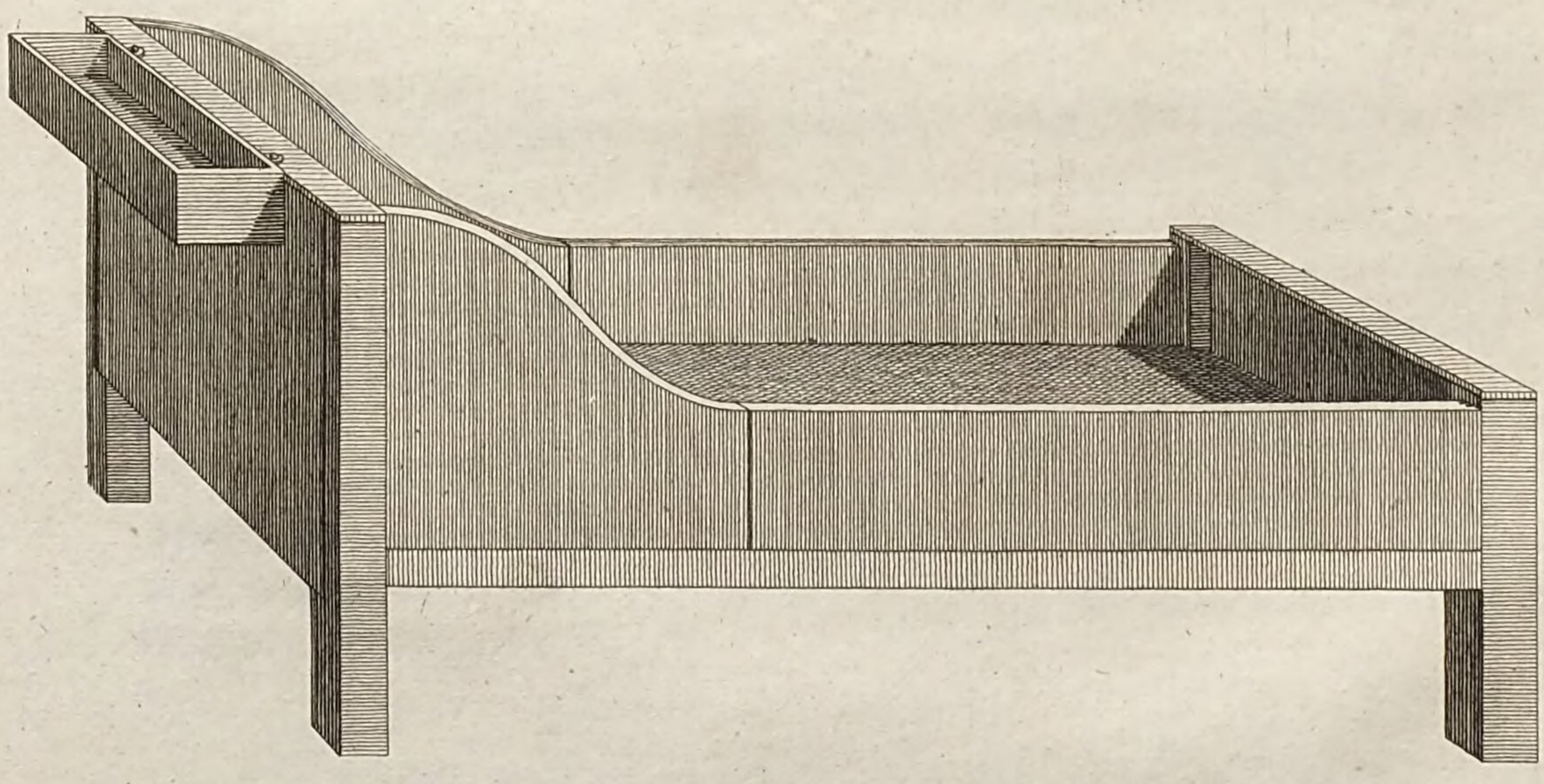
Window Blinds.



A



Bed at Plymouth Hospital.



B

their graves." Others, "The juſtices think the inſide of my houſe too cloſe for them; they ſatisfy themſelves with viewing the outſide." Now if magiſtrates continue thus negligent of their duty, a general thorough reformation of our priſons muſt be deſpaired of. What has been already obtained will ſoon be loſt; and all will ſink again into the former dreadful condition.

BRIDEWELLS.

IF our bridewells be not more properly conducted, ſending priſoners from them to county-gaols will defeat all the care of the moſt attentive gaolers, and the whole intention of the act for preſerving the health of priſoners. And when offenders are diſcharged, they will ſpread diſeaſe and vice wherever they go: and inſtead of being amended, become an aggravated evil to ſociety.

It is a ſhocking thing to deſtroy in priſon the morals, the health, and (as is often done) the lives of thoſe whom the law conſigns only to *hard labour* and *correction*.—One is charged with baſtardy: another is abuſive in a drunken quarrel: a young creature, who perhaps was never taught a moral leſſon, is guilty of ſome petty theft:—ſend them to bridewell for a year, or two, which they muſt waſte in idleneſs, hunger, dirt, and with companions much improved by ſuch education.—If that priſon be not ſecure, ſend them into ſtill worſe company; that of abandoned felons in the county-gaol. What is this but devoting them to deſtruction? Many may date the total loſs of every principle of honour and virtue, from their confinement in theſe ſchools of wickedneſs.

Every county and town that has a bridewell ſhould be careful to ſee, firſt of all, that it be ſuitable to the purpoſe. In many places the county-gaol is alſo a bridewell. But this priſon ought to be quite ſeparate from the gaol: at leaſt not within the ſame walls: nor ſhould even the court-yard be common to both. The building muſt be proportioned to the general number of delinquents. None of the rooms for confinement ſhould be lower than the ground-floor; rather a ſtory above it. Each *Work-room* ſhould have a thorough-fare for air: but the oppoſite windows need not be equal; the back windows half the ſize of thoſe in front, and ſix feet from the floor *. Few or none of the windows ſhould have glaſs; only blinds, ſimilar to what are uſed in diſtilleries †; or ſhutters, and theſe ſhould be open ſeveral

WORK-ROOMS.

* In all large rooms, where there are numbers of people, proviſion ſhould be made for letting out the vitiated air at the top of them. See Dr. *Prieſtley's Experiments*, &c. *page* 281.

† See Plate II. Letter A.

hours

hours in the day. The rooms, where the windows are not glazed, ſhould have fire-places. The windows ſhould be by no means towards the ſtreet, that ſpirituous liquors or files, &c. may not be conveyed to the priſoners. In the court-yard (for ſuch is neceſſary in every priſon *) there ſhould be a pump, or ſome other proviſion for water in plenty. And priſoners ſhould be permitted to walk about, when they have done working.

WORK. For in *work* they ought, moſt certainly, to be employed. This is indiſpenſibly requiſite. *Not one* ſhould be idle, that is not ſick †. Where the priſoners are numerous, there ſhould be ſeveral work-rooms; and but few priſoners in one room. Thoſe who work by compulſion are more likely to be ſeduced to idleneſs in large companies, than when they are more ſolitary.—The keeper ſhould be a maſter of ſome manufacture ‡; a man of activity ‖, prudence, and temper. And he ſhould keep his priſoners at work ten hours a day; meal-times included.

For women, eſpecially thoſe that have children with them, and ſometimes at the breaſt, there ſhould be a chimney in one or two rooms: and in winter they ſhould be allowed firing. I have known infants ſtarved to death for want of this §. In ſome

* By an act 7th James I. Cap. IV. it is required that there be in every county "one or more fit "and convenient houſe or houſes of correction, with convenient backſide thereunto adjoining—Every "juſtice of peace within every county—where ſuch houſe and backſide ſhall not be erected or pro-"vided," (within about two years) "ſhall forfeit for his ſaid neglect, five pounds of lawful Engliſh "money;" one moiety to the informer, the other towards erecting, building, &c. the ſaid houſe and back-ſide.—And an act made in Ireland the 10th and 11th of *Charles* I. requires the ſame, under the like penalty for neglect.

† Many are committed to bridewell to live in idleneſs. Some *warrants* do not order them to labour. Magiſtrates ſhould conſider that priſoners confined for one or two years are entirely ruined; not only as to morals, but as to their capacity for labour; for I have known ſome on going to work, immediately fall into a decline.

‡ The acts cited in a preceding note require that houſes of correction have "mills, turns, cards, and "ſuch-like neceſſary implements, to ſet rogues or other idle perſons on work." And the act 17th *George* II. quoted in a former note, requires that the juſtices at their quarter-ſeſſions "take effectual care that the "houſes of correction—be duly fitted up, furniſhed, and ſupplied with ſufficient implements, materials, and "furniture, for keeping, relieving, ſetting to work, employing, and correcting all idle and diſorderly perſons, "rogues, vagabonds, &c."

‖ It was remarked that a *gaoler* ſhould not be an old or infirm perſon; the ſame caution is requiſite with regard to the keeper of a *bridewell*; ſince ſuch an one would neither be able to keep the priſoners properly at work, nor to prevent their making their eſcape at the time of locking up, as I knew to happen at Preſton in Lancaſhire, and other places.

§ Not having ſufficiently inſiſted on the neceſſity of an allowance of *firing* in gaols, I take occaſion here to obſerve, that this is not only what humanity demands in our climate, but that it is eſſential to the preſervation of the health of priſoners, by promoting the circulation of air, and preventing thoſe mortifications of the feet to which they are ſo liable. I well know, that the want of firing joined to ſcanty

ſome priſons where firing is allowed, the ſmoke has no vent but at the doors and windows.—There ſhould be a ſeparate room or two for faulty apprentices, as at Tothill-fields, Clerkenwell, St. George's Fields, &c *. And two airy rooms for the ſick: with medical relief. Men and women ſhould be here entirely ſeparated, as well as in gaols, to prevent the debauchery and vice ſo generally practiſed in our priſons. They ſhould have work-ſhops, as well as night-rooms, ſeparate †.—There ſhould be baths, and an oven, for the ſame purpoſes as in the gaols.—In ſome county bride-wells there are from ten to twenty priſoners, and in Tothill-fields and Clerkenwell many more. Great care ſhould be taken to prevent infection; to keep the houſe clean, and well aired: and invariably to adhere to ſtrict rules of ſobriety and diligence, in order to correct the faults of priſoners, and make them for the future uſeful to ſociety. Gentle diſcipline is commonly more efficacious than ſeverity; which ſhould not be exerciſed but on ſuch as will not be amended by lenity. Theſe ſhould be puniſhed by ſolitary confinement on bread and water, for a time proportioned to their fault ‡. Endeavours ſhould be uſed to perſuade the offender that he is corrected only

ſcanty proviſion, has been the cauſe of great mortality in our priſons during the winter. In one of theſe houſes three priſoners were ſtarved to death, only one halfpenny being found on them all. I waited on the coroner (who from the humanity of our laws muſt be applied to in ſuch a caſe) and he acquainted me, that the verdict brought in was *by the viſitation of God*, otherwiſe, the keeper would have been liable to a proſecution for felony, and might have been hanged; whereas, the fault lay with the juſtices, who had ordered an allowance not ſufficient to ſupport nature.

* Boys confined for correction ſhould always be ſeparate from other priſoners, and indeed from one another. A kind and tender monitor ſhould often ſee them, and without tiring their attention, converſe with them as a parent or a friend.

† In all priſons, it would be an excellent improvement to have crib beds for each perſon, like thoſe at Haſlar, and the royal hoſpital at Plymouth. (See Plate II. B.) Theſe may be made of caſt iron, without ſides, nearly as cheap as of oak. The beds or cradles at Plymouth are fourteen inches from the floor: three feet one inch high at the head, and two feet three inches at the feet: ſix feet two inches long, and three feet one inch wide in the clear. The boards on the ſides (three feet eight inches long) ſlide in an inch groove. A medicine box hangs by two hooks at the back of each cradle, which is neceſſary only in infirmaries. To theſe cradles are hair mattreſſes, bedding, &c. If offenders have only looſe ſtraw, though with a coverlet, they muſt lie in their clothes, and of neceſſity be dirty and ſickly objects. Therefore proper bedding is neceſſary. Without this, how can habits of cleanlineſs be produced and promoted in young creatures? or what diſpoſition can ſuch have for work?

‡ The notion, that convicts are *ungovernable*, is certainly *erroneous*. There is a mode of managing ſome of the moſt deſperate, with eaſe to yourſelf, and advantage to them. Many of them are ſhrewd and ſenſible: manage them with calmneſs, yet with ſteadineſs: ſhew them that you have humanity, and that you aim to make them uſeful members of ſociety: let them ſee and hear the rules and orders of the priſon, and be convinced that they are not defrauded in their proviſions or clothes by contractors or gaolers. When they are ſick, let them be treated with tenderneſs. Such conduct would prevent mutiny in priſons, and attempts to eſcape; which I am fully perſuaded are often owing to priſoners being made deſperate, by the inhumanity and ill uſage of their keepers.

for his own good.—The keeper ſhould, by all means, reſide in the houſe. He ſhould not be ſuffered to farm any part of the allowance: nor to ſell liquor, or any thing elſe. I have often obſerved, that bridewells are cleaner and quieter where keepers have no *licence*. He ſhould have no fees*, but a ſalary proportioned to the truſt, that he may not be obliged to follow any buſineſs out of the houſe.—The whole management ſhould be frequently examined, in the ſame manner as that of a gaol, and by the ſame ſort of inſpectors.—In the houſe there ſhould be a room for the magiſtrates, as there is in foreign houſes of correction, ſimilar to the governors room in hoſpitals, and in the houſes of induſtry in Suffolk and Norfolk. The courts of juſtice ſat in the priſons in Scotland formerly; and this is ſtill the caſe in ſome of the towns. This would be attended with many advantages. Mr. *Henry Fielding* remarks, that

" The ſufferings of the poor are indeed leſs obſerved than their miſdeeds; not from " any want of compaſſion, but becauſe they are leſs known; and this is the true " reaſon why we ſo often hear them mentioned with abhorrence, and ſo ſeldom with " pity."

I have before ſaid, that I am no advocate for luxury in priſons; for I would have no meat diet for criminals in houſes of correction, or at moſt, only on Sundays. Yet I would plead, that they ſhould have a pound and a half of good houſehold bread a day, and a quart of good beer: beſides twice a day a quart of warm ſoup made from peaſe, rice, milk or barley. For a change they might ſometimes have turnips, carrots, or potatoes. It may be ſaid, this diet will ſtarve thoſe who work in houſes of correction: but I am perſuaded of the contrary; by what I have ſeen abroad, in the galleys, in the houſes of correction, and among the moſt robuſt labourers. Though I am ſenſible that perſons confined, whoſe minds are depreſſed, need more nouriſhment than ſuch as are at liberty.

I know not any reaſon why an houſe of correction may not be conducted with as much regularity, as any other houſe where the family is equally numerous. Some foreign bridewells are ſo conducted.—Let the ſober and diligent be diſtinguiſhed by ſome preference in their diet, or lodging; or by ſhortening the term of their confinement: and giving them, when diſcharged, a good character. This laſt will be a ſtrong incitement to good behaviour.—The hours of riſing, of reading a chapter in the Bible, of prayers, of meals, of work, &c. ſhould all be fixed by the magiſtrates, and notice of them given by a bell. A *Chaplain* is neceſſary here in every view.—To reform priſoners, or to make them better as to their morals, ſhould always be the *leading* view in every houſe of correction, and their earnings ſhould only be a *ſecondary* object. As *rational* and *immortal* beings we owe this to them; nor

CHAPLAIN.

* Many young creatures, when their term is expired, are detained in priſon; others ſtript of a remaining handkerchief, apron, or petticoat. Such neceſſaries have I ſeen left with the keepers till they could bring their fees.

can

can any criminality of theirs juſtify our neglect in this particular. The laſt recited author ſays, " Religion will, I am ſatisfied, have a ſtrong influence in correcting the " morals of men; and I am no leſs perſuaded, that it is religion alone which can " effectually accompliſh ſo great and ſo deſirable a work."

Some have ſuppoſed that the profit of the work in a houſe of correction might ſupport the expence of the houſe. But however it may appear in ſpeculation, in practice it is always found otherwiſe. The difference is great between involuntary labour and that which is performed from choice. In the beſt regulated houſes of correction in Holland, taxes are fixed for their ſupport *. But though a bridewell cannot ſupport itſelf, yet under proper regulation, it would contribute in ſome meaſure towards its own maintenance. An exact account ſhould be kept of the profit of the work; and all of it applied to common benefit; not left to the diſpoſal of keepers: for ſome of them, in the few bridewells where work is done, keep to themſelves a ſixth part, ſome half, and ſome the whole of the priſoners earnings; giving them only the ſhort county-allowance, and ſometimes but part of that. When I ſaid all the earnings ſhould go to common ſtock, I meant it of the ſtated hours for working. Thoſe who will employ themſelves in extra-hours, ſhould have the profit to themſelves. And it would be an encouragement to diligence in the ſtated hours, to give them ſome portion of the profit of theſe alſo; or employ them in beating hemp, and ſpinning, and weaving linen for their own uſe: for clean linen they ſhould have every week. With regular œconomy, priſoners would be better nouriſhed, and fitter for labour, than they now are; and yet the county not burthened with much, if any, additional expence. But a building fit for the intention they ought to provide.

The charge of this, as well as of a proper gaol, will, no doubt, be complained of. But if that be weighed againſt the benefit which will accrue to the public, it will be found but light. Beſides, that ought not to be allowed as a valid objection, the occaſion of which ſhould have been removed long ago. Why have ſome priſons been ſuffered to become ruinous, ſo that many rooms in them are unſafe, and priſoners are crowded together in the few that remain; or, for the ſmalleſt offences are loaded with irons to prevent their eſcape? Why were not the walls of the courts repaired in time, that priſoners might with ſafety be allowed the proper uſe

* Mr. *Thomas Firmin*, a citizen of London in the laſt century, employed about two thouſand poor, by ſeveral perſons, at the price they coſt him to ſpin and weave. In particular, the Eaſt India and Guinea companies gave him encouragement to make their allabas cloths, and coarſe canvas for pepper bags, which before they bought from foreign countries. " For ſeven or eight years together he loſt two pence in a " ſhilling by all the work of his poor: but he was content; for he would ſay, two pence given them by " loſs in their work, was twice ſo much ſaved to the public, in that it took them off from beggary, or " theft." *Firmin's Life, pages* 33 & 34.

of them? Money, to the amount of thouſands, is not with-held when Shire-halls and Town-halls are wanted: (theſe we ſee grand and elegant edifices.) Why ſhould it be ſpared when the morals and lives of multitudes are at ſtake; and when it is impoſſible the deſign of the legiſlature ſhould be anſwered without it? I mean, amending the manners of petty offenders; preventing the ſpread of diſeaſes, and the increaſe of felonies. That the two latter, inſtead of being prevented, are promoted by the preſent irregularity of bridewells, is notorious *. Preſcription founded on culpable negligence ſhould not be admitted in bar of a demand, which every principle of equity, humanity, and utility conſpires to enforce.

I could wiſh, that no perſons might ſuffer capitally but for murder—for ſetting houſes on fire—for houſe-breaking, attended with acts of cruelty. The highwayman—the footpad—the habitual thief, and people of this clan; ſhould end their days in a penitentiary houſe, rather than on the gallows. "That many cart-loads of our fellow-"creatures are once in ſix weeks carried to ſlaughter, is a dreadful conſideration; and "this is greatly heightened by reflecting, that, with proper care and proper regula-"tions, much the greater part of theſe wretches might have been made not only "happy in themſelves, but very uſeful members of ſociety, which they now ſo "greatly diſhonour in the ſight of all Chriſtendom †."

The management of bridewells is now a matter of more than ordinary concern, ſince offenders are at preſent committed to them for terms ſo long as *two* or *three years*. Moſt of theſe perſons would probably have been ſentenced to *tranſportation*, when that mode of puniſhment was more general.

TRANSPORTS. I had taken ſome pains to make inquiries concerning the ſtate of *Tranſports*, with regard to whom many cruelties and impoſitions were commonly practiſed, and whoſe condition was in many reſpects equally contrary to humanity and good policy: I flattered myſelf that I had diſcovered means of remedying theſe evils in a conſiderable degree, and of diſburthening the counties of a heavy expence with which they were charged; and was preparing to lay them before the public, when a new turn was given to the matter by the late act of parliament ‡.

* The benevolent Marquis *Beccaria* cloſes his 31ſt chapter with this maxim. "The puniſhment of a "crime cannot be juſt, (that is neceſſary) if the laws have not endeavoured to prevent that crime by the beſt "means which times and circumſtances would allow."

† *H. Fielding's Enquiry, page ult.*

‡ 16th of *George* III. Cap. XLIII. "An act to authoriſe, for a limited time, the puniſhment by hard "labour of Offenders who, for certain crimes, are or ſhall become liable to be tranſported to any of "his Majeſty's colonies and plantations." Mr. *Eden* has obſerved that "The numbers of perſons for "whom ſome mode of reſtraint and puniſhment in lieu of tranſportation muſt be provided, may be eſtimated "at one thouſand annually." See the *Preface to his Draught of a Bill*, 1778. If the impolitic mode of *tranſportation* be again adopted, the cruelty ſhould not be aggravated by confining convicts a long time before they are ſent off.

Since

Since this has taken place, I ſuppreſs what I had written *; and will only give, at the end of my book, a liſt of the numbers delivered from Newgate for tranſportation in the courſe of three years. This will ſhew, in a very alarming light, the danger there may be in future of crowding our priſons, ſo as to produce the moſt deſtructive conſequences.

I cannot conclude this ſection, without attempting to obviate ſome objections that may occur to the improvements propoſed in it. It may be ſaid, that from the many conveniences ſuggeſted in the ſtructure of priſons, and the removal of thoſe hardſhips which rendered them ſo terrible, the dread of being confined in them will in great meaſure be taken off, and the lower claſſes of people will find them more comfortable places of reſidence than their own houſes. But let it be conſidered in the firſt place, that although I have indeed recommended ſuch attention in the conſtruction and management as may free them from the *diſeaſes* and *hardſhips* under which they have laboured, I have propoſed nothing to give them an air of *elegance* or *pleaſantneſs*. On the contrary, I have cenſured the plan of ſome modern gaols as too ſhewy and ſplendid; and nothing abroad ſtruck me more with regard to theſe buildings, than the perfect *plainneſs* and *ſimplicity* of their appearance. Then, with reſpect to the more humane treatment of the priſoners in the articles of food, lodging, and the like, I venture to aſſert, that if to it be joined ſuch ſtrict regulations in preventing all diſſipation and riotous amuſement, as I have inculcated, confinement in a priſon, though it may ceaſe to be deſtructive to health and morals, will not fail to be ſufficiently irkſome and diſagreeable, eſpecially to the idle and profligate.

The *Penitentiary houſes* directed by a late act of parliament, may, under proper management, be made to anſwer very uſeful purpoſes. Much, however, will depend upon their proper *regulation*. I do not pretend to be qualified for drawing up a perfect ſyſtem of this difficult buſineſs; but in order to aſſiſt perſons of ſuperior abilities in their reſearches on this ſubject, I have added, at the end of the volume, a table of ſuch general heads and particulars as ſeem to me moſt deſerving of attention.

* On the whole, I perfectly concur in opinion with a learned writer, who has aſſerted that "every effect "of baniſhment, as practiſed in England, is often beneficial to the criminal, and always injurious to the "community." *Principles of Penal Law, p.* 33.

SECTION IV.

AN ACCOUNT OF FOREIGN PRISONS AND HOSPITALS.

I DESIGNED to publiſh the account of our priſons in the ſpring 1775, after I returned from Scotland and Ireland. But conjecturing that ſomething uſeful to my purpoſe might be collected abroad; I laid aſide my papers, and travelled into France, Flanders, Holland, and Germany. I flattered myſelf that my labour was not quite fruitleſs; and repeated my viſit to theſe countries, and went alſo to Switzerland, in 1776.

In the concluſion of my firſt edition, I made a promiſe, if the legiſlature ſhould ſeriouſly engage in the reformation of our priſons, to take a third journey, through the Pruſſian and Auſtrian dominions, and the free cities of Germany. This I accompliſhed in 1778, and likewiſe extended my tour through Italy, and reviſited ſome of the countries I had before ſeen in purſuit of my object. Theſe obſervations were publiſhed in a ſecond edition in 1780. But before the publication of another edition, I wiſhed to acquire ſome further knowledge on the ſubject. For this purpoſe in 1781 I again reviſited Holland, and ſome cities in Germany. I viſited alſo the capitals of Denmark, Sweden, Ruſſia and Poland; and in 1783 ſome cities in Portugal and Spain, and returned through France, Flanders and Holland. The ſubſtance of all theſe travels is now thrown into one narrative.—I have only to add, that, fully ſenſible of the imperfection that muſt attend the curſory ſurvey of a traveller, it was my ſtudy to remedy that defect by confining my attention to the one object of my purſuit, during the whole of my journies abroad.

HOLLAND.

PRISONS in the United Provinces are ſo quiet, and moſt of them ſo clean, that a viſitor can hardly believe he is in a gaol. They are commonly (except the raſp-houſes) white-waſhed once or twice a year: and priſoners obſerved to me how refreſhing it was to come into the rooms after they had been ſo thoroughly cleaned.

A phyſician

A phyſician and ſurgeon is appointed to every priſon; and priſoners are in general healthy.

In moſt of the priſons for *criminals* there are ſo many rooms that each priſoner is kept ſeparate. They never go out of their rooms: each has a bedſtead, ſtraw mat, and coverlet. But there are few criminals, except thoſe in the *raſp-houſes* and *ſpin-houſes*. Of late, in all the ſeven provinces, ſeldom more executions in a year than from four to ſix. One reaſon of this, I believe, is the awful ſolemnity of executions, which are performed in preſence of the magiſtrates, with great order and ſerioufneſs, and great effect on the ſpectators. I did not ſee the proceſs in Holland; but it was particularly deſcribed to me, and was ſimilar to what I had been witneſs of in another place abroad.

The common method of execution for unpremeditated murder, is decollation by a broad ſword. Robberies are generally puniſhed by the halter. For the more atrocious crimes, ſuch as premeditated murder, &c. the melefactor is broken on the wheel; or rather on a croſs laid flat upon the ſcaffold. But a deſcription of the manner of this execution, which is finiſhed by a *coup de grace* on the breaſt, would not be agreeable to any of my readers.

Debtors alſo are but few. The magiſtrates do not approve of confining in idleneſs any that may be uſefully employed. And when one is impriſoned, the creditor muſt pay the gaoler for his maintenance, from five and a half to eighteen ſtivers a day, according to the debtor's former condition in life. The aliment muſt be paid every week: in default whereof, the gaoler gives eight days notice; and if within that time, the money, or ſecurity for it, be not brought, the debtor is diſcharged.

Another reaſon is, that the ſituation is very diſgraceful. But, perhaps, the principal cauſe that debtors, as well as capital offenders, are few, is the great care that is taken to train up the children of the poor, and indeed of all others, to induſtry. No debtors have their wives and children living with them in priſon: but occaſional viſits in the day-time are not forbidden. You do not hear in the ſtreets as you paſs by a priſon, what I have been rallied for abroad, the cry of *poor hungry ſtarving debtors*.

The States do not tranſport convicts; but men are put to labour in the *raſp-houſes*, and women to proper work in the *ſpin-houſes*: upon this profeſſed maxim, *Make them diligent, and they will be honeſt.* The raſping logwood, which was formerly the principal work done by the male convicts, is now in many places performed at the mills, much cheaper: and the Dutch, finding woollen manufactures more profitable, have lately ſet up ſeveral of them in thoſe houſes of correction. In ſome, the work of the robuſt priſoners does not only ſupport them; but they have a little extra-time to earn ſomewhat for their better living in priſon, or for their benefit afterwards.

Great care is taken to give them moral and religious inſtruction, and reform their manners, for their own and the public good. The *chaplain* (ſuch there is in every houſe

houſe of correction) does not only perform public worſhip, but privately inſtructs the priſoners, catechiſes them every week, &c. and I am well informed, that many come out ſober and honeſt *. Some have even choſen to continue and work in the houſe after their diſcharge.

Offenders are ſentenced to theſe houſes, according to their crimes, for ſeven, ten, fifteen, twenty, and even to ninety-nine years: but, to prevent deſpair, ſeldom for life. As an encouragement to ſobriety and induſtry, thoſe who diſtinguiſh themſelves by ſuch behaviour, are diſcharged before the expiration of their term. And the priſoner who gives information of an intended eſcape is greatly favoured in this reſpect: his term is ſhortened, and ſometimes he gains his liberty. A little before the election of new magiſtrates, thoſe who are in office inſpect theſe priſons; and inquire of the keeper which priſoners, of thoſe who have been confined a few years, have been diligent and orderly; and of the miniſter, which of them have been moſt attentive to public and private inſtructions. According to the accounts, they abridge the appointed time of puniſhment: ſo that fourteen years will ſometimes be reduced to eight or ten; and twelve years to ſix or ſeven. This practice is in every view wiſe and beneficial. Indeed, I have ſome reaſon to think that criminals are often doomed to a longer term, with an intention to make ſuch deductions upon their amendment.

I was informed that the produce of the work does not maintain theſe houſes: though the men that are robuſt earn from eight to ten ſtivers a day; and healthy women by ſpinning, &c. from four to ſix. But ſome earn leſs; and thoſe that are infirm, very little: none however are quite idle, unleſs ſick. This is ſurely excellent policy; for beſides guarding againſt the pernicious effects of idleneſs in a priſon, and breaking criminals to habits of induſtry, if work ſo conſtant does not ſupport the houſes, how much heavier would be the public burthen, maintaining the numerous offenders in theſe priſons, if, as in many of our bridewells, no work at all were done there?

In Holland, as well as in Germany, there are private rooms in moſt of the houſes of correction, in which young perſons of a vicious and profligate turn are confined on the repreſentation of their parents, till they ſhew ſigns of amendment.

ROTTERDAM. At ROTTERDAM, in the *Stadt-houſe* priſon, there were no debtors in either of the three rooms at any of my former viſits, but in 1781 there was one debtor. When

* I have heard in England that a countryman of ours, who was a priſoner in the raſp-houſe at Amſterdam ſeveral years, was permitted to work at his own trade, ſhoe-making; and by being conſtantly kept employed, was quite cured of the vices that were the cauſe of his confinement. My informant added, that the priſoner received at his releaſe a ſurplus of his earnings, which enabled him to ſet up his trade in London; where he lived in credit; and at dinner commonly drank "Health to his worthy maſters at the raſp-houſe."

there

there are any, they are alimented at one fixed ſum, *viz.* ſixteen ſtivers a day *. There are ſeven vaulted rooms for criminals or diſorderly perſons about ſeventeen feet by ten. One of them is called the *condemned* room, into which a criminal is put fourteen days before his final ſentence; and immediately after the ſentence, he is executed with a ſolemnity very ſtriking to the common people. In three of the rooms, were three perſons confined for a limited time for ſome ſmall offences, and kept to bread and water. Their daily allowance was from four to five ſtivers, and their pitcher was filled with *water* three times a day; but the other criminals had their pitcher filled once a day with *beer*, and their allowance was from nine to ten ſtivers. There were caſes with thick ſtraw mats, and two or three coverlets to each. At my laſt viſit there were four criminals. ROTTERDAM.

In the *Raſp-houſe*, (or Spin-houſe as it ſhould be called) at one of my former viſits there were thirty-eight men, and in 1781, twenty-eight men and forty women. Two *men* were raſping logwood, others, combing, ſpinning, and carding wool, and (a few) making fiſhing nets, and ſorting coffee-berries. The *women* were ſpinning wool and flax, and carding hair, or winding at a great wheel like thoſe which at Derby are turned by water. They were clean, and appeared healthy and well. I obſerved the ceiling was very white; and one of the regents informed me, that the room was white-waſhed regularly twice a year. RASP-HOUSE.

The *men* were more ſeparated than the *women* into rooms (about ſeventeen feet long, eleven feet broad, and ten high), each of which contained only four or five priſoners. Theſe rooms were very offenſive; the perſons confined in them being taken out only once in the week. For preventing combinations, two of the men are removed every ten or fourteen days, to different companies. There were among them ſome *Jews*, whoſe dinner was not *pork* as was that of the other priſoners, but *mutton*, which the ſociety of *Jews* in the city ſent them with a ſlice of white bread by permiſſion of one of the five regents or inſpectors †.

For the refractory there are dark rooms, but not dungeons: in one of theſe, on ſhutting the door on myſelf, I found no dampneſs. My conductor obſerved, that the floor was raiſed to preſerve it dry. Here they are allowed no bedding, and are kept to bread and water, which is given them at an aperture in the door. Their confinement is for ſix, eight, ten, or fourteen days.

* A guinea 252d. is = 11 guilders 11 ſtivers = 231 ſtivers (for 20 ſtivers is a guilder) therefore ſtivers are to pence as $\frac{231}{252} = \frac{11}{12}$: *i. e.* 11 ſtivers is equal to a ſhilling.

† As I was there at one o'clock, the time of the diſtribution, I obſerved that the bread was all cut in ſlices; this prevents thoſe conteſts or frauds which ſometimes happen where priſoners meſs together, and the bread is given out in one loaf; as I ſaw on board the hulks in the Thames, where one loaf was given to ſix perſons.

ROTTERDAM RASP-HOUSE.

At the whipping-poſt (which is in the middle of the court, in full view of the male criminals) ſome of our dexterous countrymen in 1781, were diſciplined, for melting their pewter ſpoons and forming them into keys. The pewter was hardened with a mixture procured from an apothecary, under the pretence of its being a remedy for the tooth-ach. But the ſcheme was defeated by an Engliſh Jew, who for this ſervice obtained his liberty, though he had been committed for thirty years.

The regents have a room in which they aſſemble once a fortnight. Their ladies aſſemble in another room to give directions concerning the work, linen, proviſions, &c. They alſo attend by rotation at dinner, and other times; and their accounts are carried to the regents *.

The keeper has a ſalary from the city, of four hundred florins or guilders *per annum* †, and alſo a houſe, victuals and drink, firing and candle, and one ſeventh part of the produce of all the labour of the priſoners; ſo that it is his intereſt to ſee that the work be well performed: yet as the *quantum* is fixed by the regents, it is not in his power to be a cruel taſk-maſter. The manner of dieting the priſoners ſeemed to me worthy of being inſerted at length ‡.

Being

* A principal reaſon of the cleanlineſs and order in work-houſes in Holland, is the attention and humanity of the Governeſſes: for each houſe has four who take the charge of inſpection, and have their names painted in their room.

† About £36.

‡ Regulation for the *daily Diet*, at the Raſp-houſe at Rotterdam.

Sunday Dinner. Each man has a meſs of boiled grout, with butter or kitchen-ſtuff; a piece of cheeſe or butter, with a quarter of a pound of rye bread.

Each boy, woman, or ſuch as only work half taſk, a meſs of grout, as above; a piece of cheeſe or butter, with one ſixth of a pound of rye bread.

-------- Supper. Each man a bowl of new milk boiled with barley or flour, with a piece of cheeſe, and one fourth of a pound of rye bread.

Each boy, woman, or ſuch as only do half-taſk, the bowl of ſweet milk as above, but no bread or cheeſe.

Monday Breakfaſt. Each man half a pound of rye bread with cheeſe or butter.

Each boy, woman, or half-taſked, one fourth of a pound of rye bread with butter or cheeſe.

N. B. Breakfaſt through the week, is the ſame as above.

--------Dinner. Each man half a pound of meat, or one ſixth of a pound of pork without bone; half a pound of rye bread, with a bowl of boiled carrots, cabbage or greens.

Each boy, woman, or half-taſked, one third of a pound of meat, or one eighth of a pound of pork without bone, three eighths of a pound of rye bread, with a bowl of boiled carrots, cabbage or greens.

Tueſday Dinner. For all, boiled gray peaſe, with one fourth of a pound of rye bread; the men have, beſides, each a piece of cheeſe.

Wedneſday ----- Each man a bowl of peaſe porridge, with three eighths of a pound of rye bread and a piece of cheeſe.

Wedneſday

ROTTERDAM RASP-HOUSE.

Being at Rotterdam on a Sunday, I was desirous of seeing, whether there was such dissipation in their prisons, as there is in ours, on that day. The public service at the Rasp-house began at half after one o'clock. The audience consisted of about thirty or forty inhabitants of the town, Mr. *Schumacher* the presiding regent, the head-keeper and his family, and three under-keepers, besides the prisoners. The number of *women* prisoners was about forty, who were separated from the rest of the congregation by a wooden palisade, and seated on benches raised one above another. They were all clean and neat; had nothing distinguishing in their dress, but were without hats. While they stood up during prayer, they held up their aprons to cover their faces. The *men* were neat, dressed in brown coats, had been shaved, had clean shirts (which were most of them chequed), clean stockings, and wore handkerchiefs about their necks. They also were seated on raised benches, in a room out of the chapel, and separated from it by an iron grate from the top of the room to the bottom, so wide that all the audience except the female prisoners, had them full

Wednesday Dinner. Each boy, woman, or half-tasked, a bowl of pease porridge, one fourth of a pound of rye bread with a piece of cheese.

Thursday ------- Each man one third of a pound of meat, or one eighth of a pound of pork without bone; two slices of rye bread, weighing together half a pound, with a bowl of barley broth.

Boys, or men who only do half-task, one fourth of a pound of meat, or one twelfth of a pound of pork without bone; two slices of rye bread, weighing together three eighths of a pound, with each a bowl of barley broth.

The women no meat or pork; each a bowl of barley broth, with three eighths of a pound of rye bread with butter or cheese.

Friday Dinner. Each man a bowl of kidney-bean porridge; three eighths of a pound of rye bread with cheese.

Each boy, woman, or half-tasked, the mess of kidney-bean porridge; one fourth of a pound of rye bread with cheese.

Saturday ------- Each man a bowl of boiled pease, with butter and vinegar sauce; boys, women and half-tasked, have the same allowance; and *all* have the same allowance of rye bread and cheese as on the Fridays.

The constant *supper*, on week-days, for all, is buttermilk boiled with barley or grout till thick enough to be eaten without bread; to this, each man has one fourth of a pound of rye bread with cheese; the boys, women and half-tasked, have only a mess of the buttermilk, but no bread or cheese.

	Cans.
Each man has, during the three summer months, daily, of beer, -	$2\frac{1}{2}$
and during the three winter months, ---------- -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
and during the remaining six months, ---------- -	2
Boys, women and half-tasked, for the three summer months, each, daily,	$1\frac{1}{2}$
and for the remaining nine months, ---------- -	1

In the foregoing regulation for diet, no alteration is to be made, unless when fish shall be extraordinarily cheap and plentiful, all the prisoners may be indulged with one meal, provided with the consent of a majority of the regents.

ROTTERDAM. in view. The keeper's ſeat adjoins to this grate, and two of his ſervants, who are turnkeys, ſat obſerving their behaviour.

The chaplain, after a ſhort prayer, preached extempore; then, the *men* convicts joined in ſinging, moſt of them having books. When the chaplain had prayed again, he catechiſed for about three quarters of an hour. It being the *women*'s turn that Sunday, ſix of them ſtood up, one after another, and made the reſponſes, which the chaplain explained to them. After this he prayed, and the ſervice concluded by ſinging the fifty-firſt Pſalm. The decent behaviour and attention of the audience, evidently proved that the ſervice, though of two hours and a half, was not tedious or diſagreeable.

During the time of catechiſing, the head-keeper and one of his ſervants went out, to inſpect the empty wards, and to ſearch whether any tools or inſtruments were concealed. The keeper returned to his ſeat in an hour. At the end of the ſervice, the *women* paſſed by the regents ſeat *; and when they were gone, he went into the court to ſee the *men* go to their ſeveral wards, four or five together, that number only being let out at a time †. After they were all locked up, he went to each window, and converſed with them. Many of them returned their thanks for the abridgment of their term of confinement, as this was juſt before the time for electing new magiſtrates. One or two who had been at ſea, entreated to go in any capacity to India, as is ſometimes permitted. He afterwards went to the lattice of the *women*'s ward, and converſed with them; and gave the *catechumens* ſome token of his approbation.

I cannot forbear cloſing this account, without mentioning the ardent wiſhes it inſpired in me, that *our* priſons alſo, inſtead of echoing with profaneneſs and blaſphemy, might hereafter reſound with the offices of religious worſhip; and prove, like theſe, the happy means of awakening many to a ſenſe of their duty to *God* and *man* ‡.

PEST-HOUSE. The *Peſt-houſe* acroſs the Maes oppoſite Rotterdam is a ſpacious building in a ſmall iſle. It is a ſquare of one hundred and fifty-four feet: has four large wards, two of which are eighty-ſeven by thirty, and twenty-one high. I mention this edifice, not only as it occurred to me that it would be a good plan for a houſe of correction, being airy, and built round a court in which is a baſon of water communicating with the Maes; but on account of the ſentiments of veneration it

* The ſeat is large enough for all the five regents or inſpectors: but only *one* is obliged to attend, and this they do by rotation.

† They were not chained, for no irons are here uſed.

‡ On converſing with a ſenſible magiſtrate, his words were, "I have known perſons who have "come out of our houſes of correction thoroughly reformed, and have thanked God for their con-"finement."

inſpired,

inſpired, when I trod on the ground under which ſuch piles of my brave countrymen lie buried; it having been uſed as a military hoſpital after the ſiege of Bergen-op-Zoom. ROTTERDAM.

In 1781 I viſited the few Engliſh priſoners of war in Holland, who were confined in the Admiralty at Rotterdam. A room was aſſigned for the officers, in which there were only two. In another room (twenty-one feet by eighteen and fifteen feet high) there were eleven ſailors, who appeared healthy and well. Several had died a little time before, which, I apprehend, was in part owing to their being confined in a ſmall room called the *hoſpital*, which was dirty, without a chimney, and its ſides were wood. Their allowance was eight ſtivers a day, a bed and coverlet, and on moſt days they walked ſome hours in the court.

At DORDRECHT (or DORT) the priſon is in the Stadt-houſe. It conſiſts of rooms up ſtairs which are diſtinguiſhed on the outſide by ſtrong iron-bars in the windows. In this priſon there are ſeldom any priſoners, though the juriſdiction (or *bailiwick*) extends through thirty villages. There was one criminal here in November 1781. And I have been well informed, that for thirty or forty years there has been but one debtor here, and that he continued in confinement only fourteen days. DORT.

The rooms in the priſon at MIDDLEBURG are ſpacious, lofty and clean. The three dungeons are uſed to force a confeſſion; as there is no direct torture, and the criminal is not executed till the crime is confeſſed. The allowance to a criminal is eight ſtivers a day. MIDDLEBURG.

In the *Houſe of correction* the priſoners were employed in weaving cloth or ſacking for the Eaſt India company. This is more profitable than their late employment on coarſe carpeting. None were in irons. No more than four perſons were in any of the men's rooms; in ſome there were but two. Each criminal pays three guilders at his entrance, and the ſame at his diſcharge. SPIN-HOUSE.

The priſon at BREDA is an old tower. In 1781 there were no priſoners in it except one boy, though thirteen villages, and ſome of them large, are under the juriſdiction of this city. The allowance to criminals is five ſtivers a day.—I was informed, that the torture-ſtool, in the chamber of examination, has not been uſed for many years. BREDA.

In the *new houſe of correction* (in 1778) there were eleven *men* and two *women* priſoners; and in November 1781, fifteen men and four women. They were employed on a coarſe carpeting like the Scotch carpeting, but much cheaper. The ſpecimen I purchaſed coſt only eleven ſtivers (or a ſhilling) their *ell*, which is two feet four inches. The priſoners are always confined to their rooms, which are latticed with wood from top to bottom, and open into the paſſages. In this and other ſimilar houſes the paſſages are very offenſive, for the keepers will never open the windows. It would therefore be much better if the upper part of the windows were wire latticed. SPIN-HOUSE.

BREDA SPIN-HOUSE.

I here give the plan of the houſe taken by the builder, who has been particularly attentive to the conſtruction of the drains and ſewers, which are of the greateſt importance to the health of priſoners.

The old houſe of correction was burnt down about ten years ſince, and ſeven women periſhed in the flames. In the conſtruction of the new priſon, proper precautions were taken againſt ſuch an accident, by laying the beams, or large joiſts edgeways, caſing the two underſides of them with iron plates, and arching the ſpace with brick work.

GOUDA.

At *Lá Porte*, the priſon at GOUDA, there is a ſmall room for *debtors*, which the keeper informed me had not been occupied ſince 1761. There are many *(octagon)* rooms, but all empty: ſome are aſſigned to thoſe who are committed for ſmall offences, and kept to bread and water, for which there is an allowance to each of them of three ſtivers a day.—In the *Spin-houſe* the priſoners were all employed in carding and ſpinning wool for ſtockings. On obſerving little towels hanging in a room, they told me, that each of them had one clean every week. Here were ſome priſoners from the Hague, and other towns which have no raſp-houſes, who were admitted at a ſtipulated annual ſum, of about a hundred and ten florins for each, beſides fifteen for clothing.—Near this city is encloſed a triangular gallows, with an inſcription over the gate,

Recte faciendo neminem timeas.

The beſt tranſlation of which may be the words of *Scripture*,

The righteous is bold as a lion.

DELFT.

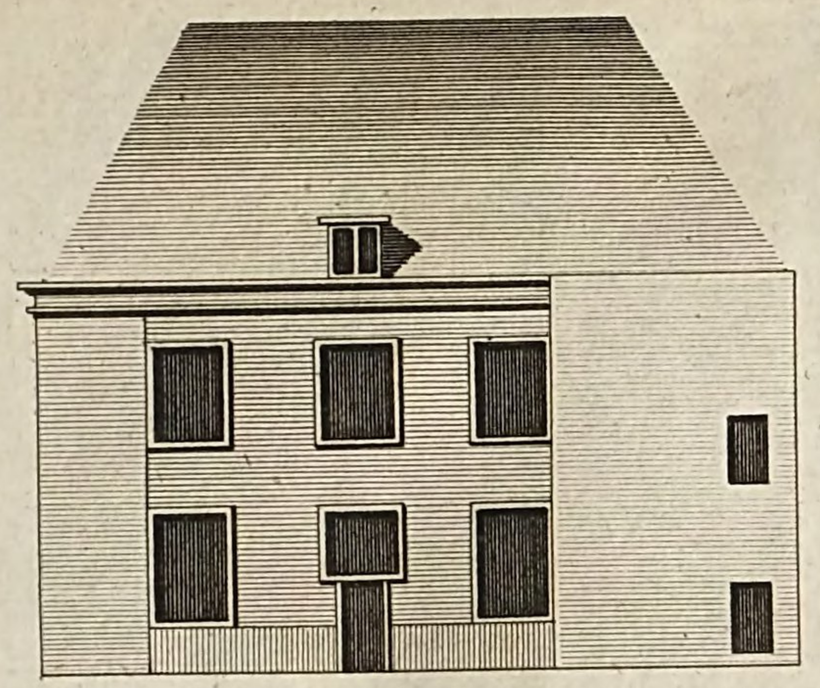
At DELFT over the gate of the houſe of correction *(Tucht en Dol-huis)* there is a repreſentation of two men raſping logwood, and the city arms, dated 1682. At my firſt viſit here, were near ninety of both ſexes, and in 1781, forty-ſeven *men* and thirty-ſix *women*. The men and women were quite ſeparate; all neat and clean, and looked healthy. They told me their allowance was five ſtivers a day. All were employed on a woollen manufacture—*women* ſpinning, carding, &c.—*men* weaving from coarſe to very fine cloth: their taſk, to earn thirty-five ſtivers a week. Some earn a ſmall ſurplus, but they have only half of it. A burgomaſter, to whom I mentioned that circumſtance, ſaid it was the truth. They do not put more than eight or ten men to work in one room: for when large numbers are together, one idle perſon corrupts more; and there is not generally ſo much work done. Here alſo, if a priſoner has behaved well for a few years, and given proofs of amendment, the magiſtrates begin to abridge the time for which he was ſentenced. One whom I ſaw very cheerful, told me the cauſe of his joy was, that a year had lately been taken from his term.

Near the men's court there are ſeveral rooms for the *inſane*, but the particular deſcription of the excellent hoſpital at Amſterdam will excuſe my omiſſion of others.

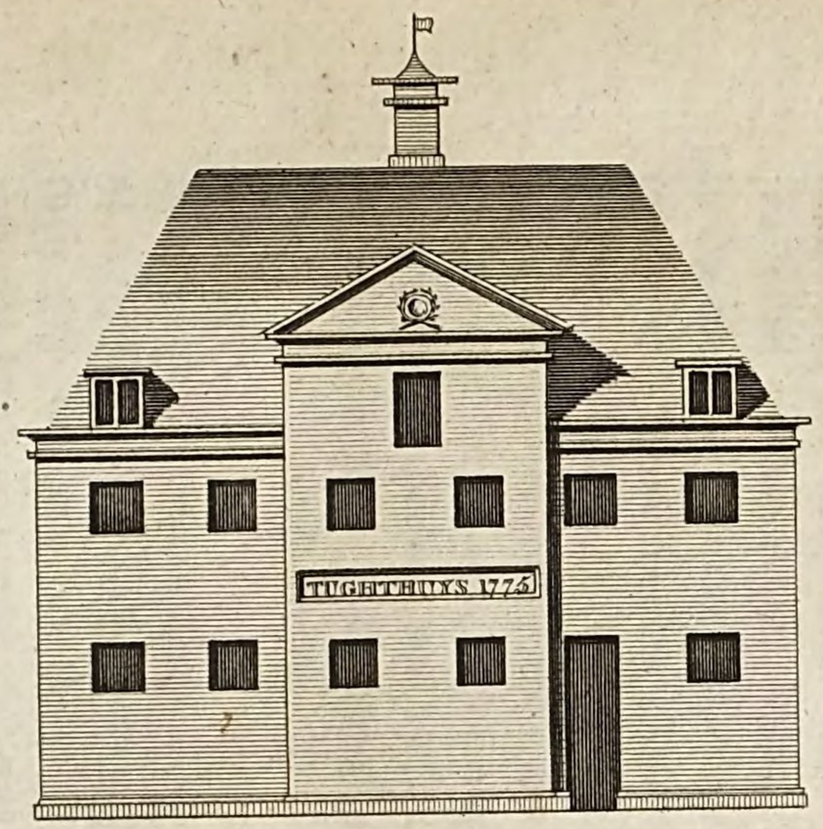
At

BREDA

Tughthuys.

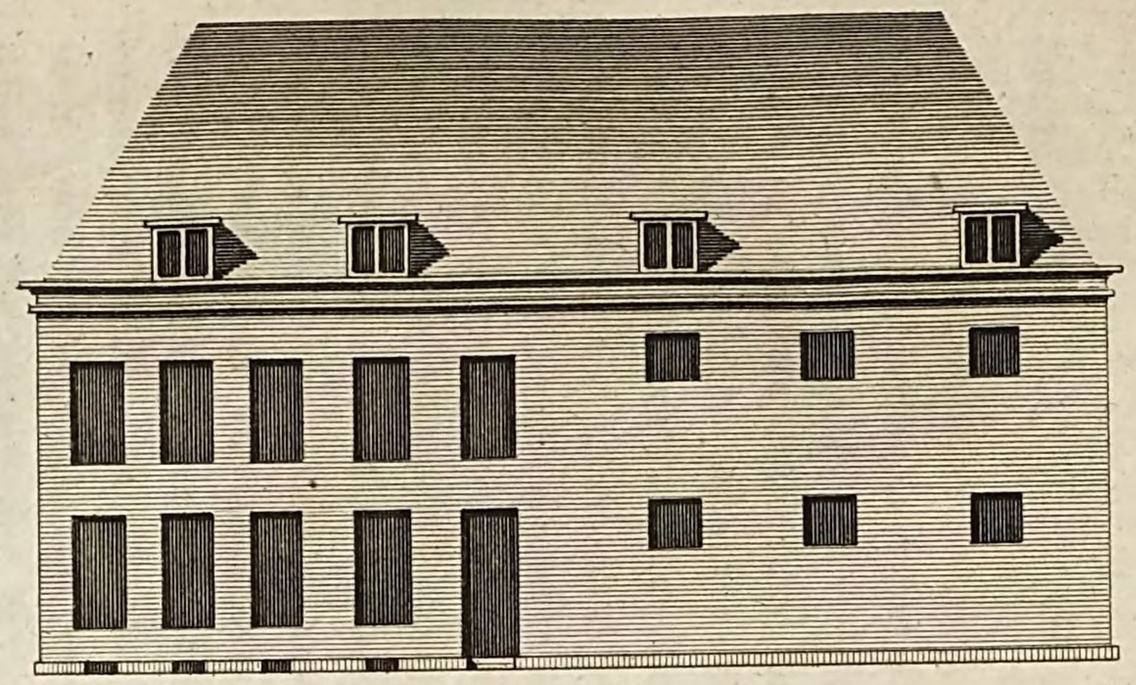


North Front.

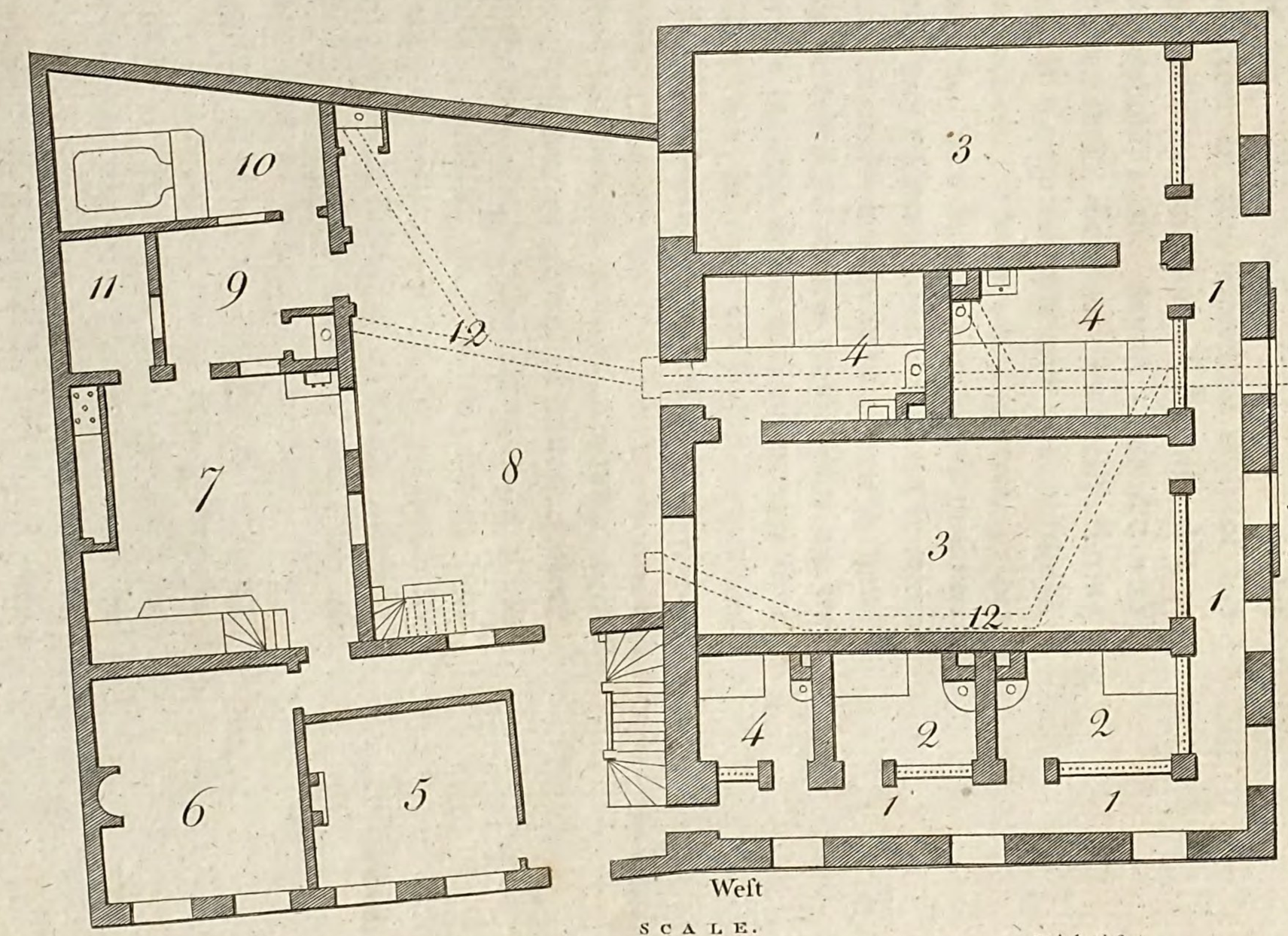


South Front.

House of Correction.

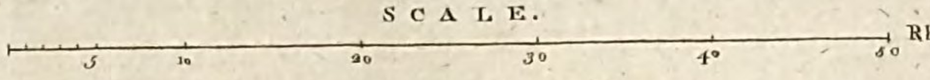


West Front.



1. Paſsages.
2. Small Work Rooms.
3. Great Work Rooms.
4. Lodging Rooms.
5. Keeper's Room.
6. Regents Room.
7. Kitchen.
8. Great Court.
9. Little Court.
10. Bakehouſe.
11. Provision Chamber.
12. Drains.

SCALE.



Rhinland feet.

The Rhinland foot is 1/2 Inch longer than the Engliſh foot.

At the HAGUE I was honoured with the ver y polite aſſiſtance of Sir *Joſeph York*. A magiſtrate accompanied me to the priſon; where all was quiet and in order. The ſame gentleman preſented me with a *copy of inſtructions* to the ſheriff of the court: a *copy of rules* for officers of the attorney-general; and with a *M. S. copy* on ſeveral ſheets of forty-four *rules* for the management of the priſon.—The gaoler is never ſuffered to ſleep out of the houſe, but with the expreſs conſent of the court, or the advocate &c. and when that leave is, on any ſpecial occaſion, granted, he muſt pro vide a ſubſtitute approved by the court &c. This ſubſtitute is ſworn to his temporary office. If any priſoner eſcapes, whether by the immediate fault of the keeper, or the fault of his ſervants, he is to ſuffer the puniſhment that was due to the priſoner. He may not keep a tavern or alehouſe: nor play at cards &c. with his priſoners: nor accept of any treat or gift from them, directly or indirectly, during their confinement or afterwards. He muſt keep the priſon neat and clean: furniſh freſh ſtraw once a week; and in winter, coverlets. The attorney-general, or his deputy, is to ſee that all this be duly preformed. The keeper is to ſupply priſoners with good bread, ſoup and beer. Thoſe who pay eighteen ſtivers a day (or what other ſum the magiſtrates ſhall allow them to expend) are to have proviſion proportioned to that price. Viſitants are not permitted to be in the priſon from eleven in the morning till two: and are diſmiſſed in the evening at ſix in ſummer, and four in winter. None to be admitted on Saturday: nor in time of divine ſervice on Sunday. Candles to be taken away at nine. The keeper to guard againſt accidents by fire. HAGUE.

The *rules* for officers of the high-bailiff, and of the ſheriff, have an admirable effect in preſerving peace, and order. There are thirty-two of them. I cannot forbear abſtracting a few. No officer to ſtir out of town without ſpecial leave: and while in town each muſt always give notice where he may be found. In caſe of fire, they muſt immediately repair to the court-gate for inſtructions. Arreſts of delinquents muſt be performed quietly. No officer to ſerve or watch inſtead of another. Neglect of duty through drunkenneſs is puniſhed with living in priſon on bread and water at their own expence for three days—eight days—and at laſt, with diſcharge. They may not keep company with any perſons in public houſes &c. Giving ill language is puniſhed by a fine: quarrels, at diſcretion of the magiſtrates. Not giving information of defaulters is puniſhed with diſcharge. They are to guard againſt being guilty of ill behaviour of any ſort, that no diſhonour may be caſt upon the court of judicature. Each officer to have a copy of the rules, and keep it to ſhew on demand, on pain of a fine. The whole to be read to them all together by the ſheriff once a month.

In the *houſe of correction* at LEYDEN they were fourteen men and twenty women all employed in ſpinning wool. The taſk for each was thirty-two ſtivers a week. LEYDEN.

The

LEYDEN PEST-HOUSE.

The *Peſt-houſe* near Leyden is ſimilar to that at Rotterdam, but more ſpacious. The crew of the *Barker* Eaſt Indiaman which was wrecked on this coaſt, were here confined. One of the large rooms is now fitted up with beds, &c. for the reception of wounded ſeamen. But very injudiciouſly, it has been contracted by two partitions through its whole length.

HARLEM SPIN-HOUSE.

At HARLEM, the *Spin-houſe* (which is the work-houſe or poor-houſe) being old, is not ſo airy and commodious as modern buildings. Here were about thirty male and fifteen female offenders. The women were at work with the *mother* (as they call her) making and mending the linen of the houſe. The men were weaving coarſe linen, in which at the diſtance of every ſix inches, there was a blue ſtripe, to diſtinguiſh the linen of the houſe, and to prevent its being in any manner diſpoſed of elſewhere. One perſon was working at a loom on flowered ſilk damaſk, becauſe that had been his former trade. Tailors were alſo employed in the way of their profeſſion. The room in which the women worked, and that in which they ſlept, were quite clean. Each bed had two perſons allotted to it, and they were all allowed ſheets. The poor here, as in other work-houſes in Holland, were cleanly and decently clad.

HOSPITAL.

In this city (as in ſome others) is a noble *Hoſpital*, airy and ſpacious, called *the Proeveniers*, in which the perſons admitted are decently provided with meat, drink and lodging during their lives, and a burying place at their deceaſe. Perſons of all ages from twenty to the moſt advanced period are admitted, though it is not common for any under forty to apply for admiſſion. At entrance, each perſon pays a greater or ſmaller ſum, according to his age, as by the table in the note *. A common table is provided for all who are not ſick or infirm. If any after reſiding ſome time, chooſe to have their victuals brought to their rooms, rather than eat in common, they muſt pay for that privilege according to their age, one fifth part of the ſum that would be required for admiſſion at that age. For example—if a perſon of ſeventy years of age

*

Age.		Sum. Florins.	Age.		Sum. Florins.	Age.		Sum. Florins.
20	—	5000	40	—	3900	60	—	2700
22	—	4900	42	—	3800	62	—	2600
24	—	4800	44	—	3700	64	—	2500
26	—	4700	46	—	3550	66	—	2350
28	—	4600	48	—	3450	68	—	2200
30	—	4500	50	—	3300	70	—	2100
32	—	4400	52	—	3150	72	—	1950
34	—	4300	54	—	3000	74	—	1800
36	—	4150	56	—	2900	76	—	1700
38	—	4050	58	—	2750	78	—	1600
						80	—	1500

chooſes

chooſes to eat in his apartments, he muſt pay one fifth of the admiſſion money required at the age of ſeventy, namely, four hundred and twenty florins. HARLEM HOSPITAL.

It often happens that there are not vacant places, when perſons deſire admiſſion. But many ſecure places before a vacancy, by paying two hundred florins in advance of their entrance money; in conſequence of which, their names are inſcribed in a liſt; and the money deducted from the ſum required when they enter.

Thoſe who chooſe to leave the houſe entirely, receive, during the remainder of their lives, a certain, though very ſmall, intereſt of the ſum which they paid at admiſſion *.

At AMSTERDAM the priſon is in the *Stadt-houſe*. Debtors and felons quite ſeparate. No court. Viſitants may converſe with debtors at the lattices of their rooms from nine to twelve in the forenoon. The debtor may buy an anchor of wine to depoſite with the keeper (who ſells liquors): he is allowed to call for a bottle of it a day, paying the keeper two ſtivers a bottle.—The city allows each debtor one quart of beer daily, and turf for firing. AMSTERDAM.

By converſing with the debtors, I found that they were all alimented alike, the firſt fourteen days at eleven ſtivers or a ſhilling a day; after that time at five ſtivers and a half. But this is paid to the gaoler, who has great profit out of it, as appeared from the daily allowance, which I weighed ſeveral times.—Their two rooms are thoroughly cleaned and white-waſhed twice a year.

In this city they compute 250,000 ſouls †, about one third of thoſe in London:

* For this account I am indebted to Dr. *Maclaine*, the worthy miniſter of the Engliſh church at the Hague.

† In the Stadt-houſe there is hung up to public view, a board ſhewing the mortality in this city.

DEATHS in 1774,	-	6649.	DEATHS in 1779,	-	9518.
1775,	-	7895.	1780,	-	10536.
1776,	-	8982.	1781,	-	10889.
1777,	-	8939.	1782,	-	8445.
1778,	-	7791.			

When I was there in June 1778,

The Firſt week,	died	121.	In November 1781, The	Firſt week,	died	272.
Second week,	-	138.		Second week,	-	284.
In June 1781, The Firſt week,		176.	In June 1783, The	Firſt week,	-	168.
Second week,	-	159.		Second week,	-	193.

Sir *William Petty* in his *Tracts*, *p.* 186. gives for the year 1685 the number of burials in Amſterdam 6245. Perhaps the above computation of the number of inhabitants in Amſterdam is too great; though, if I miſtake not, Mr. *Karſſeboom* eſtimated them at 243,000. And of late, many Jews baniſhed from other countries, have made an addition to the number: but Dr. *Price* reckons, that they hardly amount to 200,000. See his *Obſervations on Reverſionary Payments*, *p.* 186, 187. 3d edit.

yet

AMSTERDAM.

yet in 1775, I found but eighteen debtors;—in 1776, only fifteen; in 1778, eighteen;—in June 1781 ſixteen, and in November, ſeventeen;—and in June 1783, ſeventeen *.

The walls of this priſon are ſtone twenty-two inches thick; moſt of the rooms ten feet by nine and a half; each for one priſoner only; a bedſtead &c. The doorway twenty-two inches wide; door three inches and a half thick, and plated with iron; the condemned rooms have an iron door beſides. There are on the ground-floor two rooms for debtors, and twelve or thirteen for criminals, which open into paſſages ſeven feet wide; and below ground there are eight rooms more for criminals. The windows are double barred, and open into a paſſage in which there is a ſtrong door between every two cells. In the condemned rooms a criminal is never left alone: two priſoners from the raſp-houſe are always with him to prevent his deſtroying himſelf. They rejoice at the ſervice; for if they diſcharge it faithfully, their reward is an abridgment of their allotted term. The execution is generally performed within forty-eight hours after ſentence. From a book containing the names and crimes of all who have been executed at Amſterdam, from January 1693 to the end of 1766, the following *ſtate of executions* at different periods is drawn.

From	1693	*to*	1735 (43 *years*)	288.
	1736	--	1745 (10 *years*)	20.
	1746	--	1766 (21 *years*)	28.

And I have been well informed, that in the eight years preceding my viſit in 1783, only five criminals were executed; two of them were beheaded, one broke on the wheel, and two hanged.

The inſtruments of torture are ſtill in the magiſtrates room, I hope only *in terrorem*, for the laws in general are not ſanguinary, and juſtice is executed, though with a ſteady, yet with a lenient hand.

In 1776, in the Stadt-houſe there were ſix delinquents; in 1778 only five, and their offences not being capital, all the ſtrong rooms under ground were empty. In 1781 there was none, in 1783 only two petty offenders. Their allowance is nine ſtivers a day, for which the keeper gives them—in the morning, four ſlices of bread and butter—at dinner, rice ſoup, and two ſlices of bread—at ſupper, milk—beſides about a quart of beer a day; and on Sunday three quarters of a pound of meat. He alſo pays for their weekly ſhaving, and for waſhing their linen. In ſome other provinces the allowance is the ſame: in ſome, more. One of the magiſtrates, with whom

* There are two places in this country, Viane and Culenburg, (not far from Utrecht) whoſe ancient privileges exempt them from the juridiction of Holland. In thoſe places a few debtors ſcreen themſelves from arreſts.

I was

I was converſing upon the ſubject of Engliſh priſons, ſaid, "Nouriſh your priſoners well, and keep them in dry rooms, and they will be healthy *." AMSTERDAM.

The children of the malefactors who are executed, and of thoſe who are committed for a long term, to the raſp, or ſpin-houſe, are ſent to the orphan-houſe, and there brought up in induſtry, and not left deſtitute vagabonds to become unhappy victims to the wickedneſs and folly of their parents.

At the *Raſp-houſe* over the gate, there is in *bas relief*, a device of a man driving a waggon loaded with *logwood*, drawn by lions, wild boars, and tigers, with this inſcription, RASP-HOUSE.

Virtutis eſt domare
Quæ cuncti pavent.

Over this device, there is a repreſentation of two men in chains, with a woman near them, holding the arms of Amſterdam in her left hand, and a whip in her right, and over her head the word *Caſtigatio.* At the inner gate is (as at other raſp-houſes) a repreſentation of two men raſping *logwood:* which is here their principal employment. Yet regard is had, not only to their degree of guilt, but to their ſtrength: for I ſaw two *men* winding ſilk. In ſummer 1776 there were fifty-four priſoners. In ſome rooms, where they alſo ſleep, there were ten or twelve men raſping an appointed taſk. Others were in the warehouſes, ſorting and weighing; others bringing the wood to thoſe rooms. Hours of work from ſix to twelve, and from one to four. In extra-hours they make tobacco-boxes, &c. which they ſell to viſitants, who pay two ſtivers to go in.

The four regents who manage the Raſp-houſe are appointed by the burgomaſters, to whom they are accountable †. The gaoler or *father* is ſtrictly obliged to obey all the orders of the high-bailiff, the burgomaſters, and alſo of the regents. In no caſe may he, or any of his family, receive a gift from the priſoners or their friends, either before or after their enlargement. He muſt not entruſt a ſervant with the keys, but muſt himſelf carefully ſearch the convicts and their *cots*, or rooms, before he locks them up in the evening; at ſix o'clock in ſummer, and at four in winter. The father

* In many of the towns in Holland I purchaſed the different ſorts of bread of various bakers, not only to ſee if the *police* was ſtrict in that neceſſary article, but alſo to compare the prices with thoſe of other places, and particularly of London.

At Amſterdam, June 5, 1778, the two-ſtiver loaf of *white bread* weighed exactly 1 *lb.*—the one and half-ſtiver loaf of *beſt rye bread*, 1 *lb.* 10 *oz.*—the *black rye bread*, a doit leſs than a ſtiver *per lb.* As eleven ſtivers is equal to one ſhilling, the *white bread* was above *two pence a pound.* In 1781 bread was ſomewhat dearer. By a liſt of the *aſſize of bread* put up at the Stadt-houſe, June 7, 1783; *white bread* was 11 *oz.* for two ſtivers, and *black rye bread* was one ſtiver a pound.

† It may be proper to mention, that theſe regents have *no ſalaries*, but only ſome privileges and honorary diſtinctions; as exemption from the city watch; liberty of free entrance after one of the city gates is ſhut; and a deacon's ſeat in the church.

AMSTERDAM RASP-HOUSE.

must never be abſent a night, without ſpecial permiſſion. He is ſeverely puniſhed if any priſoner eſcapes. He muſt regiſter in order all acts concerning commitments and diſcharges, and produce them to the regents when required. Alſo he muſt keep an exact regiſter of the clothes, and all other things which belong to thoſe confined.

The regents aſſemble in the houſe at four o'clock every Wedneſday afternoon, to collect and examine the tranſactions of the preceding week. They appoint a ſervant to give any neceſſary aſſiſtance to the father, to cut the ſlices of bread for the priſoners; and when the father is ill, in the evening to viſit and examine the cots.

In the nine lower rooms of this houſe, in June 1778, were confined upwards of forty priſoners; in June 1781, fifty-five; in November, ſixty-five; June 6, 1783, fifty-one. One of theſe was incapable of working, his limbs having been diſlocated by the torture. Each of theſe rooms, in which they work in the day and are locked up at night, contains at leaſt four perſons. The ſame priſoners do not continue long together, but are removed and ſeparated once a fortnight or oftener. Few or none of them were raſping logwood, but moſt of them chopping it for the two mills belonging to the houſe: as it was found to be too laborious for moſt of the priſoners, to work with ſix or eight ſaws, which often weigh ſeventy or eighty pounds. The medical gentlemen, who daily viſit the priſon, informed the magiſtrates that it had been the cauſe of frequent ruptures *.

No friends of the priſoners are permitted to viſit them, without expreſs orders from the regents, unleſs on Mondays: and then they muſt be ſearched, to prevent the introduction of *ſpirituous liquors*, or inſtruments for breaking out, or any thing elſe forbidden: and they muſt retire before the time for ſhutting up. Every viſitant is obliged to put two ſtivers into a box entruſted with the father. Refreſhments may be received and given to the convicts on Tueſdays; but not on other days. Every evening, at eight o'clock, the father muſt ſee that all things are in due order. The ſaws, and other heavy implements for their work, are taken from them in the evening, and returned in the morning. If a convict be guilty of breaking any thing conſiderable, of burning the logwood, or of neglect or diſobedience, he is puniſhed ſeverely by whipping, or confined to bread and water in a dungeon under ground. On careful inquiry, I learned, that what has been ſaid concerning a cellar in which ſuch tranſgreſſors are put to *pump or drown*, is a fiction.

Prayers are read morning and evening, and before and after meals, by one of the beſt-behaved convicts: and divine ſervice, with a ſermon, is performed in the chapel by a clergyman on Sunday mornings.

Once a year, a little before the change of the regency, the high-bailiff and magiſtrates, with a ſecretary, attended by the inferior officers of juſtice, come to this priſon, in order

* I had this information from Mr. *John Hope*, one of their very worthy magiſtrates; and to him I am much obliged for copies of the rules and inſtructions to this *houſe*, the *ſpin-houſe*, and the *work-houſe*.

to *contract* or *lengthen* the terms of confinement of the convicts, according to their *good* or *bad* behaviour, as repreſented by the regents. AMSTERDAM RASP-HOUSE.

The houſe provides for the priſoners, diet *, clothes, ſhoes and ſtockings, with ſhirts of half-bleached Flemiſh linen. Here is no infirmary: their labour keeps them in health: the phyſician, with whom I went the round at my laſt viſit, had only two patients, and thoſe with very ſlight diſorders.

Some perſons are confined in private rooms, to which none have acceſs, unleſs in the preſence of a regent. Great care is enjoined the father in conveying proviſions to thoſe priſoners. With the regents leave, on Sunday mornings, ſome chapters of the Bible are read to them †.

The *Spin-houſe* was for women. This, and the work-houſe, were under the direction of ſix regents and four governeſſes; who appointed two fathers and two mothers to ſuperintend and inſpect the work, the diet, and the lodging of the priſoners; and to chaſtiſe the diſobedient. SPIN-HOUSE.

The work-room was a large room up ſtairs, ſeparated by a wooden baluſtrade from the paſſage (ſix feet wide) into which ſpectators were admitted. This room was divided by baluſtrades into two, for diſtinguiſhing thoſe who had ſuffered ſome *public* or *corporal puniſhment*, from others who had not been whipped, and expoſed

* The *Diet* of the convicts in the Raſp-houſe at Amſterdam.

Sunday Breakfaſt. Three ſlices of rye bread with butter, and a piece of dry bread ſix ſlices thick.
(N. B. Three ſlices weigh half a pound.)
Dinner or Noon. Half a pound of beef or pork, with beans, ſalt and vinegar, and in winter full two pounds of ſalt meat.

Monday Breakfaſt. Six ſlices with butter, and a piece of bread of three ſlices thick.
Dinner. Gray peaſe with ſalt and vinegar.

Tueſday Breakfaſt. As on Monday.
Dinner. White or gray peaſe boiled in water with ſalt and ſage.

Wedneſday Breakfaſt. As on Monday.
Dinner. Boiled oats or barley with ſweet milk and butter upon it.
Supper. Buttermilk, with oats or barley boiled in it.

Thurſday Breakfaſt. Six ſlices of rye bread with butter, and a piece of bread as on Sunday morning.
Dinner. Stockfiſh, with ſweet milk and butter upon it.

Friday As Tueſday.

Saturday Breakfaſt. As Tueſday.
Dinner. As Wedneſday ſupper.

Their drink is four pints of beer daily. But on holidays, *viz.* two days at *Eaſter*, *Aſcenſion-day*, two at *Whitſuntide*, three at the *fair* time, and two at *Chriſtmas*, they have for dinner, ſmoked or ſalt meat or bacon, beans or peaſe, carrots or cabbage, and the three *fair* days they have ſtrong beer.

† There are many of theſe rooms, or houſes of confinement in Holland, called *Verbeterhuizen*. The regulations of ſome of them I collected; but as they are liable to abuſe, and contrary to the general notions of *public juſtice*, I cannot but wiſh that they were univerſally ſuppreſſed.

AMSTERDAM SPIN-HOUSE.

on a ſcaffold. The mother was ſeated at a deſk (where ſhe had a full view of her family at work) with a Bible before her. As I ſtaid longer than a common viſitant, one of the priſoners went up to the miſtreſs with the timid modeſty of a ſuppliant, and aſked leave to offer me the plate. The leave was granted. The miſtreſs kept what was given, till it amounted to a ſum ſufficient to purchaſe a little *tea* or *coffee*, for all to partake.

The kitchen, the dining and lodging-rooms, were on the ground-floor. In each of the three bed-rooms were ten wooden caſes, with a ſtraw mattreſs, two coverlets, ſheets, and one large pillow, for two perſons. All were clean, and ſhewed the attention of the regents.

In this houſe you might ſee a number of criminals (in 1776, there were thirty-two; in 1778, forty-ſix; in June 1781, thirty-two, and in November, forty) ſome of whom had been the moſt abandoned, ſitting in preſence of the *mother*, quiet and orderly at their different ſorts of work; ſpinning, plain work, &c. Of the latter ſort much was ſent in from the city. They had the ſame holidays as at the Raſp-houſe. Hours of work from ſix to twelve, and from one to eight. I ſaw them go from work to dinner*: the keeper, or *father* as they called him, preſided. Firſt they ſang a pſalm: then they went in order down to a neat dining-room; where they ſeated themſelves at two tables; and ſeveral diſhes of boiled barley, agreeably ſweetened, were ſet before them. The father ſtruck with a hammer: then in profound ſilence all ſtood up; and one of them read with propriety, a prayer about four or five minutes. Then they ſat down cheerful; and each filled her bowl, from a large diſh which contained enough for four of them. Then one brought on a waiter ſlices of bread and butter, and ſerved each priſoner.

TAX. This houſe was ſupported by a ſmall annual *Tax* on thoſe who ſell tobacco, beer, and other liquors, and *one fourth part* of what was received at *public exhibitions* and *diverſions*.

At my viſit in June 1783, the priſoners were all removed into the *new work-houſe*.

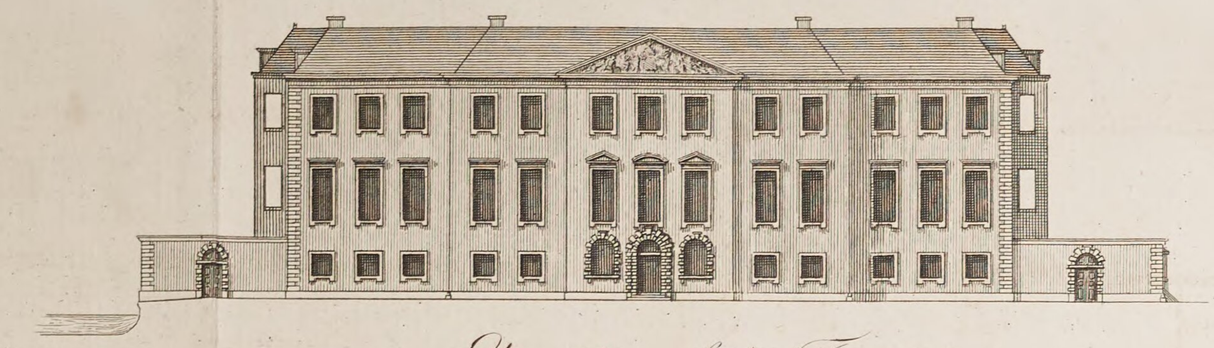
* The *Diet* of the priſoners was as follows.

Sunday	Dinner.	Cut-cabbage with meat.
	Supper.	Buttermilk.
Monday	Dinner.	White beans.
	Supper.	Sweet milk with barley.
Tueſday	Dinner.	Beans.
	Supper.	Buttermilk.
Wedneſday	Dinner.	Gray peaſe.
	Supper.	Buttermilk.
Thurſday	Dinner.	Barley.
	Supper.	Bread and Beer.
Friday	Dinner.	White beans.
	Supper.	Buttermilk.
Saturday	Dinner.	Beans.
	Supper.	Buttermilk.

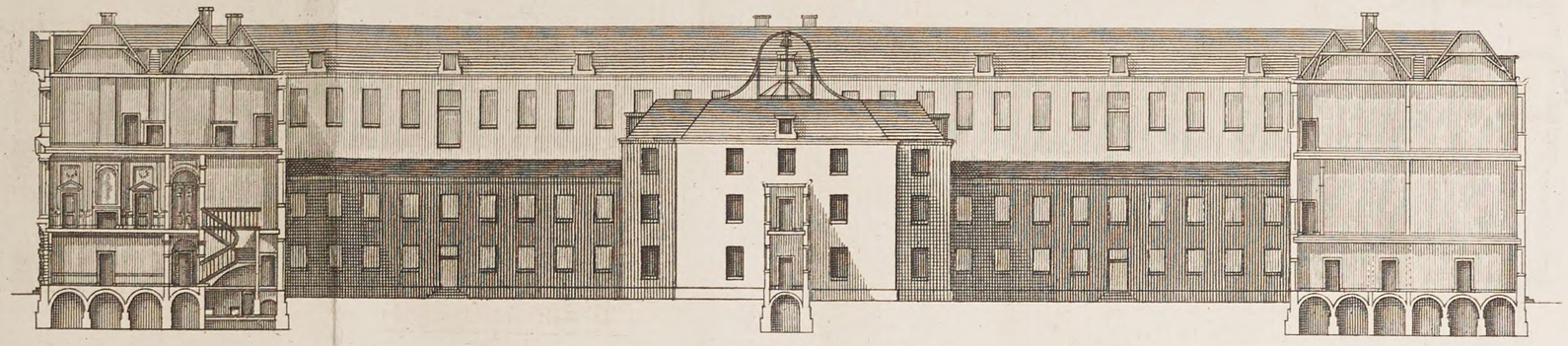
Here

AMSTERDAM.

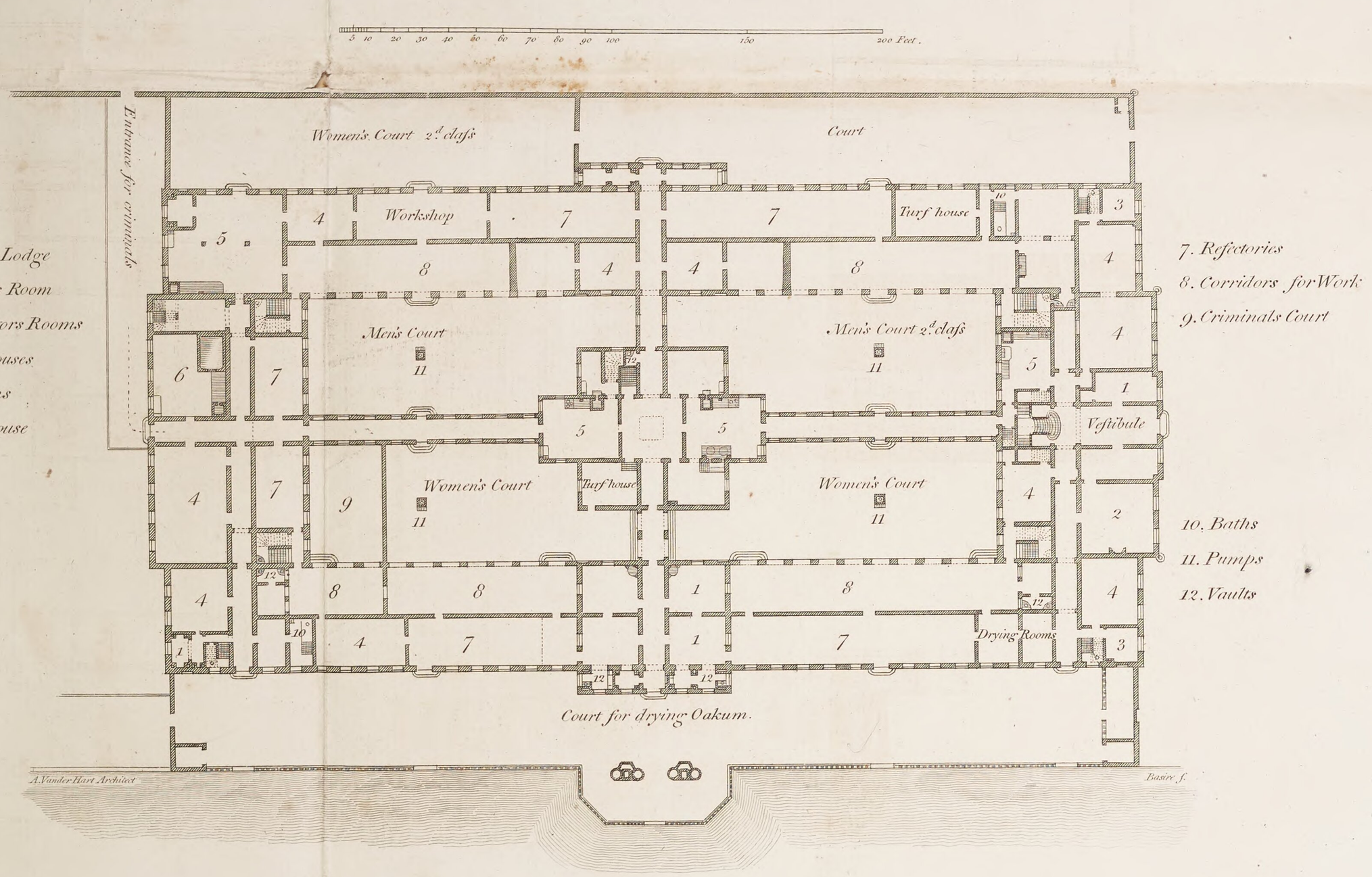
House of Correction.



Elevation of the Front.



Section of the Centre.



1. *Porters Lodge*
2. *Regents Room*
3. *Inspectors Rooms*
4. *Warehouses*
5. *Kitchens*
6. *Bakehouse*
7. *Refectories*
8. *Corridors for Work*
9. *Criminals Court*
10. *Baths*
11. *Pumps*
12. *Vaults*

AMSTERDAM.

Here (as at ſome other towns in Holland) was a priſon or *Work-houſe* for ſlighter offences. This was called the old raſp-houſe, and was worthy of obſervation, as a well regulated houſe of induſtry. Here were confined beggars and vagabonds, who for the firſt time were committed for ſix weeks, and for the ſecond three months; but for the third their puniſhment was either a longer period of confinement or baniſhment.—Drunkards alſo were here confined, and ſuch as were guilty of petty larceny.—In a large room at one of my viſits I ſaw forty-ſix women carding, ſpinning and reeling; twelve weaving coarſe linen or ſail-cloth; thirteen making and mending linen; one employed in keeping the room clean; and the mother holding a ſlate, on which were inſcribed the names of the priſoners*. Some men and boys were in another large room, in which there were many looms. But moſt of the *men* were at work in the courts, boiling and picking oakum for calking the ſeams of ſhips. Among theſe men I counted forty or fifty women; and in 1781, there were twenty-five men and one hundred and twenty women all employed in the ſame manner†; except five or ſix who were mending the linen of the houſe.

The women's bed-room was ſpacious; and I found it clean and in order, though I was there before ten o'clock in the forenoon.

This houſe was provided, with (what ſeems to be much wanted in the Dutch priſons) an *infirmary:* but it was too ſmall and cloſe for the purpoſe.

The diet of the priſoners was the ſame as in the Spin-houſe‡. Their proviſions were bought in conſiderable quantities. The rye for bread was on the floor in an airy room, and was ſweet and good. The produce of the priſoners work was applied to the maintenance of the houſe, and the *deficiency* was made up from the *Spin-houſe* tax. The expence for each priſoner was full five ſtivers a day. Their number was generally from a hundred and fifty, to two hundred.—Theſe priſoners are removed into the *New Work-houſe* or houſe of correction, which at my viſit in June 1783, was finiſhed. There were four hundred priſoners. The ingenious architect Mr. *Vander Hart* favoured me with the plan of this elegant and commodious building.

NEW WORK-HOUSE.

* Three *fathers* and three *mothers* were appointed to ſuperintend this houſe. One father had the direction of the houſe-keeping, and the other two overlooked the manufactory. One mother managed the kitchen; and the office of the others was to keep the priſoners cleanly, and to take care of their bedding.

† The priſoners at the new work-houſe have the ſame employment: here is a quick ſale for oakum; for the Admiralty and India company find the old cords, and take the oakum when fit for uſe.

‡ Though in the houſes of correction in Holland, the priſoners have meat only on Sundays, yet the peaſe, beans, barley, &c. are always made into a kind of thick ſoup or pottage, which is very palatable, and is ſerved up *hot* at noon.

AMSTERDAM DOL-HUIS.

I muſt not omit the *Dol-huis*, an hoſpital for the *inſane*, as it is the beſt of the kind I ever ſaw, and would be a good plan for a bridewell, with the addition of working rooms. The ground plot is rectangular (eighty feet by fifty-five): the keeper's houſe takes up one of the ſhorter ſides: the other three ſides have, on the ground-floor, rooms in the receſs of a walk eight feet and a half wide under arcades, encloſed from the area or garden by a wall to the height of near four feet; the upper part, to the crown of the arch, open. Each perſon has a ſeparate room ten feet four inches by ſeven feet, and ten high, with two doors: ſome of the inner doors are latticed; the outer frequently ſtand open. Over the door is an aperture in the wall of about a foot diameter, with a ſhutter.

In a ſmall court there are twelve rooms (marked with the letters of the alphabet) for the outrageous. Each has one ſtrong door, always ſhut, with an aperture for the introduction of victuals, which are put into a clean copper baſon chained on the outſide. There were alſo apertures over the doors as in the other court. The rooms in both courts are for the poor. At all my viſits I obſerved every thing remarkably neat and clean. Over the rooms of the firſt court, there are larger rooms for thoſe whoſe friends can pay for them. Common viſitants are not allowed to go up: but, *injudiciouſly*, every one that pays four ſtivers is admitted below.—The windows all open to the court, none outwards.

I viſited the peſt-houſe, and ſeveral hoſpitals for the ſick; but ſhall only obſerve in general the impropriety of keeping the patients too warm, by placing their beds, with woollen curtains, in ſmall *receſſes* (or cupboards) in the walls *. The *women*'s ward in the *gaſt-huys*, which was formerly a church, is an exception. This is lofty and ſpacious, with windows oppoſite to one another and a ſtone floor; and though full of patients, it was not in the leaſt offenſive.

ORPHAN-HOUSE.

In the *Orphan-houſe* at Amſterdam there were about thirteen hundred children of both ſexes, June 10, 1783. The rooms for the directors and the kitchen were neat and clean; but the bed-rooms were cloſe and unhealthy, being crowded with beds with three or four children for each bed. The infirmaries were ſituated on the ground-floor; and the beds in them with two or three children in each encloſed in boxes in the walls. For want of air, the work-rooms, ſchool-rooms and refectories were ſo unhealthy and offenſive, that the children here (as in three other orphan-houſes in this city, and in the orphan-houſe at Rotterdam) are indeed objects of great compaſſion. Many of the ſervants in theſe houſes are old and indolent; the children miſerably naſty, and moſt of them troubled with ſcorbutic and cutaneous diſorders to a great degree. On obſerving this to ſome of the directors, they replied in words that gave me pain and excited my indignation, " It

* This unhealthy mode of placing the beds, is general in the houſes of the common people in Holland.

is

is the houſe diſorder; all our children muſt have a ſeaſoning." Thus do the phyſicians and governors excuſe the abuſe of their truſt. The conſequence muſt be, that few of the children reach manhood, and that ſuch as do, are a feeble and ſickly race. AMSTERDAM ORPHAN-HOUSE.

In the priſon at LEEUWARDEN ſeveral were confined for petty offences; but there has been no execution for fourteen years paſt. LEEUWARDEN.

At my former viſit there were thirty-four men in the *Raſp-houſe*, and in November 1781 there were forty-five. A few of them were raſping *logwood* with an inſtrument compoſed of ten ſaws: others combing and ſpinning black wool: others ſpinning twine, weaving ſacks, and coarſe linen cloth, &c. At their leiſure they make ſhoe-pegs, tobacco-ſtoppers, ſugar-ſaucers of braſs wire, &c. and ſell them to viſitants. In the *Spin-houſe* adjoining, were thirty-ſix women, and in November 1781, twenty-nine: all at work, preparing thread, ſpinning, &c. except one, whom the miſtreſs going up with me from her breakfaſt found idle in a warehouſe; and not only chided her for it ſufficiently, but entertained me with her murmurs upon the offence a good while after; from whence I concluded the fault was not a very common one.

For the *refractory*, here are two cloſets, the bottoms and ſides of which are pieces of wood placed edgeways, where being confined without ſhoes, they muſt be in a painful ſituation.

In the priſon for the *Military* at GRONINGEN there were two priſoners. The gallows joins to the priſon. GRONINGEN.

There is alſo here a priſon for the province. On the gallows, which is placed on elevated ground at a diſtance from the town, a criminal was hanging (November 1781) who had been executed the year before. In this country malefactors are often thus left to hang after execution, till they drop into a well (or deep pit) underneath, which is deſigned for the reception of their bones.

Over the gate of the *Raſp* and *Spin-houſe*, there is the following inſcription:

Kitiorum ſemina—otium labore exhauriendum. Anno 1664.

On the ground-floor are four rooms for *men*. In each is an aperture two feet by three and a half into the wool-warehouſe above. Theſe were lately made by the advice of a judicious phyſician (Profeſſor *Camper*) who thought the men's rooms not ſufficiently airy, though they have oppoſite windows; the men ſleeping as well as working in them: on which account they are ſtill ſomewhat offenſive. *Women* have a work-room and a lodging-room quite ſeparate; both of them very clean. All the priſoners were employed in ſpinning wool. In November 1781 there were nineteen men and thirteen women. Here is a ſmall chapel, in which the women ſit on benches: and the men have an opening in their room oppoſite to the pulpit.

In

ZWOLLE. In the priſon at ZWOLLE in Overyſſel there were no felons, nor has there been an execution there for many years.

The houſe of correction *(Tucht-huys)* erected in 1735, is a neat building ſituated on the ramparts. In November 1781 there were in it ſeventeen men and twenty-ſix women. There is an iron latticed door in the front, and over it the device of a dragon chained. This and another door open into a court, on two ſides of which are rooms for the *men*. In each of theſe I ſaw three or four priſoners, and they all *ſlept* as well as *worked* in their rooms *. On the other two ſides are the keeper's apartments, in which the windows are properly placed to overlook the court. The *women* were on the firſt floor in two ſeparate work-rooms, ſpinning and knitting. Nine of them who had been branded were working in a room by themſelves; and they had alſo a ſeparate lodging-room. The men were ſpinning, except two who were weaving, and had their door open into the court.

As I examined this priſon at the deſire of Profeſſor *Camper*, who thought it one of the beſt in Holland, I here give the plan of it.

UTRECHT. At UTRECHT, in 1776, no priſoners in the *Stadt-houſe*; in 1778, no debtors, and only one criminal, and his offence not capital: in 1781, no debtors; and but five offenders, two of whom were to be confined to bread and water; and in June 1783, only three priſoners. There has not been an execution for the city or province theſe twenty years. The allowance for debtors, the firſt week, is twenty-eight ſtivers a day; the ſecond week, ſixteen; and every day afterwards, eight ſtivers †. The ſtate allows criminals thirteen ſtivers a day, which are paid to the gaoler. For, as he told me, "confinement here is not meant as puniſhment; but only as ſafe cuſtody till "trial ‡. After which, ſome who are to be puniſhed by a ſhort impriſonment are ſent "to another priſon, where they live on bread and water only." He ſaid a woman who had been his priſoner, was that day ſentenced to be ſo puniſhed for a fortnight: but he added, "She will have a ſufficient quantity; and if ſhe be ill, her food will be "altered."

SPIN-HOUSE. I went over the *Spin-houſe* with Mr. *Van Goens*, one of the magiſtrates, to whoſe kindneſs I am indebted for the following account of the inſtructions to the keeper. In this houſe, at a former viſit, were thirty-ſeven men, and thirty-four women. They were all employed in carding and ſpinning wool, and knitting. The men were three in a room. The women were ſeparated, according to their crimes.—In October 1781, there were fifty men and twenty-ſix women. Nine women who had been publicly whipped, had a work-room and bed-room ſeparate from the reſt. In June

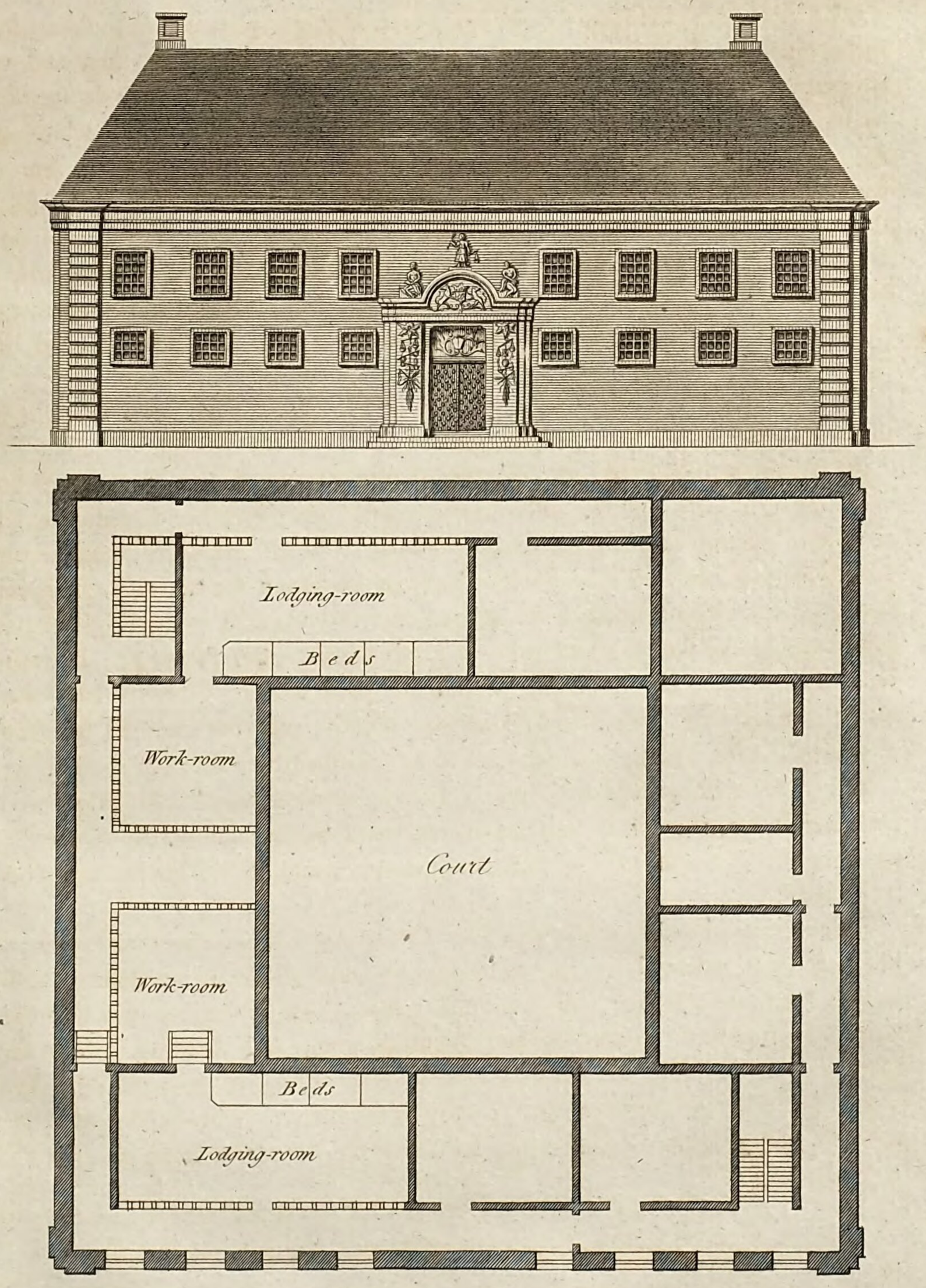
* See Profeſſor *Camper*'s alteration at Groningen, *page* 63.

† In the *Verbeterhuizen* a gradation is alſo obſerved in the alimentary allowance.

‡ The ſame obſervation I remember was made to me by the keeper at Nimeguen, where the allowance is ten ſtivers. There were no priſoners.

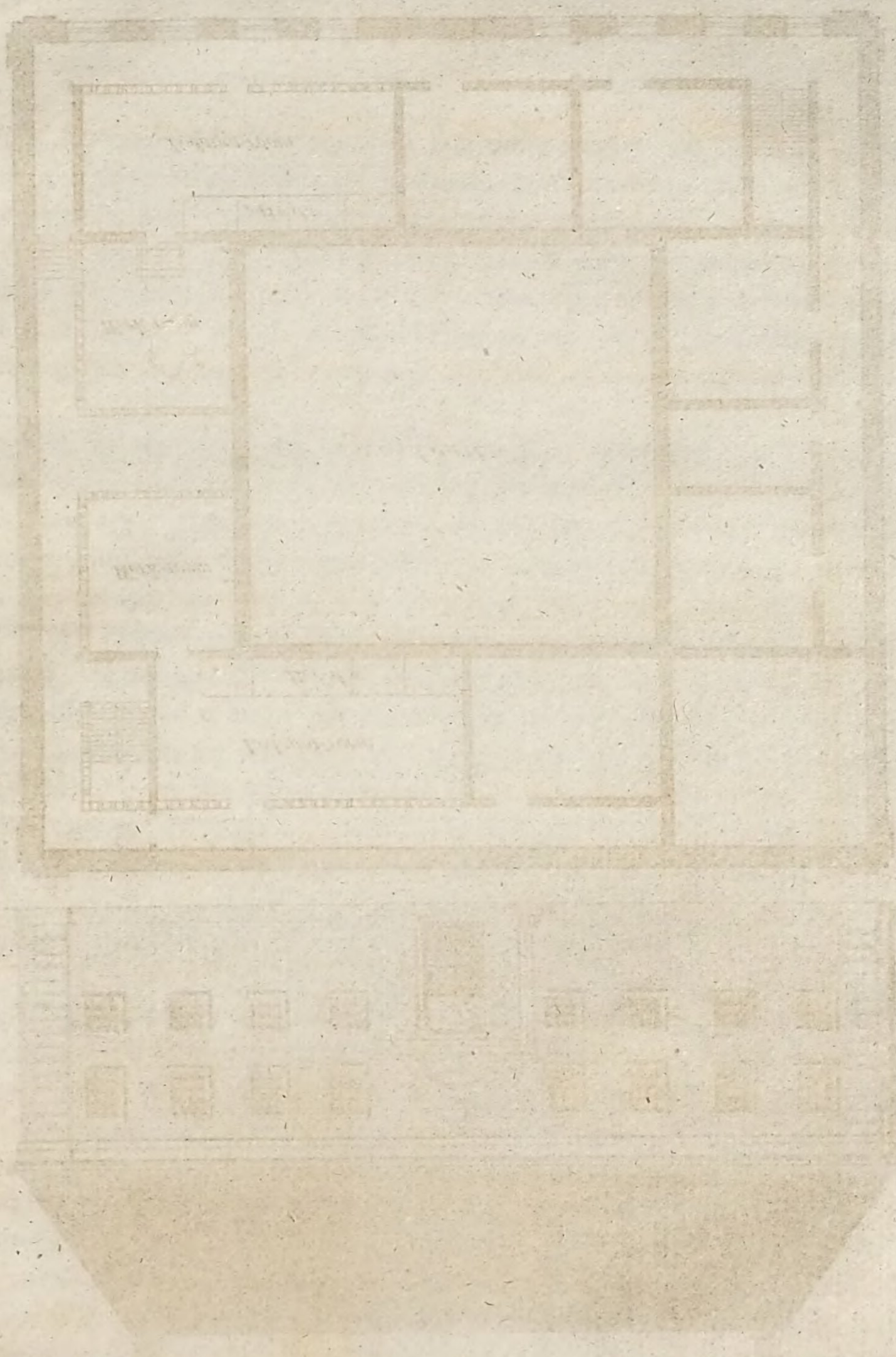
ZWOLLE.

House of Correction.

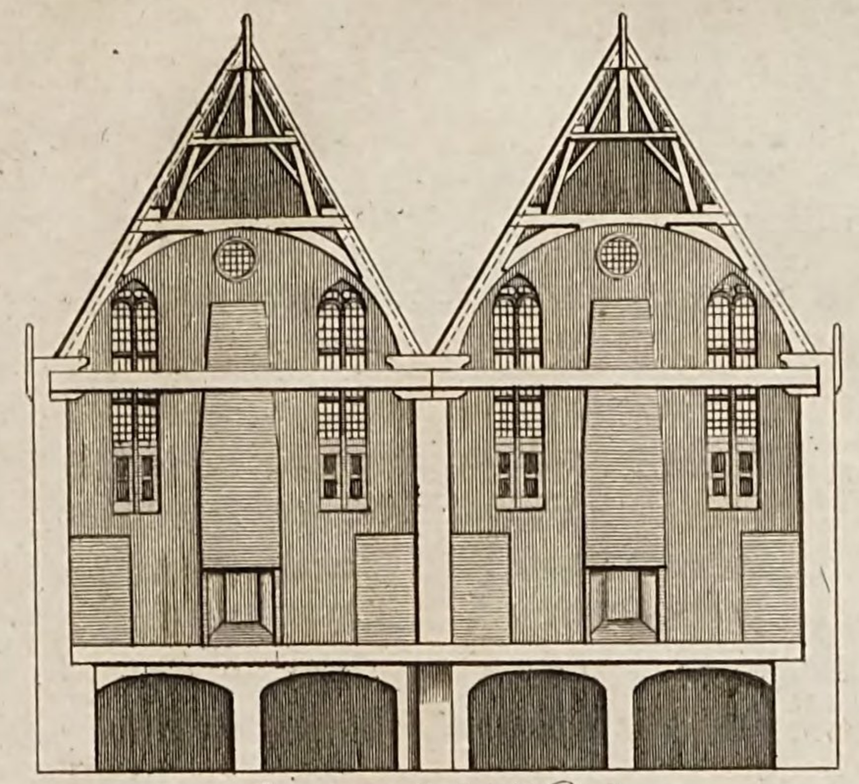


Plan of the first floor.

Scale
10 20 30 40

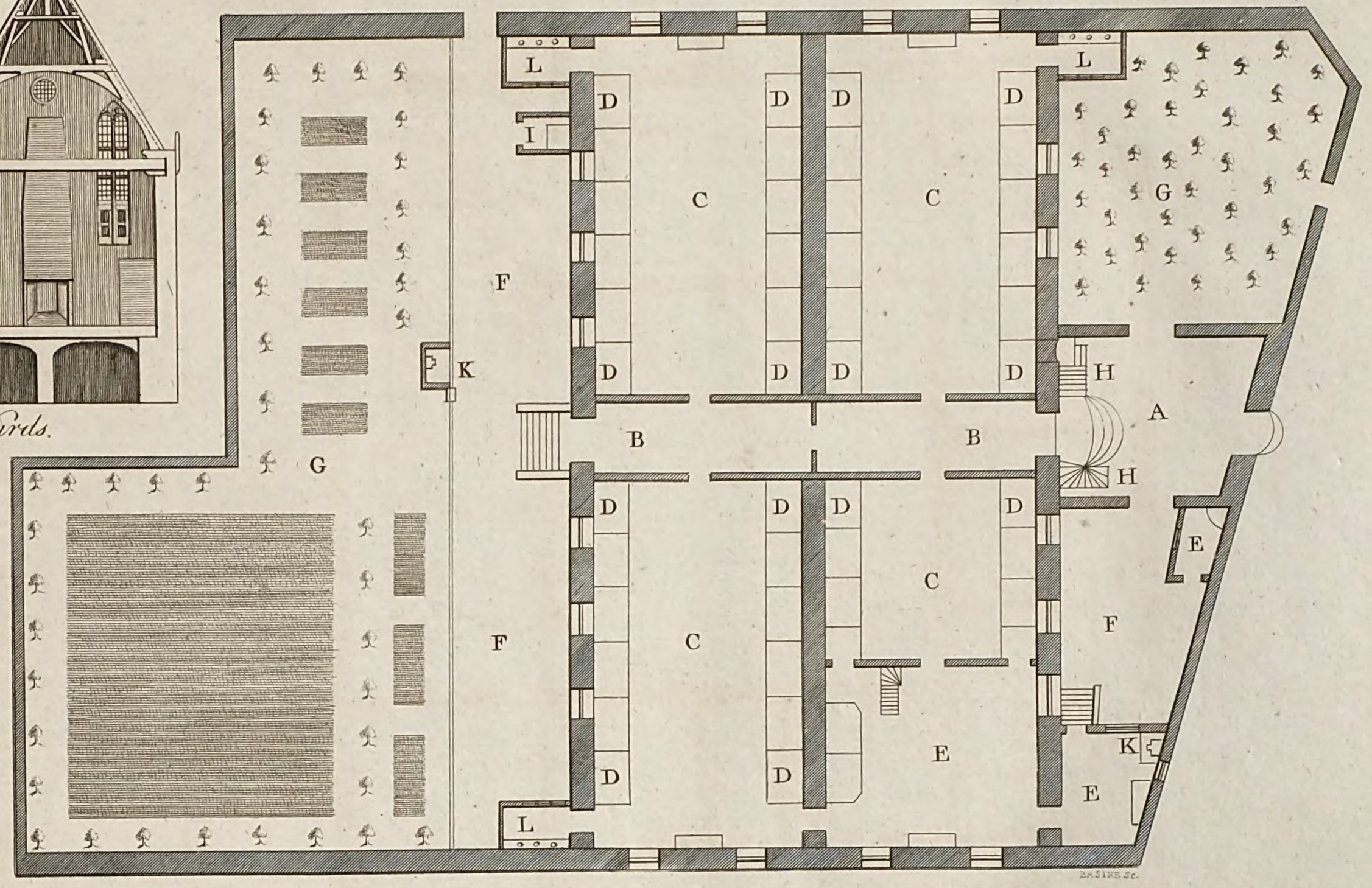


Gast-huys



Section of the Wards.

Pest-house.



A. *Vestibule*
B. *Paſsage*
C. *Wards*
D. *Beds*
E. *Kitchens*
F. *Courts*
G. *Gardens*
H. *Stair Cases*
I. *Cistern*
K. *Pumps*
L. *Closets*

Scale of Feet.

1 5 10 20 30 40 50

1783, there were twenty-five men, and thirty-six women, thirty of the women in one room, and six in another. UTRECHT SPIN-HOUSE.

The overseer or *keeper* has a house for the residence of himself and his family, and an annual salary of a thousand guilders from the states, and a hundred and thirty from the city, clear of all deductions. According to the *copy of instructions*, he must not be absent a night out of the city, without leave from the chief officer and the regents. He must, with assistants, search every part of the cells twice a week, to see whether any thing be done—attempted—or introduced, that is not permitted: and he must carefully inspect all things that are conveyed to the prisoners, that no tools, or glass, no *gin* or other *strong liquors* may be concealed: and he must himself, or one of his family, be present when any persons come to see the house, and no more than *six* visitants are to be admitted at one time. He must see that the provisions for the prisoners be good; and take care that the manufacturer pays the same for *their* work, as he would if he employed *others*. He must confine those condemned for a long term, in strong rooms separate from the rest. He may correct moderately; but if the prisoners are refractory, and deserve severer punishment, he must inform the regents. By a particular permission from the magistrates, he may take in as boarders, persons of bad behaviour, at the desire of their parents, guardians or relations.—The regents only can appoint, or discharge, a servant, or turnkey.

LEEWENBERCH *Gast-huys*, in the suburbs of the city, was endowed (as appears by an inscription upon it) by a lady of that name for a pest-house, and built in 1567. I choose to give a plan and description of it, because I think it capable of being improved into a model for a good county hospital. There is an ascent of two steps into the vestibule, which has two folding-doors on both sides, and windows over them, and a staircase to rooms above. On the sides of an extensive passage there are four spacious wards, thirty feet high. A part of one of these has been converted into a kitchen; and in each of the other three there are twelve beds. They have galleries for opening the windows; and two flues from each chimney meet over the middle windows. Like the hospitals in Italy there are no rooms over the wards; this is a circumstance very favourable to the health of the patients. The floors consist of square bricks, and are supported by strong pillars and arches ten feet wide. From the rooms over the vestibule is the entrance to an open gallery (eight feet wide) over the passage, from which all the wards may be seen. By opening the opposite doors, this house may be always kept cool and fresh. It is one of the driest I ever visited. The rain-water is conducted from the roof through vaults built on the outside of the wards, to prevent them from being offensive. LEEWENBERCH GAST-HUYS.

At DEVENTER, the prison is near the river Issel. It consists of four rooms, which were all clean and sanded, but had no prisoners. When there are any, sixteen stivers a day are paid for each; which the gaoler receives, as at most other towns. DEVENTER.

DEVENTER. Priſoners for capital offences are removed to the Stadt-houſe, where the ſame allowance is continued.

I leave this country with regret, as it affords a large field for information on the important ſubject I have in view. I know not which to admire moſt, the *neatneſs* and *cleanlineſs* appearing in the priſons, the *induſtry* and *regular conduct* of the priſoners, or the *humanity* and *attention* of the magiſtrates and regents *.

GERMANY.

THE Germans, well aware of the neceſſity of *cleanlineſs* in priſons, have very judiciouſly choſen to build them in ſituations moſt conducive to it; that is, *near rivers:* as at Hanover, Zell, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Cologn, Mentz, and many other places.

In the gaols that I firſt ſaw, there were but few priſoners, except thoſe called, improperly, *galley-ſlaves*. One cauſe of this, is a ſpeedy trial after commitment.

The galley-ſlaves have every where a priſon to themſelves. They work on the *roads*, the *fortifications*, *chalk-hills*, and other public ſervice; for four, ſeven, ten, fifteen, twenty years, according to their crimes: and are clothed, as well as fed, by the government. At Weſel, which belongs to the King of Pruſſia, there were ninety-eight of theſe ſlaves: they have two pounds of bread a day, and the value of three halfpence every day they work.

I ſaw but a very few under-ground dungeons in any *new* priſons abroad; in Germany none, except at Liege. At Lunenburg the dungeons are diſuſed: and inſtead of them are built additional rooms up ſtairs; one for each priſoner. And in many of the gaols each criminal is alone in his room; which is more or leſs ſtrong, lightſome, and airy, as the crime he is charged with is more or leſs atrocious.

One often ſees the doors of ſundry rooms marked Ethiopia, India, Italy, France, England, &c. In thoſe rooms, parents, by the authority of the magiſtrates, confine for a certain term diſſolute children: and if they are inquired after, the anſwer is, they are gone to Italy, England, &c.

I do not remember any priſon in Germany (nor elſewhere abroad) in which *felons* have not, either from the public allowance, or from charities, ſomewhat more to

* I ſhould accuſe myſelf of ingratitude, did not I take this occaſion again to expreſs my acknowledgments to Sir *Joſeph Yorke*; who, not only exerted himſelf with ardour to promote the ſucceſs of my inquiries; but while I was confined at the Hague in conſequence of an accident, favoured me with inſtances of kindneſs and friendſhip that I never can forget.

live on than bread and water. In ſome places a perſon goes on market-days with a baſket for priſoners: and I have ſeen him bring them a comfortable meal of freſh vegetables. But there are ſeparate priſons, in which confinement for a week or two on bread and water is all the puniſhment for ſome petty offences. Perhaps, when a condemned criminal is only to live a day or two, ſuch diet may be more proper than the indulgence with which the Germans, and other foreigners treat priſoners after ſentence of death, which is commonly executed within forty-eight hours. The malefactor has then his choice of food, and wine, in a commodious room, into which his friends are admitted; and a miniſter attends him during almoſt all his remaining hours.

I went into Germany in June 1778, by Oſnabrug and Hanover. The priſon at OSNABRUG I ſhould entirely omit, did I not entertain a hope, that the account of it may poſſibly engage the notice of an amiable *Prince* who is the preſent *biſhop*, and ſo be the means of alleviating the ſufferings of the miſerable priſoners. The priſon and the houſe of correction is one large building, ſituated in an airy part of the ſuburbs, near a brook. A Latin inſcription over the gate implies, that it was erected "at the public expence, in 1756, for the purpoſes of public juſtice and utility, by confining and puniſhing the wicked."—There are ſeventeen chambers for criminals, which have no light but by a ſmall aperture over each door. I was happy to find *here* no more than one priſoner. He had been confined three years, and had ſurvived the cruelty of the torture *. In *another part* of the houſe I found many miſerable and ſickly objects, men, women and children, almoſt all without ſhoes and ſtockings. They were ſpinning in different rooms, which were dirty beyond deſcription. Theſe rooms open into an offenſive paſſage, which a gentleman in office in the city, to whom I was recommended, durſt not enter. I inquired of the keeper concerning ſeveral particulars in the diet, &c. but the miſery expreſſed in the *countenances* of the priſoners, made me totally diſregard the information given me by words. OSNABRUG.

At BREMEN the tower, or priſon for debtors, has four rooms; but in 1776 the magiſtrate who accompanied me, Dr. *Hanewinkel*, aſſured me not one of them had been occupied for above thirty years, till very lately; when one was fitted up for a debtor, who was confined in it a few weeks. In 1781 I found it ſtill remained unoccupied.—Over the door of this priſon is inſcribed, BREMEN.

Hic fraudum terminus eſto.

That there were few debtors, or none at all, in ſuch towns as Mentz, Coblentz, Manheim, &c. may be aſcribed to their being places of but *little trade*. In ſuch

* The mode of torture here is more excruciating than in moſt other countries, and is known by the name of the *Oſnabrug torture*. I doubt not but the humanity and good ſenſe of his royal highneſs, will aboliſh it when he comes of age.

BREMEN. large trading cities as Hamburg, and Bremen, it ſeems owing to the little credit that is given—the expence of aliment &c. falling on the creditor—the being ſeparated from their families, and deprived of every kind of amuſement and diverſion while in priſon—and the diſgrace of being there.

Debtors are not permitted, in any German cities that I have ſeen, to have their wives and children living with them in priſon.

In 1781 I was obliged to apply to the magiſtrates for permiſſion to viſit the priſons, one of the keepers having lately been confined fourteen days to bread and water, for ſuffering a townſman to converſe with a priſoner.

The *Gaol* is a tower at one of the gates. In the lower part there are four ſtrong rooms (or *cells*) about thirteen feet four inches by ſix feet eight, and ſix feet high. The doors are four feet ten inches high and five inches thick, with iron plates between the boards. The windows are only ſmall apertures (fourteen inches by nine). I found a priſoner in the ſame cell in which I had ſeen him five years before. He had made his eſcape, but had been retaken.—There has been no execution in this city for twenty-ſix years.

In another *Priſon* down ten ſteps from the ſtreet, there are ſix rooms for criminals without windows. One was ſix feet nine inches by four feet and a half, and ſeven feet high: another was ten feet by five and a half, and ſix feet high. The allowance is ſix ſous ($3\frac{1}{4}$d.) a day, but there were no priſoners. In this diſmal abode, one had lately beat himſelf to death againſt the wall, which was ſtained with his blood.

At the *Clock-tower* there are ſeveral rooms for petty offenders, whoſe diet is only bread and water; the allowance three ſous ($1\frac{3}{4}$d.) a day. But their term of confinement is ſeldom longer than ſix, eight, or fourteen days.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION. The *Houſe of correction* ſituated on the Weſer is indeed a houſe of induſtry; and very quiet. In 1776 there were eleven men and twenty-eight women, and in 1781, nine men and nineteen women, all at work; except a woman who had broke her leg. The ſtronger and leſs docile men raſp *logwood:* others weave a ſet taſk of *hair carpets* &c. The keeper appoints a weaver in the houſe to inſtruct every new comer, who generally teaches him the art in a ſhort time.—The *women*'s apartments were very clean; their work is ſpinning cows and goats hair, knitting &c.—The diet of the men differed from that of the women only in quantity; two men were in a meſs, and three women. They have meat only on Sundays and great holidays.—The keeper has a ſalary, and ſells nothing.—The priſoners deſcend by a trap-door into the gallery of the church, where the men and women are ſeparated, and have wooden baluſtrades before them.

This church belongs to an adjoining poor-houſe *(Stat armen' haus)* in which there is a number of clean rooms opening into paſſages ſeven feet wide, and large enough to hold four beds in each. The number of poor in theſe rooms was one hundred and eighty, about eighty of whom were knitting, ſpinning and ſewing in a large

large work-room. The regulations for the conduct of the house were hung up in the refectory. The poor are here liberally accommodated in the decline of life; and their cheerful countenances cannot but give great pleasure to all who visit them.—Above stairs is a neat apothecary's shop, and a room for the inspectors which opens into the church, and in which are inscribed the names, of the *inspectors* from 1712, and of the *deacons* from 1698. BREMEN.

Not long since this city was remarkable for the number of children begging in the streets; but a *Work-house* has been lately established for the purpose of employing them; and here, in two rooms, I saw about one hundred and seventy, from six to nine years of age, spinning (with *small* wheels) under proper masters and mistresses. They are allowed at least twelve sous (6½d.) a week, and all were clean, and seemed cheerful and happy; but were not allowed either diet or lodging in the house. The benefits arising from clearing the streets of such a nuisance have induced the inhabitants of other places, to make inquiries concerning this useful plan. WORK-HOUSE.

The *Orders* and regulations are hung up in the house, and consist of nineteen articles, from which I have made the following extracts.

ARTICLE

I. The children must not come into the house without their heads combed, and their hands and face washed. For the first neglect they are reprimanded, for the second punished.

II. Parents must keep their children quite clean.

III. The children must obey their governors.

IV. They must endeavour to learn well and quick.

V. Work begins in the morning from six to eight, according to the length of the day; and in the afternoon always at one.

VI. One hour after they have begun work they are to be called over, hear prayers, and sing a hymn.

VII. to XIII. Direct the punishment to be inflicted for not attending regularly, and their treatment in case of sickness.

XIV. Orders the punishments for swearing, injuring others, and damaging the work.

XV. Relates to the conduct of parents who hinder their children from regular attendance, in this house or at school.

XVI. Declares the peculiar attention the magistrates will give to those parents, &c. who bring up their children in the fear of God, and in obedience to these regulations.

XVII. to XIX. Describe the rewards to children for their attention and diligence.

The contributions to defray the expence of this useful institution are voluntary; and a collection for this purpose is made from house to house, every week. No subscription is taken less than one groschen *per* week; and the greatest subscription is thirty-six groschе a week.

I sat an afternoon with Dr. *Duntze* of Bremen, who told me he was in London in 1753 and 54, with an inquisitive friend, a German. They went into *Newgate* to observe the effects of the *ventilator*; and were struck with an offensive smell in one of the rooms. Next day they were both indisposed. The Doctor's complaint turned out a kind of jaundice. After a few days confinement he visited his friend, and found him excessively low; and in a short time he died with every symptom of the *gaol-fever*.

The

HANOVER PRISON.

The *Priſon* at HANOVER was built about thirty years ago on the banks of the river Leyna; and conſiſts of twenty-ſix rooms for confinement. The lower rooms have double doors, with large apertures over them guarded by double iron bars. Theſe openings being oppoſite to the windows afford the priſoners the only freſh air they are allowed. Their beds are ſolid ſtone, a little elevated above the floor, and higher at the head than the feet, with ſtraw on them and two coverlets. In winter the rooms are warmed by ſtoves, but being too near the water, and lower than the ſtreet, they muſt be unhealthy, and this appears from the countenances of the priſoners. The upper rooms are larger apartments for debtors, &c. When I viſited this priſon in 1776, I found in it one debtor and ſeven criminals; in 1778, two debtors and three criminals; and in October 1781, there were twenty-nine priſoners, many of whom had been confined a year, and others ſix months, without being brought to trial. Seven or eight of them were women, ſome of whom had been committed with their huſbands, but lodged in different rooms. The allowance to all is the ſame, two marien groſche (or 2½d.) *per* day. Seven of the lower rooms are for the more atrocious criminals. At my laſt viſit I found ſeven priſoners (one in each room) ſecured by chains on their feet faſtened to the walls, and irons on their wriſts with a bar between, two feet long. The keeper is allowed a ſalary, and ſells no liquor. He is old and infirm, and the priſon grows evidently dirtier as he grows older.—A guard of ſix ſoldiers and an officer is ſtationed here day and night, who are relieved every morning at eight, and do duty alternately by taking two hours *truſt* and four *repoſe*, ſo that each ſoldier is on guard eight out of the twenty-four hours.—The various edicts for regulating this priſon are put into frames, and hung in the council-chamber.

The execrable practice of torturing priſoners is here uſed, in a cellar where the horrid engine is kept. The time for it is, as in other countries, about two o'clock in the morning. A criminal ſuffered the Oſnabrug torture twice about two years ago; the laſt time, at putting to him the third *queſtion* (the executioner having torn off the hair from his head, breaſt, &c.) he confeſſed, and was executed. On ſuch occaſions a counſellor and ſecretary attend, with a doctor and ſurgeon, an *Oſnabrug executioner*, and ſometimes the gaoler. If the criminal faints, ſtrong ſalts are here applied to him, and not vinegar, as in ſome other places.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The *Houſe of correction* is a new building in an airy ſituation, appropriated to vagrants, children and petty offenders. Here were ninety-four priſoners, fifty-eight of whom were children, clothed in a neat uniform of blue and white linſey-woolſey made in the houſe. The girls were all ſpinning cotton and linen. The boys, in ſome rooms were carding, and ſpinning wool and linen, and making liſt ſhoes and carpets. In one room there were ſix boys (the eldeſt only twelve years of age) working at ſo many ſmall looms for ſaddle girths and clothes. In two other rooms there was a number of women employed in ſpinning. There are alſo two ſmall rooms for harder

harder work, ſuch as raſping logwood and harts-horn. The coverlets of all the beds had been made in the houſe. Beſides their own clothes, &c. the priſoners here make girths, ſlippers and liſt carpets for ſale, ſpecimens of which I brought with me. The orders for regulating the hours of work, learning, recreation, &c. were hung up in the ſchool-room. Both old and young were neat and clean; and every thing in the houſe appeared quiet and orderly. HANOVER HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This inſtitution, of only two years ſtanding, does great honour to the founder and director Mr. burgomaſter *Alemann*, and is the beſt monument that can ever be erected for him. A good choice has been made of proper perſons to preſide, and inſpect; which is a circumſtance of the *greateſt importance* in ſuch houſes *.

In the *town-houſe* at BRUNSWICK there are ſeveral rooms of confinement for citizens, but they were unoccupied. BRUNSWICK.

The *tower*, or priſon for capital offences, is over one of the gates. It conſiſts of three rooms, but none of them had been occupied for a conſiderable time. There had been no execution for fourteen years.

In the *priſon* for the ſlaves, the barracks were without beds. They had heavy irons, and at a former viſit their countenances were unhealthy. But in October 1781, they appeared healthy and clean, and were furniſhed with ſhoes, ſtockings and proper cloathing. The irons were fixed round their waiſts and ſhoulders, and not their legs. My viſit being on Sunday, I obſerved that their barrows, which had all chains on the handles, were ranged on the outſide of the houſe, ready for work the next day.

The work-houſe, or *Houſe of correction*, ſtands near the river that runs through the city. In October 1781, there were here about ſeventy priſoners, who are always locked up. On the firſt and ſecond floor the men and women ſleep in boxes in the paſſages. In the work-rooms (it being Sunday) I was much ſurpriſed to find them all (except ſome lunatics in chains) employed in carding and ſpinning. This accounted for the keeper's preventing me from ſeeing them at chapel, by ſaying no perſon was admitted. I was however admitted after the ſervice, and concluded from the ſand on the floor at the priſoners benches, that few or none had attended. My conductor inſiſted on carrying a pan of charcoal through the rooms; but his fumigation could not overcome the offenſiveneſs of this dirty houſe. HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

On one of the doors, both within and without, was hung up the following order, dated December 12, 1748. " That decent people may inſpect the houſe—but no

* The weight of *Bread* in this city correſponded to the *aſſize*, *viz.*

	lb.	*oz.*	
Fine	1	10	at 2 *marien groſche* ($2\frac{1}{2}$d.)
Second	4	4	- 2 *bonne groſche* ($3\frac{3}{4}$d.)
Third	5	7	- ditto ditto.

Here, as in the Pruſſian and many other cities, there is alſo a *ſtandard* for beef, veal, mutton, pork, &c.

" more

BRUNSWICK. " more than four at a time—that they muſt put a florin (2*s.* 6*d.*) into the box, for " the priſoners whoſe term is expired, to aſſiſt them in paſſing on their journey, and " prevent them from begging or ſtealing.—Laſtly, nothing muſt be given to the " keepers, or to the priſoners confined for puniſhment."

ZELL. At ZELL, in the electorate of Hanover, is a large work-houſe or houſe of correction.

LUNENBURG. At LUNENBURG, I found the convicts employed on a different work from any I had before ſeen; digging ſtone from a large chalk-hill: others were preparing it for the kiln, grinding, ſifting, packing &c. in the warehouſes. The caſks are about three hundred weight. It is ſent to Hamburg and other diſtant places, as it makes an excellent cement. Many other men were employed, but the criminals, of whom there were thirty-one, had a chain of about four pounds. Their allowance was one pound and a half of bread, and three halfpence in money: proviſions much cheaper than in England.

HARBURG. At HARBURG there were thirteen ſlaves working on the fortifications, with irons on one leg, and chains ſupported by girdles round their waiſts. Their allowance is three halfpenny worth of ammunition bread, and five farthings a day. They are guarded by ſoldiers, who have orders to fire on them if they attempt to eſcape. But, notwithſtanding this, when the Elbe was frozen over (1780) five eſcaped to Hamburg.

HAMBURG. In the great and opulent city of HAMBURG in 1776, I viſited all the priſons with every advantage, through the kindneſs of my friend, Senator *Voght*. In the *Büttuley* the felons were all in irons. The common method of execution is decollation. The executioner (who is gaoler) ſhewed me the ſword kept for this purpoſe, telling me he had made uſe of it eight times. Here is no court-yard, and only one day-room on the ground-floor. Above ſtairs, there are ſix or eight ſtrong rooms about ten feet ſquare. Allowance for each priſoner is four marks a week (a mark 1*s.* 3*d.*). Divine ſervice is conſtantly performed on Sundays and Thurſdays.—In 1781, there were only two criminals and one debtor. I ſaw them at chapel, and they ſeemed very attentive and much affected. The priſon was clean: but I perceived by the countenance of the gaoler and his unwillingneſs to ſhew me *again* the torture-room, that he had ſeen my publication. For among the various engines of torture, or the queſtion, which I have ſeen in France, Italy, Germany, and other places, one of the moſt excruciating is kept and uſed in a deep cellar of this priſon. It ought to be buried ten thouſand fathom deeper *. It is ſaid the inventor was the firſt who ſuffered by it: the laſt was a woman, a few years ago.

WORK-HOUSE. The *Werk-und Tucht-haus* is a work-houſe ſituated near the Alſter, and deſigned for the reception of the poor—beggars—and petty offenders. Confinement in it is not reckoned *infamous*. The rooms are fifteen feet wide, and have oppoſite windows. The inhabitants were knitting and ſpinning; weaving ſtockings, linen, hair, and

* See the Marquis *Beccaria*, Chap. XVI. *Of Torture*.

wool;

wool;—and raſping logwood and hartſhorn; (the taſk of logwood to a ſtrong man is forty-five pounds *per* day.) Some men and horſes worked at a fulling-mill; and a ſmith was in conſtant employment. At a former viſit I ſaw in the great room about three hundred women and girls; and in 1781 the whole number in the houſe was about ſix hundred. There is kept a regular account of the earnings, of the amount of which each perſon receives one-fourth. HAMBURG WORK-HOUSE.

I was happy to find, at my laſt viſit, a great alteration in the countenances of the inhabitants, and in the ſtate of the houſe, as to cleanlineſs. It is governed by eight directors (or *regents*) who muſt be married men. They meet every Saturday in a room appropriated to them, to examine, and give orders. There is alſo a room for their ladies, who meet at the ſame time to deliver out the women's work; and too much cannot be ſaid in praiſe of their care and attention.

In the chapel, the men have a room below, and the women above. An *hour* is ſpent in the ſervice here every morning.

There are ſeveral dark rooms for the confinement of the refractory (thirteen feet by four feet nine inches,) over which are the names *Ethiopia*, *India*, *London*, &c.—There is a ſpacious and convenient kitchen and bake-houſe. But the ſick rooms both for the men and women are too ſmall.

In the room where the regents meet are their names and arms; and alſo the regulations, which Mr. *Van Haſſel*, one of the regents, was ſo kind as to give me, together with a *book* containing an account of the inſtitution, reprinted in 1766 from the original in 1622.

This book contains—inſtructions for the governors—orders for the officers of the houſe (ſuch as ſteward, ſchool-maſter, taſk-maſter, clerk, raſp-maſter, turnkey, and porter)—and regulations for the management of the poor, and of ſuch as have been committed for offences.

The *Steward* is to ring a bell every morning at five, (Sundays excepted) as a ſignal for the officers, the poor, &c. to riſe and prepare for prayers. He is then to deliver the keys to the turnkey. He and his wife are to diſtribute the meals, and to ſee that all in the houſe are properly inſtructed as to moral and religious duties. They are required to eſtabliſh and preſerve good order and harmony among the other officers. The ſteward muſt not permit the *poor*, or the wives, children and ſervants of the other officers, to converſe with ſuch as are confined for offences, or to buy or ſell any thing for them.

The *School-maſter* muſt inſtruct the children in religion, and encourage them, at proper times, to learn and repeat portions of Scripture. He muſt alſo teach them, reading, writing and accounts, and a decent behaviour to thoſe that viſit the houſe. He muſt take care that they attend divine ſervice, and are orderly at it; and his wife, with the wives of the other officers, are required to examine the rooms, in order to guard againſt miſchief, and wicked contrivances, and the danger of fire.

HAMBURG WORK-HOUSE.

The *Taſk-maſter* on Monday morning muſt give every perſon a particular taſk for the week, and on Saturday take an account of it. In giving their taſks, attention muſt be paid to the trade in which they had been employed, and to their ability and ſkill.—The taſk-maſter is not permitted to undertake any work, either by himſelf or his wife, for his own private advantage.—His wife has the care of all the linen of the houſe; and to ſee it regularly delivered, &c.

The *Clerk* muſt keep an exact account, of the receipts, and expenditure, of all the money, and materials—for work—proviſions—and furniture.

The *Raſp-maſter* and the *Turnkey* have the care of the criminals—to conduct them to, and from their work—to prepare their wood and tools, and to ſerve them with proviſions. Every Saturday the Raſp-maſter muſt ſee that all their rooms are ſwept and thoroughly waſhed. He is never to go abroad without being permitted by the ſteward, and delivering to him the keys. He muſt avoid all familiarity in converſing with the criminals. The taſk-maſter with the raſp-maſter, muſt carefully viſit the bed-rooms of the priſoners two or three times every week, and examine their bedding and ſtraw, and every Saturday get all the rooms thoroughly cleanſed.

The *Porter* muſt not ſuffer any of the poor to go out, without leave, and obtaining a leaden ſtamp from the ſteward. He muſt ſtand before the doors of the bed-rooms of the criminals while they paſs to their work-rooms in the morning, and alſo when they return in the evening.

The *Poor* are not allowed to be abſent all night, or to bring in company. Such of them as have learned to work, and appear to be reformed and induſtrious, are on their humble petition to be diſcharged.

When priſoners are brought in, they muſt be examined and waſhed, and if neceſſary, clothed. Every Saturday afternoon they are to be diſmiſſed from work to clean themſelves and waſh their rooms, and the court: after which they are to receive clean ſhirts, and every four or ſix weeks, clean bed linen.

Abſence from prayers—ſwearing, curſing, lying and cheating—quarelling, or ſeeing others quarrel and fight without giving notice to the ſteward or ſchool-maſter—are puniſhed by fine, or forfeiture. All who commit any violence, or attempt an eſcape, together with thoſe who abet or conceal them, are puniſhed by a prolongation of their term of confinement, if not in ſome other way. Such as refuſe to work, are to be puniſhed with ſhort allowance, or with ſtripes; and for a continued refuſal, muſt be ignominiouſly expoſed or put into the pillory. After an eſcape they are recommitted and puniſhed; but for the ſecond eſcape they are baniſhed from the city and territory.

I obſerved in the *table of diet*, that the poor are allowed no meat, except on the *great feſtivals*. At their meals they are allowed rye bread, and at *breakfaſt* butter with it. At *dinner* and *ſupper* they are allowed peeled barley, oats or buck-wheat hot, with milk (which in that city is remarkably good). The logwood-raſpers and hemp beaters, are allowed a double quantity of bread and butter.—The ſick are allowed

allowed a better diet, conſiſting of white bread, beer, ſoup or meat, juſt as ordered by the phyſician. HAMBURG.

In the *Spin-houſe*, (confinement in which is accounted *infamous)*, the *men* were employed in ſpinning, in more lightſome rooms than thoſe of the other houſe. In 1776, there were ſeventy-three priſoners, and in 1781, fifty-two. SPIN-HOUSE.

Here, as at ſome other towns, is a priſon for ſlight offences *(Roken-Kiſte)*. The puniſhment to be confined for three or four days to two or three weeks, and live on bread and water only. To prevent the priſoners having any thing elſe, what money they bring with them is taken and ſealed up; but it is returned to them when diſcharged.

The *Hoſpital* for the ſick (formerly the *peſt-houſe)* ſtands in the ſuburbs. The wards being crowded with beds, the ceilings low, and the windows kept ſhut in the warmeſt days, it may properly *now* be called a *peſt-houſe*. HOSPITAL.

In this city, ſuppoſed to contain ninety thouſand ſouls, there were but *three* debtors in 1776, and but *one* in 1781 *: and in the neighbouring town ALTENA, which belongs to the king of Denmark, there were but two the firſt time, and one the laſt. ALTENA.

DENMARK.

AT the entrance of many towns in DENMARK, a whipping-poſt ſtands conſpicuous; on the top of which the figure of a man is placed, with a ſword by his ſide, and a whip in his right hand †. Gibbets and wheels are alſo placed on eminences, on which the bodies of malefactors are ſometimes left after execution, to deter others from their crimes.

* I here copy a few articles from the code of municipal laws. "Aucun citoyen ne put ni être "empriſonné, ni aucune peine lui infligée ſans jugement préalable de ſes pairs, pourvû qu'il donnât "caution & que le crime ne fût pas capital. Quiconque s'était enfui, s'était mis hors de la protection "des loix.

"Les biens de la femme répondaient pour les dettes du mari, & le créancier pouvait tenir aux fers "ſon débiteur inſolvable; nul ſauf-conduit pour celui-ci.

"Les compoſitions eurent lieu dans les moindres délits, mais les meurtres, les vols forcés ou com-"pliqués, l'apoſtaſie, la ſorcelérie, la trahiſon, furent punis de mort, lorſqu'on eut ſaiſi le criminel "ſur le fait." *A. Dathe's Eſſai ſur l'Hiſtoire de Hambourg, p.* 21 and 23.

† Would not ſome public intimations of the puniſhment to follow crimes be uſeful alſo in England? Notwithſtanding the numbers of fiſhermen and looſe boys about Amſterdam, the Hague, and Schevelin, their public walks and beautiful plantations remain uninjured; which is owing, partly to the ſtrictneſs of the police, and partly to the warnings given by *placarts* painted on boards, and hung up in different places, with repreſentations of whipping, cutting off hands, &c.

Criminals are never put into irons before their trial, unleſs when they are apprehended in the act of murder, or ſome other very atrocious crime. After condemnation, application is made to parliament, which either confirms, or reverſes the ſentence pronounced.

Some criminals are puniſhed by being whipped in the market-place, and baniſhed. Some of the lower ſort, as *watchmen*, coachmen, &c. are puniſhed by being led through the city in what is called the *Spaniſh mantle*. This is a kind of heavy veſt, ſomething like a tub, with an aperture for the head, and irons to encloſe the neck. I meaſured one at Berlin, one foot eight inches diameter at the top, two feet eleven at the bottom, and two feet eleven inches high. In order to convey a clearer idea of it, I have repreſented it in a drawing. This mode of puniſhment is particularly dreaded, and is one cauſe that *night-robberies* are never heard of in Copenhagen.

The place of execution is out of the *City*. Decollation is reckoned more honourable by the ſword than by the axe. This is the common mode of execution; but of ſome more heinous crimes the puniſhment is breaking on the wheel; and in executing this on ſtate priſoners, it has been the practice ſometimes to begin with cutting off their right hands.—After the ſentence of a criminal is confirmed, he is allowed time to prepare for death, from eight to fourteen days, as the chaplain attending him thinks neceſſary. He is confined in a cell (or dungeon) at night, but is allowed to be in an upper room in the day.

Executions are rare. A great number for *child-murder* are condemned to work in ſpin-houſes for life, and to be whipped annually on the day when, and the ſpot where, the crime was committed. This mode of puniſhment is dreaded more than death, and ſince it has been adopted has greatly prevented the frequency of the crime.—The puniſhment for grand-larceny has been, ſince 1771, whipping and ſlavery for life.

RENDSBURG. At RENDSBURG in Holſtein, in the guard-room at the entrance of the priſon, on a ſlate was a liſt of ſeventy ſeven ſlaves; ſixty well, and ſeventeen ſick. They are diſtinguiſhed by a brown coat with red ſleeves, and irons on one leg, with a chain faſtened to their waiſts. They work on the fortifications; in ſummer from five to eleven, and from one to ſix. Their bread was coarſe and black, and ſeemed by the taſte, to be made of buck-wheat. Beſides an allowance of bread, they have a pay of one ſtiver (a penny) a day *. They lie on barrack-beds. Their countenances were more clear and healthy than thoſe of the common people, poſtillions, &c. who have opportunities of procuring ſpirituous liquors.

COPENHAGEN. At COPENHAGEN, the *State-priſon* is in the citadel. In this priſon there are five or ſix rooms, about fifteen feet by fourteen, with one window, and a caſe (or bed)

* The Daniſh ſoldiers have the ſame ſort and quantity of bread, and only two ſtivers a day.

in

COPENHAGEN.



A Criminal led about in a Spanish Mantle.

in each. Theſe rooms were clean and white-waſhed. I obſerved here one priſoner, who was guarded by an officer and ſoldier in the room, and another at the door, though the guard-room was below. The weather being then very warm, (thermometer 77°.) he was permitted to have his window open: and this is all the freſh air allowed ſtate-priſoners, for they are never ſuffered to go out of their rooms. The king makes them an ample allowance for diet. At the time of divine ſervice, their doors are opened, and they hear it by an oblique perforation into the church, through the thick wall oppoſite to the doors. COPENHAGEN.

I obſerved chains faſtened to the wall, in the cloſe rooms, where the Counts *Struenſee* and *Brandt* had been confined *.—Here are ſome dark rooms for the puniſhment of ſoldiers, but no dungeons.

In the priſon at the Stat-houſe *(Stadens arreſt-hus)* there were nine perſons confined for crimes, and eleven for debt. The female criminals were at work in their ſeveral apartments, which I obſerved to be clean: but the rooms of the male criminals were dirty and offenſive. The allowance granted them is three marks (27 pence) a week. There are in this priſon ſeveral arched damp dungeons.—A reſident chaplain reads prayers to the priſoners every day. STADENS ARREST HUS.

The *Blue-tower* (the priſon for the bailiwick and ſervants of the court) conſiſts of four ſmall rooms, on three floors. There were in it eight men and two women: their allowance is two pence a day, with which they purchaſe what they pleaſe of the gaoler, who keeps a public houſe, and has a ſalary from the court. Here, as well as in the priſon at the Stat-houſe, I could not but obſerve the neatneſs of the women, whoſe rooms were a contraſt to thoſe of the men †. The reaſon is, that the gaolers wives inſpect the apartments of their own ſex, and are more attentive than their huſbands. BLUE-TOWER.

The *Stoct-hauſe* is near the ramparts. Here criminals from the garriſon, and convicts from the different claſſes of the people, are condemned to ſlavery. On one ſide of the court belonging to this priſon, there are two rooms on the ground-floor, each of which, though only ten feet high, has two tiers of barrack-beds. Theſe rooms, being crowded, are unhealthy. Over them there are two cloſe rooms for the ſick; and alſo a chapel, which has no gallery, the ceiling being very low. Here I ſaw a hundred and forty-three ſlaves, who were diſtinguiſhed by a brown coat with red ſleeves, and breeches likewiſe of both colours. They never put off their clothes at night; and as they have new clothes only once in two years, and thoſe very ſlight, I did not wonder to find many of them almoſt naked. Some had light chains on one leg, ſome heavier chains on both legs; others had iron collars: one was STOCT-HAUSE.

* Count *Struenſee* having been confined above three months, when he firſt came out, though in view of a terrible death, exclaimed, "O what a bleſſing is freſh air!"

† The reverſe is common in England.

COPENHAGEN STOCTHAUSE.

chained by his wriſts to a wheel-barrow. Theſe, I underſtood, were puniſhments inflicted upon thoſe of them who had attempted to eſcape, &c *.

On the other ſide of the court, and down ten ſteps, there are ſeven arched dungeons about fifteen feet by ſeven, with one window eighteen inches by twelve, in which were eleven priſoners, who lay on barrack-beds.

The diſtreſs and deſpair in the pale and ſickly countenances of the ſlaves were ſhocking to humanity. My firſt viſit was on Saturday; the next day I went to the ſervice at the chapel, where, of the few that attended, the man chained to the wheel-barrow was one. They ſat together on benches, and ſoldiers were properly placed at different parts of the chapel, and two with bayonets fixed, ſtood at the door. Service being ended, the ſlaves firſt paſſed down. I then reviſited their rooms, where moſt of them lay on barracks, dirty beyond deſcription. At my third viſit, I found the priſon put into better order, and ſwept. The offenſiveneſs of this priſon always gave me a head-ach, ſuch as I ſuffered from my firſt viſits to the *Engliſh* priſons.

Theſe ſlaves work on the fortifications, and their time for working in ſummer, is from five to eleven, and from one to ſix. Their allowance is ſeven pounds of black bread every five days, beſides a pay of one ſtiver a day in winter, and in ſummer, when they work more hours, a ſtiver and half. They were attended by a guard conſiſting of twenty ſoldiers. In returning from their work, I obſerved that ſome of them were chained to one another in pairs with looſe chains. Theſe, I found, were ſome of the worſt, who had paſſed under the hands of an executioner and were branded; on a ſlate fifty eight in this claſs; and eighty-five, of the firſt claſs.

SPIN-HOUSE.

In the *Spin-houſe* there were about three or four hundred priſoners ſorting, carding, and ſpinning wool, for the king's manufactory in this city †. The rooms are ſpacious, but notwithſtanding this they are cloſe and offenſive, the windows being kept ſhut. In the court I ſaw ſeveral ſmall rooms, with one man in each, employed in either raſping or chopping logwood. Sixty-ſix women were confined for life ‡, and all employed in carding and ſpinning in one room.—Separate rooms are aſſigned to the ſick. The ſurgeon told me he apprehended one woman had the gaol-fever; but this probably was a miſtake, for upon examining her pulſe I found it ſtrong and quick.

* I obſerved in the windows of this and two other priſons, an iron ring, of about three inches diameter, on all the bars where they croſs each other at right angles, to prevent their being wrenched out.

† The King's military cloth manufactory was built in 1760. It is four hundred and twenty-five feet long, and employs from five to ſix hundred perſons. All the wool ſpun in the ſeveral houſes of correction in the Daniſh dominions is brought to this manufactory. Great quantities, eſpecially of the finer ſort intended for clothes for the officers, are ſpun in the houſe here deſcribed.

‡ See *page* 76, *line* 22.

In

In the *Almindelige* or great hoſpital, there are near a thouſand poor. The length of one of the wings is two hundred and ſeventy-five feet. In a paſſage (too narrow) ſix feet wide, are ſeveral rooms, in each of which about ten or twelve perſons were employed, moſtly in ſpinning worſted*. Being allowed to keep all they can earn, they purchaſed their own proviſions, according to regulations ſettled by the directors†. There was a room or two which belonged to a manufacturer, (a Scotch gentleman) whoſe office it was, to give out and take in their work, and to pay for it. There being no work-rooms, the bed-rooms were crowded. The ſewers are very properly detached from the reſt of the houſe, and there is a paſſage to them from

ALMINDELIGE.

* It was a hardſhip on the aged and infirm, to be *obliged* to ſpin wool, when they had been long accuſtomed to ſpin flax or hemp, which is cleaner.

† This being a good, though not common mode of aſſiſting the poor, I here give the Table of *Diet*, with the regimen for the *Sick*, as ſigned by the directors, and hung up.

Regulations of the price of proviſions, ſettled by the directors, January 1, 1781.

Sunday. Soup of pork, beef, or lamb, with carrots, cabbage, or other vegetables according to the ſeaſon: 1 *pot* for a ſkilling: 4 *lods* of beef, or 3 *lods* of pork, a ſkilling.

N. B. A pot is about an Engliſh quart: a ſkilling, a halfpenny: a lod, half an ounce.

Monday. Grout made of *Fehmerſke* grain, three quarters of a pot for a ſkilling. Iceland dried cod, with ſauce and muſtard, a ſkilling.

Tueſday. Peaſe ſoup, three quarters of a pot, a ſkilling. Beef and pork, as on Sunday.

Wedneſday. Grout made of buck-wheat and water, three quarters of a pot, a ſkilling.

Thurſday. Coleworts cut ſmall and boiled with beef, pork, &c. one pot for a ſkilling.

Friday. Gray peaſe prepared with vinegar and flour, three quarters of a pot, a ſkilling.

Saturday. As on Monday.

The cook ſhall alſo keep and ſell to the poor, according to the regulations, bread, beer, butter, cheeſe, and herrings; alſo Daniſh brandy at eighteen ſkillings a pot, provided that no perſon purchaſe more than a ſkilling's worth in a day.

Regimen for the *Sick*.

Sunday Dinner. Beef, mutton or lamb ſoup, with roots or greens, and four lods of meat, or inſtead of meat, a ſlice of wheaten bread with butter and bread upon it.

Monday. Grout of *Fehmerſke* grain, with butter and ſweet milk.

Tueſday. Water-gruel, with ſugar and vinegar.

Wedneſday. Grout of buck wheat, with butter and milk.

Thurſday. As on Sunday.

Friday. Barley or rice ſoup, with ſugar, vinegar and prunes, and a ſlice of wheaten bread with butter and beef upon it.

Saturday. As on Monday.

In caſe the phyſician or ſurgeon finds it neceſſary to change the diet of any patient, the cook muſt prepare whatever is ordered, provided it does not exceed the value of the uſual regimen.—Boiling water and water-gruel muſt be always ready night and day.—Patients are allowed no other proviſions but the above-mentioned, and are prohibited the uſe of ſpirits and ſtrong liquors.—Dinner is at *eleven*, and ſupper at *ſix*.

Lunding. *Wendt.* *Cortſen.*

every

COPENHAGEN.

every ſtory, by a gallery open on the ſides; which prevents the floors from being offenſive. The paſſages of the ſeveral floors open into the galleries of the chapel, which is in the centre. The chaplain has ſix rooms and a kitchen. He officiates on Sundays, and has a ſalary of three hundred dollars a year, (a Daniſh dollar is 3*s.* 9*d.*) beſides ſome perquiſites; but he has no other charge to attend. A clerk officiates at eight, every morning, and is allowed two dollars a week.

FREDERICK'S HOSPITAL.

Frederick's Hoſpital, (or the royal infirmary,) is an elegant building, and has a ſpacious area, with pleaſant walks for the patients. Many of the poor citizens are admitted and maintained *gratis:* others, on paying ſeven Daniſh marks (a mark nine-pence) a week, or if they have ſeparate rooms, fourteen. Thirty ſoldiers may alſo be admitted, who, if ſingle, are obliged to give up their *whole* pay to the hoſpital, and if married, *half*. The patients wear the clothes of the houſe. Each of them has a bed to himſelf; and their number was one hundred and forty-two men, and eighty-five women. Of theſe, one hundred and fifty-eight were under the care of the phyſician, and ſixty-nine under the ſurgeon. Here, a proper ſeparation is made between theſe two ſorts of patients. The wards are not crowded; and it is the cuſtom to white-waſh them once every year. If this were *univerſally* practiſed in their hoſpitals and priſons, it would have a very beneficial effect.—The *Diet table* which was hung up in the wards was as follows.

FULL DIET.

	Dinner *at One.*	Supper *at Seven.*
Sunday.	Soup with forced meat balls; veal cutlets; lamb or beef ſteaks; paſtry or pudding. Bread and beer.	Haſty pudding with butter; bread and butter with eggs; beer.
	N. B. Bread and beer or ale every day.	*N. B. Bread and butter and beer every night.*
Monday.	Bouillon-ſoup with pearl barley; veal or lamb fricaſee.	Water-gruel with raiſins, and toaſted bread.
Tueſday.	Broth with toaſted wheaten bread and meat; fiſh roaſted, or boiled.	Haſty pudding with butter.
Wedneſday.	Bouillon-ſoup with rice; boiled veal, lamb or beef, with ſpinach, ſour krout, cauliflower or carrots.	Soup of bread and beer.
Thurſday.	Soup with bread dumplins, or green cole; broiled meat.	Wine ſoup, with rice or Scotch barley.
Friday.	Soup with greens, eggs and toaſted bread; beef and horſe-radiſh.	As on Monday.
Saturday.	Rice milk; fiſh or ſteaks.	Cherry-ſoup with toaſted bread.

COMMON DIET.

	Dinner *at Eleven.*	Supper *at Six.*
Sunday.	Soup, three pints, with beef four ounces, or lamb five ounces with rice; rye bread half a pound; beer a pint.	Thick barley boiled in water with grits, a pint, and butter a quarter of an ounce; rye bread half a pound, with butter half an ounce; eer a pint.
	Bread and beer or ale every day.	*Bread and butter and beer every night.*

Monday.

Monday.	Soup and meat, with Scotch barley.	Water-gruel, with wheaten bread, vinegar and ſugar; or cherry ſoup with wheaten bread and ſugar.
Tueſday.	Soup and meat, with oat grits.	Thick boiled barley with butter.
Wedneſday.	Soup and meat, with rice.	Water-gruel with wheaten bread, vinegar and ſugar.
Thurſday.	Broth, with toaſted bread and meat.	As on Tueſday.
Friday.	As on Monday.	Barley-ſoup with vinegar and ſugar.
Saturday.	As on Tueſday.	Rye flour and water haſty pudding, or, as on Tueſday.

COPENHAGEN.

Each patient has for breakfaſt two biſcuits and a pint of milk; and weekly one ounce of congou tea, and half a pound of white ſugar.—The ſoup ſhall be well ſupplied with vegetables according to the ſeaſon.

For ſuch patients as are confined to particular diet, the phyſician or ſurgeon, inſtead of the uſual food, *orders*, veal-ſoup, cherry-ſoup, barley-ſoup, ſorrel, ſpinnach, aſparagus, codlins, french plums, and wheaten bread.—Broth and water-gruel is always ready for uſe.

Frederick's Hoſpital, 1ſt July, 1774.

Braëm. Johannſſen. Berger. Hofman. Rottböll. Hennings. Liunge. Thulſtrup.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

The *Marine Hoſpital* contained one hundred and fifty-ſeven patients, ſeparated from one another according to their different diſorders. Their diet and regimen are the ſame as in *Frederick*'s hoſpital. Their beds have no curtains; and in fine weather are carried out to be beat and aired. The wards are ſpacious, and care is taken to keep them cleanly, by waſhing them every week.

ORPHAN-HOUSE.

In the *Hoſpital* for the education of poor children, there were two hundred and twenty-five boys; almoſt all of whom had cutaneous diſorders and ſickly countenances. I found no proper management here, and the rooms were cloſe and dirty. When the director ſhewed me the *ſick* rooms, I told him, *all* the rooms were *ſick* rooms.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

In *St. John's Hoſpital*, which is the peſt-houſe, and ſtands half a mile from the city, there were about a hundred men and two hundred women. In each of two of the wards there were ten or twelve ſmall rooms for the inſane. Though the weather was warm, the windows were ſhut; a circumſtance *peculiarly* bad for that ſort of patients. The chaplain, who reſides here in a neat houſe, favoured me with his company through ſome of the wards. The windows, though oppoſite to one another, were of little uſe except for light. The houſe was clean; the floors ſanded; and the beds neat.—This was formerly the *military* hoſpital which is now removed to *Chriſtian's Plege-huus*, a ſpacious building in the city; one of the quadrangles is the great poor-houſe juſt deſcribed. It is a well regulated eſtabliſhment. The regulations were drawn up by Major *de Pflug*, who publiſhed them in 1773, with the plans of the building: for which ſcarce publication I am obliged to Mr. *Treſchow*, chaplain to the garriſon *.

* At Copenhagen in the beginning of July 1781, I bought four ſorts of *bread*; of the *fineſt* I had 7 ounces for a Daniſh ſtiver (equal to 1 penny Engliſh); of the *ſecond* ſort, 10 ounces; of the *third* ſort, 20 ounces; of the *fourth*, exactly two pounds.

SWEDEN.

In travelling through the country in Sweden, I obſerved the houſes to be much cleaner than thoſe in Denmark; and this led me to hope I ſhould find the ſame difference in the priſons; eſpecially as I was told they were viſited every Saturday by an officer from the chancery. But I was diſappointed, for I found them as dirty and offenſive as thoſe in Denmark. Some of the priſons at Stockholm are near the water; the city, which ſtands on ſeven iſlands, being well adapted for that ſituation. When I attended at the trials in the court of juſtice in July, the want of freſh air, in conſequence of the windows being ſhut, affected me ſo much as to make me ill a conſiderable time afterwards.

STOCKHOLM. There are three priſons at Stockholm; one in the *northern* ſuburbs, one in the *ſouthern*, and the other in the *city* itſelf. Criminals while confined in theſe priſons, are not in irons. If the offence be capital, they are after condemnation ſent to the great priſon (called *Smed-garden*); from whence they may appeal to parliament, which muſt comfirm the ſentence before it can be executed.

The general mode of execution is by the axe. *Women* are beheaded on a ſcaffold, which is afterwards ſet on fire at the four corners, and conſumed with the body. The preſent King has humanely aboliſhed all torture, and ordered a dark cellar applied to this purpoſe in the great priſon, to be bricked up *.

I was preſent four or five hours in one of the courts of juſtice, when many civil and criminal cauſes were tried. The burgomaſter (with his gold chain) was ſeated at one end of a table, and on each ſide four or five other magiſtrates. The manner of ſwearing a witneſs was by requiring him to put two fingers on a Bible, and to pronounce the words of the oath deliberately after the burgomaſter.—In ſome cauſes only one witneſs was ſworn; in others, ſeveral; and while one was under examination, the reſt were not allowed to be preſent, except in trials for petty offences, when no oath was adminiſtered.—In civil cauſes, both plaintiffs and defendants preſented memorials, and ſome were allowed counſel.—In a proſecution of a man for beating his wife, I obſerved that one of the ſenior magiſtrates pleaded the wife's cauſe, and then withdrew with the parties concerned in the proſecution. The judge, having conſulted a book of laws, called them in again; and after hearing the law read and the ſentence pronounced, they bowed and departed at

* The gaoler told me; that agreeably to the king's order, the door-way had been bricked up. On my inſiſting to ſee the wall that I might be aſſured of the fact, I found the cellar ſtill open.

different

different doors. I obſerved in *petty* diſputes, a reconciliation ſo hearty ſometimes taking place, that the contending parties ſhook hands, and went off together ſhedding tears of joy.

NORR KIAMNARS RATT.

In the priſon called *Norr Kiàmnárs Ratt* for the *northern* ſuburbs, (which are four times as large as the city itſelf) there are two juſtice-rooms and ſix other rooms. It had in it only three priſoners. The allowance, ſix ſtivers (2d.) *per* day.

SODER KIAMNARS RATT.

In the priſon for the *ſouthern* diſtrict *Soder Kiàmnárs Ratt*, there were alſo ſix rooms; four of which, having their windows nailed up, were very dark, dirty and offenſive. Here were five priſoners almoſt ſtifled, in conſequence of receiving no air except through a ſmall aperture in the door of each room. The other two rooms were light and airy, and are ſometimes uſed as an infirmary.—The gaoler here, as in the other priſons, ſells liquors. His room, like thoſe I have too often ſeen in my own country, was full of idle people who were drinking.

STADS KIAMNARS RATT.

In the priſon for the city, called *Stads Kiàmnárs Ratt*, the rooms were very dirty, and the windows of all, except one, were ſhut. The countenances of the priſoners beſpoke neglect and oppreſſion. Here were two rooms appropriated to criminals condemned for a certain term, to bread and water. In one of theſe rooms there were two perſons, who ſeemed almoſt ſtarved, being allowed only ſix ſtivers worth of bread, (2d.) *per* day, and that ſold them by an unfeeling gaoler *. Here is no chapel; nor are the priſoners ever allowed to leave their noxious cells. I obſerved coffins are kept ready for the dead.

SMED-GARDEN.

The *Smed-garden* (to which criminals are ſent after condemnation) is a brick building in an airy ſituation. It has a court encloſed with high planks, or paliſades. In one of the rooms on one ſide of this court, I ſaw two barrack-beds and three men, one of them loaded with irons. Their allowance is ſix ſtivers *per* day, with which they may purchaſe what they pleaſe. Two ſtiver worth of bread weighed exactly twelve ounces.

On the other ſide of the court is the chapel, and the apartments of the women, where I ſaw five priſoners at needle-work, but none in irons; and, I was informed, the women are never put into irons. There is a bed in the chapel; where the convict reſts till his execution, which is ſometimes three weeks: two days before this, his irons are taken off.

The men are allowed to walk in the court from eight to nine, and from four to five: the women are allowed the ſame privilege, but at different times.

DEBTORS PRISON.

The *Priſon* for *debtors* is in the city, and conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor and two over them. Here were ſixteen *men*, and one *woman*. The rooms being

* Seeing theſe miſerable objects thankful for a ſmall donation of bread, I ſaid to the gaoler, "a ſentence for twenty-eight days muſt be very ſevere." He replied, "it is good for their health." I can make a good conjecture of the ſtate of a priſon, from the countenances of the priſoners: complacency and ſubmiſſion appear under kind treatment, even though the apartments be bad, and the allowance ſcanty.

STOCKHOLM. all open, they associate with one another as they please*. The allowance to each is six stivers a day paid by their creditors: on default of payment they are released.

This prison being in a close part of the city, is one of the most unhealthy. But I was informed, it is to be removed to a more airy situation in the *southern* suburbs.

SPIN-HOUSE. The *Spin* or *Rasp-house* has an inscription over the door, *Stockholms Stad Spin och Rasp hus, An.* 1750. It stands on a declivity, at the extremity of the suburbs, and near a lake. The number of prisoners was a hundred and eighty; twenty or twenty-five of whom I saw in a room, sorting, carding, or spinning wool: every prisoner is obliged to spin two pounds and a half (equal to about three thousand ells) of yarn in a day: all that is done by any prisoners more than this, they are paid for, at the rate of two stivers a pound; and, as a farther reward, they become entitled to an abridgment of their term of confinement, in proportion to their diligence.

The women's apartments were clean; but the countenances of the men and boys were sickly, and their rooms dirty and offensive. The men were not separated from the boys as they should have been, nor the women from the girls.

The rooms employed as an infirmary were clean, and strewed with the young shoots of the spruce fir: it had in it five sick women, and five or six convalescents.

On inquiry, I found the *scurvy* was a prevailing disorder here, especially in August; which, I doubt not, is owing to close confinement, to the want of cleanliness, and to the use of salt-fish and other salt provisions. Some precautions are used against this disorder, for the prisoners at their admission are examined by the surgeons; after which they are required to bathe themselves, and to continue this as a practice twice a month.

They attend prayers in the hall of the Spin-house every day; in summer, at six in the morning and seven in the evening; and in winter, at eight and four.

A person in the office of an *inspector* has a convenient house here, with a salary of £50 *per Annum*, which is large for this country, and four times more than the salary of the keeper. I am persuaded of the impropriety of trusting such establishments to the care of interested men. Neither the condition of the wards, nor the appearance of the prisoners, did this inspector any credit †.

HOSPITAL. I visited some charitable institutions in this city; I will just mention the *Hospital* for the sick. There were in it thirty-two patients. In the largest of the rooms there were only seven beds: a distinct bed was allotted to each patient, and all was clean and neat. Two of the rooms were appropriated to venereal patients.

* One advantage which arises from the *separation* of prisoners is, that it prevents taking *garnish*: this, though a constant practice here, is not common in foreign prisons.

† We must look for humanity, care and attention, only in those houses where there are not resident *inspectors* with *large salaries*, as in Holland, Hamburg, Switzerland, &c.

The

The floors, as in the other hoſpitals and in moſt of the private houſes, were ſtrewed with the young ſhoots either of the ſpruce fir or juniper tree: having aſked the reaſon, one of the ſurgeons told me, "it was done to prevent infection." I attended Mr. *Akren*, the principal ſurgeon, through the wards, and ſaw him dreſs the patients. Three or four pupils aſſiſted, and four other attendants; one of whom was a woman carrying a baſon of water *." STOCKHOLM HOSPITAL.

RUSSIA.

IN RUSSIA the peaſants and ſervants are bondmen or ſlaves, and their lords (or maſters) may inflict on them any corporal puniſhment, or baniſh them to Siberia, on giving notice of their offence to the police. But they are not permitted to put them to death. Should they, however, die by the ſeverity of their puniſhment, the penalty of the law is eaſily evaded. Inſtances, notwithſtanding, of great attachment of peaſants to their lords, in conſequence of good treatment, are not uncommon. A gentleman was ſhewn me at Peterſburg, whoſe peaſants, hearing of his intention to ſell his eſtate, brought him all the money they had ſaved, and gave it him, upon condition that he ſhould keep his land, and ſtill continue to be their maſter. RUSSIA.

Debtors in this country are often employed as *ſlaves* by government, and allowed twelve roubles † yearly wages, which goes towards diſcharging the debt ‡. In ſome caſes of private debts, if any perſon will give ſufficient ſecurity to pay twelve roubles a year as long as the ſlave lives, or till the debt is paid off; as alſo to produce the ſlave when he is demanded; ſuch perſon may take him out of confinement: but if he fails to produce him when demanded, is liable to pay the whole debt immediately.

There are no regular gaolers appointed in Ruſſia, but all the priſons are guarded by the military. Little or no attention is paid to the reformation of priſoners.

* The ſeveral ſorts of bread in Stockholm were exactly according to the *aſſize*.

The fine white,	1 lb.	for *two-pence* Engliſh.
Second ſort,	1 lb. 9½ oz.	
The coarſeſt, near	4 lb.	

† One hundred *copecks* is a *rouble*, and a *rouble* about four ſhillings.

‡ An impracticable ſcheme has been advanced by a late author to oblige debtors in England to work off their debts by their own labour. The Marquis *Beccaria*, in his former editions of his *Eſſay on Crimes and Puniſhments*, had propoſed ſome ſuch ſcheme; but in the third edition he acknowledged his miſtake, and confeſſed that he had injured the rights of humanity, and was aſhamed that he had adopted ſo inconſiderate an opinion.

In

RUSSIA. In the inſtructions for a *new Code of laws* by the preſent Empreſs, however, a very juſt and humane diſtinction is made between priſoners of different claſſes. "One ought "not to confine in the ſame place, 1. an accuſed perſon, againſt whom there are "only appearances, 2. a convict, 3. a criminal who is condemned to priſon as a "puniſhment. The accuſed perſon is only *detained*; the two others are *impriſoned:* "but with reſpect to the former of them, the priſon is only a part of puniſhment; "with reſpect to the latter, it is the puniſhment itſelf *."

There is no capital puniſhment for any crime but treaſon: but the common puniſhment of the *knoot* is often dreaded more than death, and ſometimes a criminal has endeavoured to bribe the executioner to kill him. This puniſhment ſeldom cauſes immediate death, but death is often the conſequence of it.

PETERSBURG. The governor of the police at PETERSBURG was ſo kind as to fix a time for ſhewing me all the inſtruments commonly uſed for puniſhment—the axe and block—the machine (now out of uſe) for breaking the arms and legs—the inſtrument for ſlitting or lacerating the noſtrils—and that for marking criminals, (which is done by punctuation, and then rubbing a black powder on the wounds)—the knoot whip—and another called the cat, which conſiſts of a number of thongs from two to ten.

KNOOT. The *Knoot* whip, is fixed to a wooden handle a foot long, and conſiſts of ſeveral thongs about two feet in length twiſted together, to the end of which is faſtened a ſingle tough thong of a foot and half, tapering towards a point, and capable of being changed by the executioner, when two much ſoftened by the blood of the criminal.

Auguſt 10, 1781, I ſaw two criminals, a man and a woman, ſuffer the puniſhment of the *knoot*. They were conducted from priſon by about fifteen huſſars and ten ſoldiers. When they arrived at the place of puniſhment, the huſſars formed themſelves into a ring round the whipping-poſt, the drum beat a minute or two, and then ſome prayers were repeated, the populace taking off their hats. The woman was taken firſt; and after being roughly ſtript to the waiſt, her hands and feet were bound with cords to a poſt made for the purpoſe, a man ſtanding before the poſt to keep the cords tight. A ſervant attended the executioner, and both were ſtout men. The ſervant firſt marked his ground, and ſtruck the woman five times on the back. Every ſtroke ſeemed to penetrate deep into her fleſh. But his maſter thinking him too gentle, puſhed him aſide, took his place, and gave all the remaining ſtrokes himſelf, which were evidently more ſevere. The woman received twenty-five, and the man ſixty: I preſſed through the huſſars, and counted the number as they were chalked on a board. Both ſeemed but juſt alive, eſpecially the man, who yet had ſtrength enough to receive a ſmall donation with ſome ſigns of gratitude. They were conducted back to priſon in a little waggon. I ſaw the *woman* in a very weak condition ſome days after, but could not find the *man* any more.

* *Inſtruction, &c. Art.* CLXXI.

In

In the *Fortreſs* there are many vaulted rooms, ſome of which are now uſed for the confinement of deſerters, and criminals of various ſorts, who work on the fortifications. Some were glad of the privilege of being employed in the governor's garden, for the ſake of the flour which he gave them for their labour. Others, with logs to their legs, were drawing wood out of the Neva. Thirty-five were crowded into one of the rooms, which therefore was exceſſively hot, having only two ſmall apertures (ten inches by nine) for the admiſſion of air. In another part of this building, ſeventy-five ſlaves with logs faſtened to both their legs, were lodged in four rooms, which were ſtill more cloſe and offenſive. In a few rooms (uſed as barracks) ſome officers were confined. Every room was furniſhed with an oven or ſtove, and moſt of them with barrack-beds. PETERSBURG FORTRESS.

In the *Police priſon* there were in one room nine women, and in two other rooms forty-four men. In two ſmall and low arched cellars (very hot and offenſive) I ſaw fifteen men, moſt of them in irons. In a room called the infirmary, detached from the reſt of the priſon, there were ſeven perſons ſick. All the priſoners ſubſiſt on voluntary contributions, collected in boxes before their grates, and at church. This is all the advantage they derive from the church near the priſon, for they are never permitted to enter it, or to go out of their rooms; except on particular occaſions with guards of ſoldiers. PRISONS.

In the *New government priſon* behind the courts of juſtice, there are barracks for the guard near the rooms of confinement. The number of priſoners was ſixty-eight, including two confined for debt, and twenty-ſeven male and female vagrants and petty offenders, all crowded together into one room.

In the ſuburbs is a *Priſon*, conſiſting of ſeveral timber houſes, ſurrounded with high paliſades. In one houſe I ſaw twenty-five priſoners, in another five or ſix, all with irons on both legs. Some were out at work, and the whole number was near eighty. Many were boys of twelve or fifteen years of age. In the middle there was a kitchen, in which was an oven and many loaves of bread for the priſoners, like that for the ſoldiers. They ſeemed under cloſe confinement, though there is a large court in which they might be allowed to walk with ſafety.

The *Priſon* for *Debtors* conſiſts of four vaulted rooms communicating with one another, and furniſhed with ſtoves and barrack-beds. The priſoners are never permitted to go out of their rooms. They ſubſiſt by alms received from paſſengers in little boxes placed before the windows; but government ſupplies them with wood for fuel. One told me, he had been confined for five years, for a debt of fifteen roubles; and another, four years for twenty-five roubles. DEBTORS PRISON.

A *Spin-houſe* (or houſe of correction) is building in this city, ſituated near the river. It is an elegant, though plain building, with fifty-ſeven windows in front, and two galleries at the back-front ſupported by pillars. There is an aſcent of a few ſteps to the firſt floor; all the ſtaircaſes are ſtone (five feet wide); the rooms SPIN-HOUSE.

are

PETERSBURG. are about thirty-three feet by twenty-three; the windows ſix feet from the floor; the ceilings are lofty, in the middle of which are apertures fourteen inches ſquare; and the roof conſiſts of thin *iron plate*.

I viſited ſeveral hoſpitals in this city with pleaſure, the rooms, even of the inſane, being as clean as thoſe in Holland: but I ſhall mention only two or three.

MILITARY HOSPITAL. The hoſpital for *ſoldiers*, and the *marine* hoſpital, from a great quadrangle, built chiefly of brick, in a moraſs, near the Neva. The *Military* hoſpital conſiſts of twenty-eight ſpacious rooms, beſides two or three anatomical rooms in which lectures are read. There is a chapel in the centre, but it is in a ruinous ſtate, having been left unfiniſhed, becauſe the builder had hanged himſelf in it.—At a little diſtance in a large *area* or field encloſed with wooden paliſades, there are fourteen or fifteen houſes conſtructed of wood, about eighty feet by twenty-one; in each of which there are forty or forty-five beds or cradles, admitting one patient only. The centre houſe has fourteen ſmall rooms opening into a cloſe paſſage, and very offenſive.

MARINE HOSPITAL. The Admiralty or *Marine Hoſpital* has two floors. The rooms open into a gallery under arcades, and are clean and airy, having windows oppoſite to one another, and on one ſide looking towards the Neva. Four of theſe rooms were occupied, and in one of them there were forty beds, each admitting only one patient.

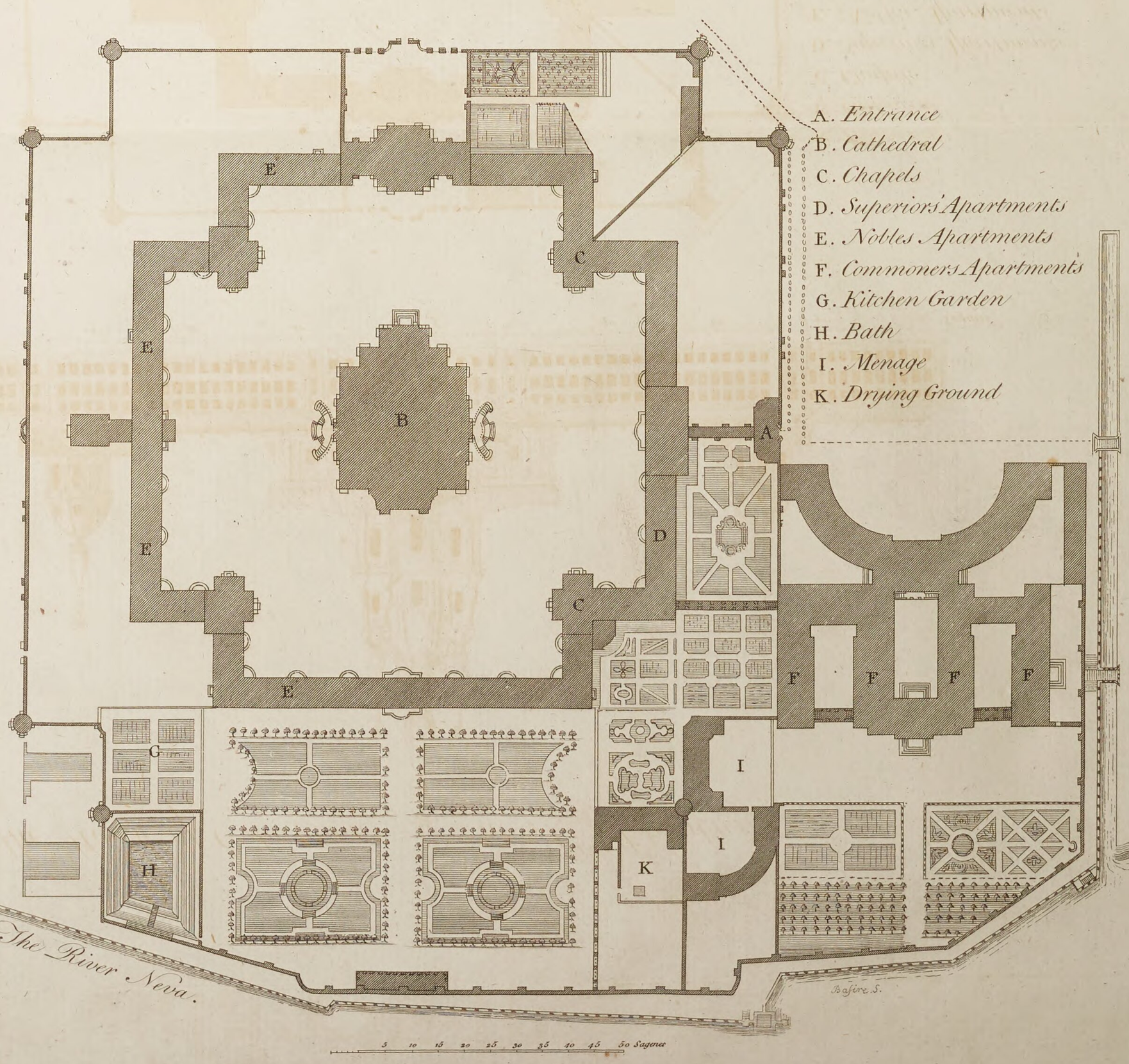
At the back of this hoſpital, in an *area* or garden encloſed by paliſades, is a row of ſeven ſummer rooms for convaleſcents, each a ſeparate building, ſeventy feet by twenty-ſix. They were clean and ſweet, and ſtrewed with the young ſhoots of the ſpruce fir. In the centre building there are rooms for warming water for bathing; as there were alſo in the *military* hoſpital. Bathing is the conſtant practice of the Ruſſians.

This proviſion of ſummer rooms is a wiſe expedient *peculiar* to Ruſſia, and deſerves the higheſt commendation. By the conſtant ſucceſſion of patients, the walls of *other* hoſpitals are contaminated; but in Ruſſia, by lodging patients in theſe ſummer rooms, the hoſpitals are left to be freſhened and purified.

HOUSE OF EDUCATION. On a riſing ground at a little diſtance from Peterſburg, and on the ſouth ſide of the river Neva, there is a ſtately pile of buildings, originally deſigned for a convent, but ever ſince 1764 converted by the Empreſs *Catherine* the Second, into a public eſtabliſhment for *educating* the female *nobility* of Ruſſia, and a limited number of the children of *commoners*. The ſleeping rooms and dining-halls in theſe buildings are remarkably lofty and airy, having large galleries round them; and adjoining to the buildings there are ſpacious gardens and lawns, which extend to the banks of the river. —The number of the children of *nobility* on this eſtabliſhment is two hundred; and the number of the children of commoners, or *peaſants* was, till 1770, limited to two hundred and forty: but ſince this year it has been increaſed to two hundred and eighty, by a fund provided by the munificence of general *De Betſkoi*, the enlightened and liberal head and director-general of this, and all the other inſtitutions of the ſame kind eſtabliſhed by her *imperial majeſty*.

The House of Education at S.t Petersburg.





PETERSBURG HOUSE OF EDUCATION.

The principal regulations for conducting this inſtitution are the following.

The children are admitted between five and ſix years of age, and continued on the eſtabliſhment twelve years. They are divided into claſſes according to their ages, *four* of *nobles* with fifty in each claſs, and *four* of *commoners* with ſeventy in each claſs.—In every third year on the 21ſt of April, (the birth-day of the Empreſs) fifty children of the *nobility*, and ſeventy of *commoners* are taken in, to replace the ſame numbers diſcharged.

Before they riſe every morning, the windows of the rooms are thrown open to purify them with freſh air.

The *firſt* claſs (dreſſed in brown, and conſiſting of children of the youngeſt ages,) riſe at ſeven in winter, and at ſix in ſummer.—After being waſhed and attending prayers, they are taken into the garden where they breakfaſt, and play about in the coldeſt weather till *nine*. During their firſt year, each of them is allowed for breakfaſt, a ſmall loaf of white bread, and a glaſs of milk and water; but after their firſt year, they are allowed no other drink than water.—At nine they are called back to the houſe, and from this hour to eleven are employed in learning the French and Ruſſian languages, and in knitting, ſewing, &c. but care is taken to render all the inſtruction they receive agreeable, nothing being taught in this eſtabliſhment by compulſion.—Twice in the week they receive leſſons in dancing; and this is a part of education common to all the claſſes, and never diſcontinued, becauſe reckoned conducive to health.—After *eleven* they return to their play in the garden, where they continue till noon, at which time they are called to dinner, which conſiſts of ſoup, vegetables, &c. For ſome months at firſt they are allowed meat; but they are gradually weaned from it, till at laſt, while in this and the next claſs, it comes to be entirely withheld from them except in ſoups, in order to cure them of ſome cutaneous diſtempers to which at this age they are ſubject, and alſo to prepare them for paſſing with leſs danger through the hooping-cough, meaſles and ſmall-pox.—After dinner they return to the garden, and at four, have a repaſt ſimilar to that in the morning, *viz.* a loaf of bread and a glaſs of water. Here they continue to divert themſelves till at ſeven they are called to ſupper, which conſiſts in winter of dried fruit, milk and grain; and in ſummer of preparations of milk, and ſome proviſions from the garden.—It may be proper to add, that they read and write ſtanding, and are not allowed to ſit down, except to needle-work.—In conſequence of this management, and of living ſo much in the air, and being uſed to exerciſe, and cleanlineſs and a ſimple diet, they are ſeldom known to take cold; and become capable of bearing the ſevereſt weather of the climate without receiving any harm, their clothing being only a ſhort wadded cloak, whilſt others are loaded with furs.

The *ſecond* claſs (dreſſed in blue) enter it about eight years of age, and are obliged to apply more cloſely to writing, drawing, dancing, &c.

PETERSBURG HOUSE OF EDUCATION.

The *third* claſs (dreſſed in grey) enter it at eleven or twelve years of age. They riſe at five, in the ſummer, and ſix in winter; but are called to the houſe (after breakfaſting in the garden,) an hour ſooner than the children in the firſt and ſecond claſſes; becauſe more time is wanted for inſtructing and improving them. They are now taught (beſides drawing, dancing, turning *, needle-work, &c.) vocal and inſtrumental muſic. They are allowed a ball and concert every week; and a taſte for books is inſpired, by putting them upon copying and reciting ſelect paſſages from the beſt authors.

The *fourth* claſs (dreſſed in white) enter it at fourteen or fifteen years of age. They are taught tambour-work, houſe-keeping, the management of a family, &c. and initiated into hiſtory, geography and natural philoſophy. In order to acquire a juſt elocution, and to exerciſe themſelves in politeneſs, and vocal and inſtrumental muſic, they occaſionally give balls and little operas to company from Peterſburg.

The children of the nobility are diſtinguiſhed from the children of commoners, only by wearing a finer camlet of the colours appropriated to the different claſſes; and as far as diet, exerciſe, regimen, &c. are concerned, the method of managing them is the ſame; but the inſtruction given the latter, is confined to needle-work, reading, houſe-keeping and ſuch other occupations and improvements as are ſuitable to the humbler walks of life, for which they are intended.

The children on this foundation enjoy, as might be expected, an uncommon degree of health.—Of fifty-one children of *nobility* admitted in 1764, and fifty admitted in 1767, and fifty-two in 1770, none had died in 1781; and of fifty admitted at different times, by the particular order of the *Empreſs*, between 1764 and 1780, only two had died in 1781.—Of ſixty children alſo of *commoners* admitted in 1767, and ſeventy in 1770, only ſeven had died in 1781. But of ſixty admitted in 1764, thirteen had died; in conſequence, it is ſuppoſed, of having been lodged in a part of the buildings which had been juſt erected, and therefore was not ſufficiently dry.

This account I owe to the obliging information of Dr. *Guthrie*, phyſician to a military cadet corps of nobles, eſtabliſhed at Peterſburg by the *Empreſs*, and ſuppoſed the grandeſt inſtitution of the kind in the world.

CRONSTADT.

At CRONSTADT (or CROWNSTADE) the principal ſtation for ſhipping, the ſlaves were lodged in ſeveral rooms encloſed by paliſades, and guarded by an officer with a hundred ſoldiers, who attend them while at work. In the rooms, there were only two, who were ſick: the reſt were removing the ballaſt flung out of the ſhips. They had healthy countenances, and were robuſt and ſtrong, though their diet ſeemed ſcanty. —The following is their allowance from government. To each for diet, ſeventy-

* I was obliged to the ladies for a very *curious piece of their work in ivory*, which was preſented to me on my viſit to this houſe.

two pounds and a half (about 65 Engliſh pounds) of rye flour *, ſeven pounds and a half of barley or buck-wheat, and two pounds of ſalt, every month.—For clothing, a ſheep-ſkin *peliſſe*; coarſe cloth coat, waiſtcoat and breeches; woollen hat and fur cap, and a pair of drawers every two years; and every year, ſixteen *arſhins* (about 12½ yards) of coarſe linen for ſhirts and thin drawers; three pair of ſtockings, three pair of ſhoes, two pair of fur gloves, and a pair of ſheep-ſkin *cangees*. Fuel alſo is allowed by government †. CRONSTADT.

The number of ſlaves, malefactors and debtors is in general about two hundred, but in November 1781, their number was only one hundred and fifty-one, *viz.* ſlaves indebted to government and malefactors, thirty-four; debtors, and peaſants ſent by their lords for crimes and miſdemeanors on their eſtates, one hundred and ſeventeen.—I will ſay nothing of the priſon, becauſe I ſaw the ground marked out for a new one, which is to be erected under the ſuperintendence of our attentive and judicious countryman Admiral *Greig*.

In the *Hoſpital* at Cronſtadt, built by *Peter* the Great, and intended by him for a palace, there were many ſpacious rooms, all perfectly clean, with eight or ten beds in every room, each bed admitting one patient only. Two hundred and ſeventeen of the patients were ſailors; and on their beds were marked the names of the ſhips to which they belonged. Books were hung up at the doors of the rooms, containing an account of the numbers of the beds, the preſcriptions, diet, &c. HOSPITAL.

At a little diſtance from this building, there are ſeven rooms for convaleſcents and ſcorbutic patients, ſeventy-two feet in length and twenty-three in breadth. Four of them were occupied, one of which had in it fifty-five beds, and the reſt almoſt as many. The kitchen and bake-houſe were ſeparate buildings; and the bread appeared to be wholeſome and good. There was here alſo a room for the hot, or vapour baths, which are common in Ruſſia, and which undoubtedly conduce greatly to the health, as well as the cleanlineſs of the inhabitants ‡.

Auguſt 22, 1781, the number of patients in this hoſpital was five hundred and fifteen. Thoſe attended by ſurgeons were ſeparated from the reſt, and the appearance of all of them ſhewed plain proofs of the care and attention paid them. An officer viſits the hoſpital every day, and makes a report to the admiral.

* The French priſoners in England have been deſirous of having their allowance in flour, that they might make their own bread, as the Ruſſian ſlaves do, who alſo, both here and at the fortreſs, make for themſelves a fermented liquor called *quas*, two barrels of which I ſaw in the rooms.

† The expence for every ſlave is twelve *roubles* a year; namely, for diet, eight *roubles* and fifty-two *copecks*; for clothes, three *roubles* and forty-eight *copecks*. I owe this account to the kindneſs of Admiral *Greig*.

‡ See *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, Vol. LXVIII. 1778.

WYSCHNEI WOLOTSCHOK. At WYSCHNEI WOLOTSCHOK the priſon is in the ſuburbs, conſtructed of wood, and encloſed with paliſades of thick planks. Here were ſixteen priſoners employed on the public works, all but one, in irons; two were loaded with irons on their legs, and chained together by the neck.

TVER. In the priſon at TVER there were twenty-ſix priſoners. The rooms were ſo offenſive, that a medical gentleman did not chooſe to look into more than one of them. It is a new priſon, but I hope not a model for others, as has been reported. The priſoners in it, and likewiſe in the priſon laſt mentioned, ſubſiſt on charitable contributions.

MOSCOW PRISON. The great *Priſon* at Moscow, *Kaluſka Oſtrog* is in the ſuburbs *. In the firſt room of a brick building there are four wooden cages, in which were two men chained by the neck to the wall, with irons on their legs. Near this room there were ſeveral rooms for the examination and puniſhment of criminals.

At the back of this building is a court ſixty feet wide, with a guard-houſe in it and ſix rooms for confinement.

The main priſon, on the outſide is two hundred and eighty feet by two hundred and forty-four. It is encloſed with ſtrong pieces of timber ſixteen or eighteen feet high. The entrance from the court juſt mentioned leads into a walk (twenty-four feet wide), on one ſide of which there are three other courts, and four on the oppoſite ſide of different dimenſions. In theſe courts there are a number of wooden houſes conſiſting of one, two or three rooms; every room having barrack-bedſteads or *ſhelves* in it, and an iron-lattice door, with another of wood. In two of the courts there are ſmall rooms or chapels, where divine ſervice is read. The whole number of priſoners in September 1781 was ſeventy-four. There is a diſtinct court and two rooms appropriated to women, in which were ten, but none in *irons*. The doors of the houſes were open to allow the priſoners to walk in the courts; except the houſes in the two upper courts, where, in a building occupied only by himſelf, I ſaw a Ruſſian gentleman who was always locked up; and whoſe crime, I was informed, had been cruelly whipping his ſlaves.

One centinel ſtood at each corner of this priſon, one at the centre of the front, three in the middle walk, and two at the entrance. In the walk there is the well, and a ſhed or *hut* for the ſale of *quas* †, apples and bread; and on the outſide of the door many boxes to receive the alms of paſſengers; the priſoners ſubſiſting chiefly by charitable contributions ‡.

* I am obliged to Mr. *Dickinſon* for a drawing of this *priſon*, and of the *botanic magazine*.

† Quas; this favourite liquor of the Ruſſians, is a ſort of ſour ſmall beer, in making which wild mint is uſed inſtead of hops. See *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, Vol. LXVIII. 1778.

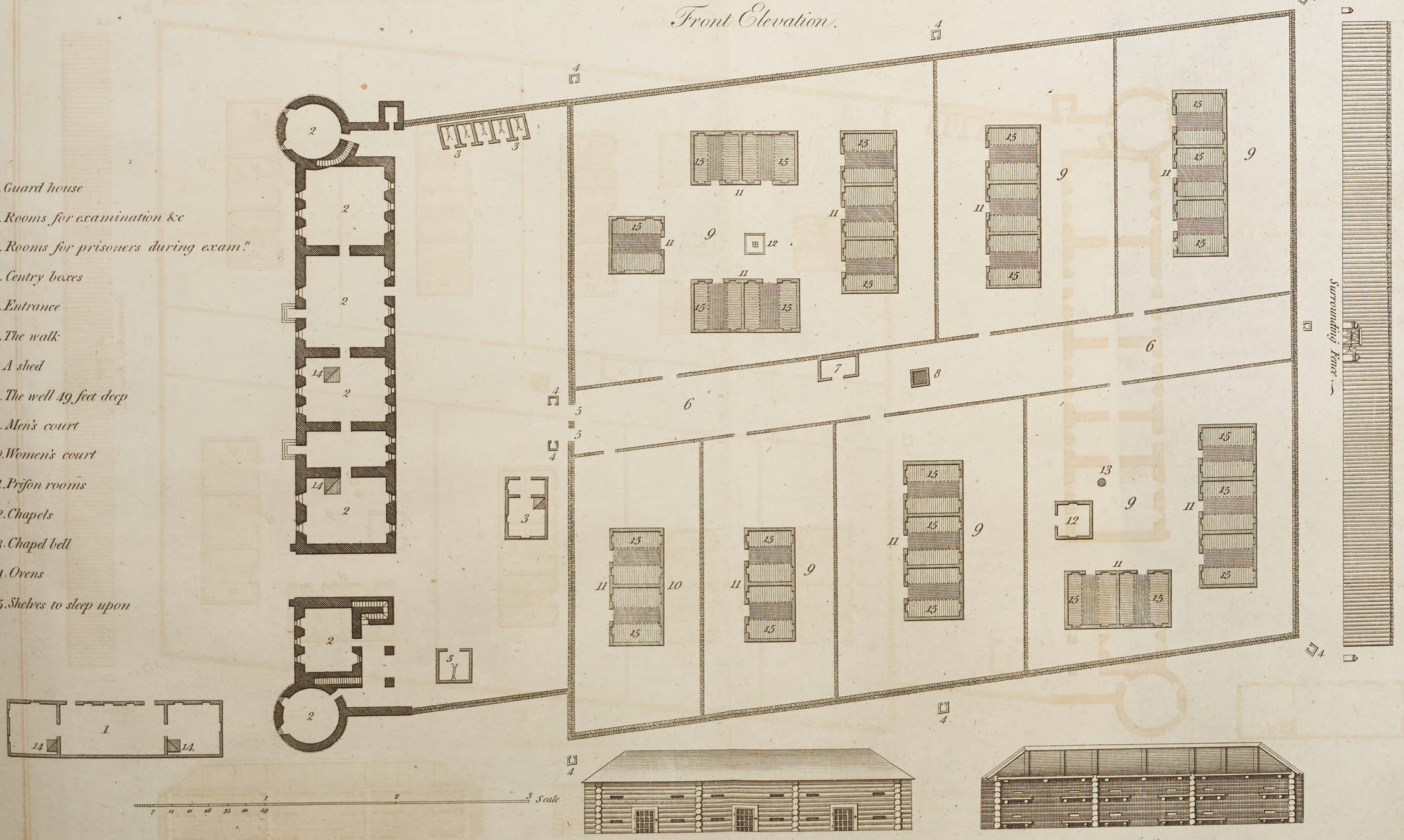
‡ The priſoners here, who are condemned to the mines in Siberia, three days before their departure go chained through the ſtreets, *crying* for charity, to ſupport them on their long journey, their allowance being ſmall.

The Prison at MOSCOW.



Front Elevation.

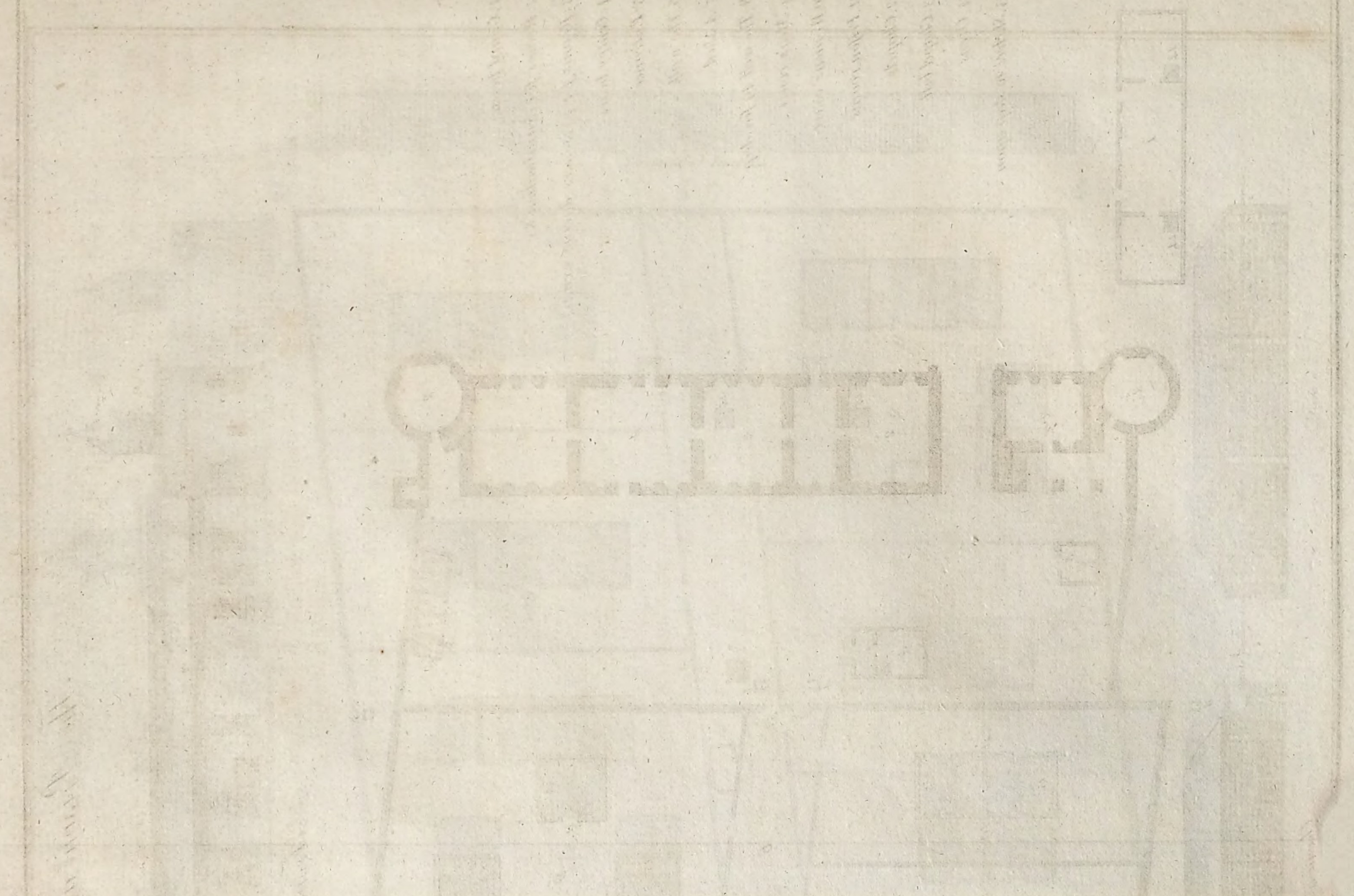
1. *Guard house*
2. *Rooms for examination &c*
3. *Rooms for prisoners during exam.n*
4. *Centry boxes*
5. *Entrance*
6. *The walk*
7. *A shed*
8. *The well 49 feet deep*
9. *Men's court*
10. *Women's court*
11. *Prison rooms*
12. *Chapels*
13. *Chapel bell*
14. *Ovens*
15. *Shelves to sleep upon*



Elevation of prison rooms.

Section.

Bafire.



At the *New government* in a large room on the ground-floor, there were ſixty-nine priſoners, of whom fourteen were women. They were petty offenders, ſubſiſted on charitable donations, and looked dirty and ſickly. In a room up ſtairs I ſaw eight criminals with irons round their necks, chained with a heavy chain to a log. In each of the rooms a ſoldier ſtood with a drawn ſword in his hand. Moscow.

The *Priſon* for *debtors* in this city was very dirty. In five rooms I ſaw above a hundred miſerable wretches lying on the floors, moſt of them half naked.—At a little diſtance from theſe rooms there were ſix criminals in one of the moſt offenſive rooms I ever entered. DEBTORS PRISON.

The *Military priſon* is ſituated in the middle of a plain at Butirki, about a mile from this city. It is a ſingle room, into which were crowded one hundred and thirty priſoners, though only twenty-nine feet by twenty-ſix, and not nine feet high. It is conſtructed of wood, ſurrounded with wooden paliſades, and furniſhed with two tier of barrack-bedſteads without beds. The pale ſickly countenances of the priſoners beſpoke oppreſſion and miſery, and prevented the wonder I ſhould have otherwiſe felt at finding ſo large a number as fifty-five in the ward appropriated to the ſick, in the *military* hoſpital. A centinel was planted at each corner, and two at the door. On the outſide of the paliſades there was a well, and two or three buildings or barracks, in one of which were confined nine officers, but they had beds. MILITARY PRISON.

At the back of *Catherine hoſpital* in the invalids court, in a *priſon* conſiſting only of one room, there were fifty-two men and ſeventeen women. The women were employed in weeding in the garden, and the men in emptying a moat at a palace about half a mile from the priſon. They had no irons, but were diſtinguiſhed by a black croſs on the back of their clothes. They work from morning till night, except for two hours about noon, and are allowed three copecks worth of bread in a day; but *ſalt* is withheld from them by way of puniſhment. PRISONS.

One of my viſits happening to be on a Sunday, I was ſurpriſed to find the priſoners all at work; ſome piling and planking the canal, others cutting the barberry hedges in the palace garden, and the women weeding.

At a *Convent* about a mile out of the city, there is a room which is uſed as a priſon for petty offenders, in which there were two men and five women. The former were employed in ſawing wood, and the latter were at work in the palace garden. Their drink was water, and their allowance of bread four Ruſſian pounds each every day.

Here is a palace unoccupied, which was uſed as a *Lazaretto*, in the time of the plague in 1772, conſiſting of near a hundred rooms round a court; the corridors or paſſages are about nine feet wide. On going over it, I could not but think it was well adapted for a healthy priſon, the court being ſpacious, the ſituation near the river, and the rooms, of a proper ſize. LAZARETTO.

The

MILITARY HOSPITAL.

The *Military hoſpital*, founded by *Peter* the Great, is finely ſituated on a riſing ground near a river. On the ground-floor there are four lofty and ſpacious rooms; in two of which there were eighty-eight patients, the other two were repairing. Over theſe rooms there are two anatomical rooms, and a third room in which lectures are read four times in a week.—Adjoining is a wooden building for *lunatics*, conſiſting of twelve rooms (fifteen feet by twelve and a half) and a back room to each for a keeper. There are alſo ſeveral houſes for the director, phyſician, ſurgeons, apothecary, &c. At a little greater diſtance, but on a more elevated ſpot, there is a large quadrangular building, in which were upwards of four hundred patients, each room containing about thirty beds. In one part of this building there were fifty-five patients from the *military priſon*.—At my firſt viſit the wards were dirty and offenſive; but at a ſubſequent viſit the phyſician favoured me with his company, and I found them much cleaner. I flung open ſome of the windows in one large ward, and this purified it more than all the ſhoots of the ſpruce fir with which the rooms were ſtrewed *.

BOTANIC MAGAZINE.

In the garden is a building conſtructed of wood, for drying herbs, plants, &c. many of which grow there. It is the completeſt houſe for the purpoſe I ever ſaw (eighty-one feet by twenty-eight). A variety of plants were drying on the ground-floor, and ſix or ſeven men were employed in cleaning them, and in cutting roots. The firſt floor was divided into two rooms, in which were many double caſes, or drawers, (the upper, half as large as the under ones) painted green, with the names of the roots and herbs they contained. The room over theſe, was full of herbs drying on poles; and in a balcony over the portico (ſix feet and a half wide) herbs, roots, and ſeeds are dried. All the windows or ſhutters in the houſe, and the lids of the caſes, were open. Thoſe herbs which were dry, were as green as when they were firſt gathered.

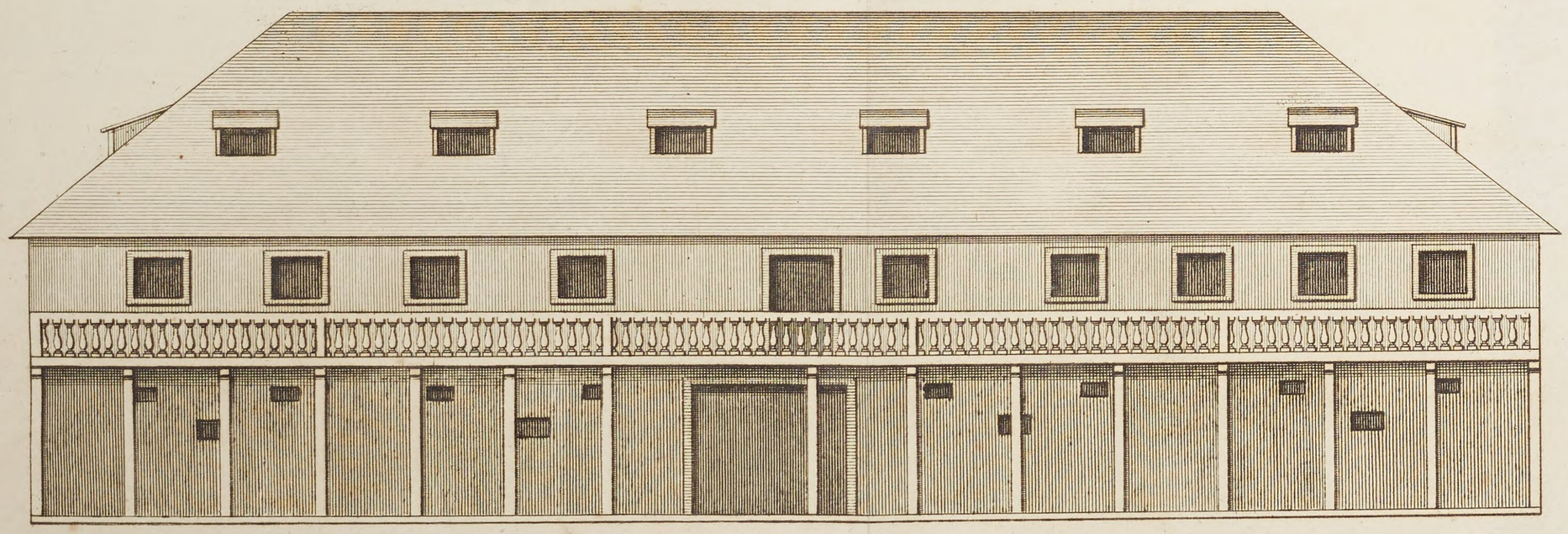
* On converſing with the phyſician, concerning the treatment of the ſick when the plague was at Moſcow in 1772, he ſaid, "it was nearly the ſame with ours in the gaol-fever, *viz.* bark and good broths, with as much air as poſſible." The late Sir *John Pringle*, Preſident of the Royal Society, in his *diſcourſe* at the Anniverſary meeting, 30th November 1776, informs us at *page* 16, that "the late Dr. *Mounſey*, F.R.S. who had "lived long in Ruſſia, and had been *Archiater* under two ſucceſſive ſovereigns—happening to be at Moſcow "when he peruſed the *Obſervations on the Jail-fever*—was induced to compare what he read in that treatiſe "with what he ſhould ſee in the ſeveral priſons of that large city: but to his ſurprize, after viſiting them "all, and finding them full of malefactors (for the late empreſs then ſuffered none—to be put to death) "he could diſcover no fever among them, nor learn that any acute diſtemper peculiar to jails had ever been "known there.—Upon his return to St. Peterſburg, he made the ſame inquiry there, and with the ſame "reſult."

In this ancient capital of Ruſſia, I found no traces of any ſuch priſons or dungeons as were common formerly in the caſtles of England, and in ſeveral foreign countries (ſee *Burn's Juſtice, under gaol and gaoler, 8vo. edit.* 1780, *vol.* II. *p.* 345.) That cruel mode of confinement in many of our priſons, has been, and ſtill is a principal cauſe of the gaol-fever: no ſymptoms of which fever did I ſee in Moſcow, or in any part of Ruſſia.

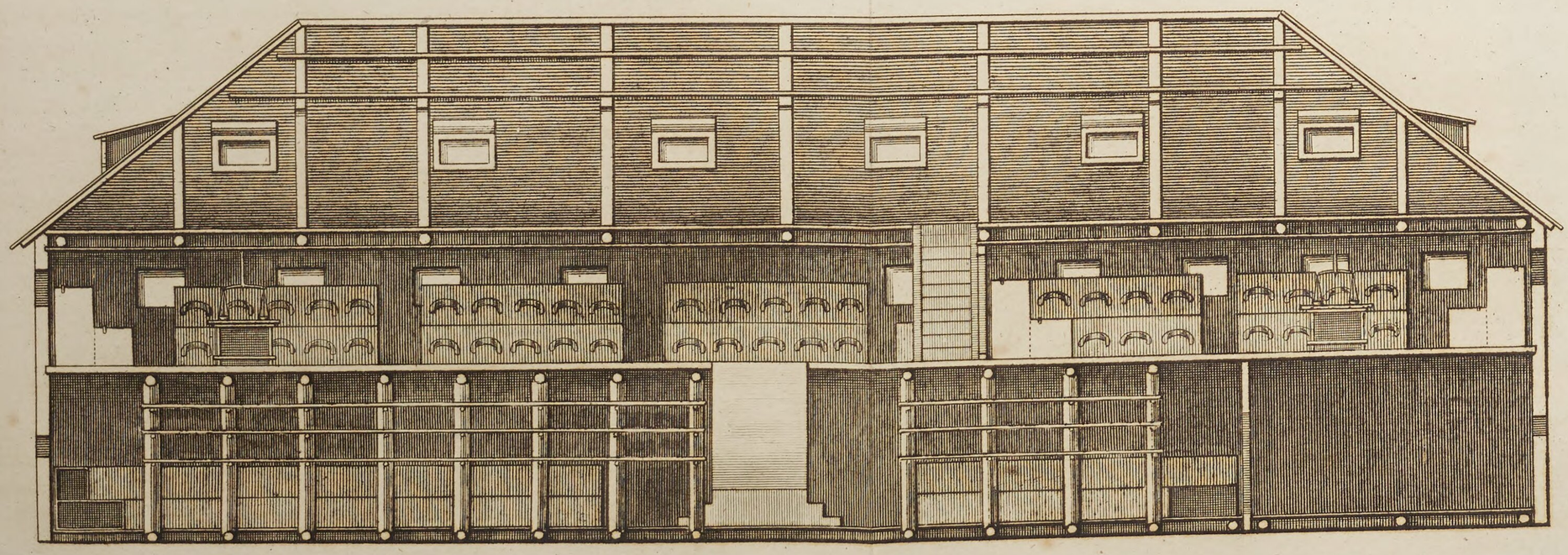
Paulowſki

MOSCOW

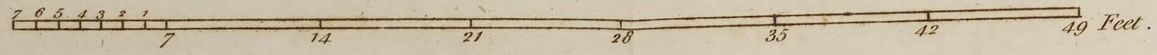
Botanic Magazine.



Elevation.

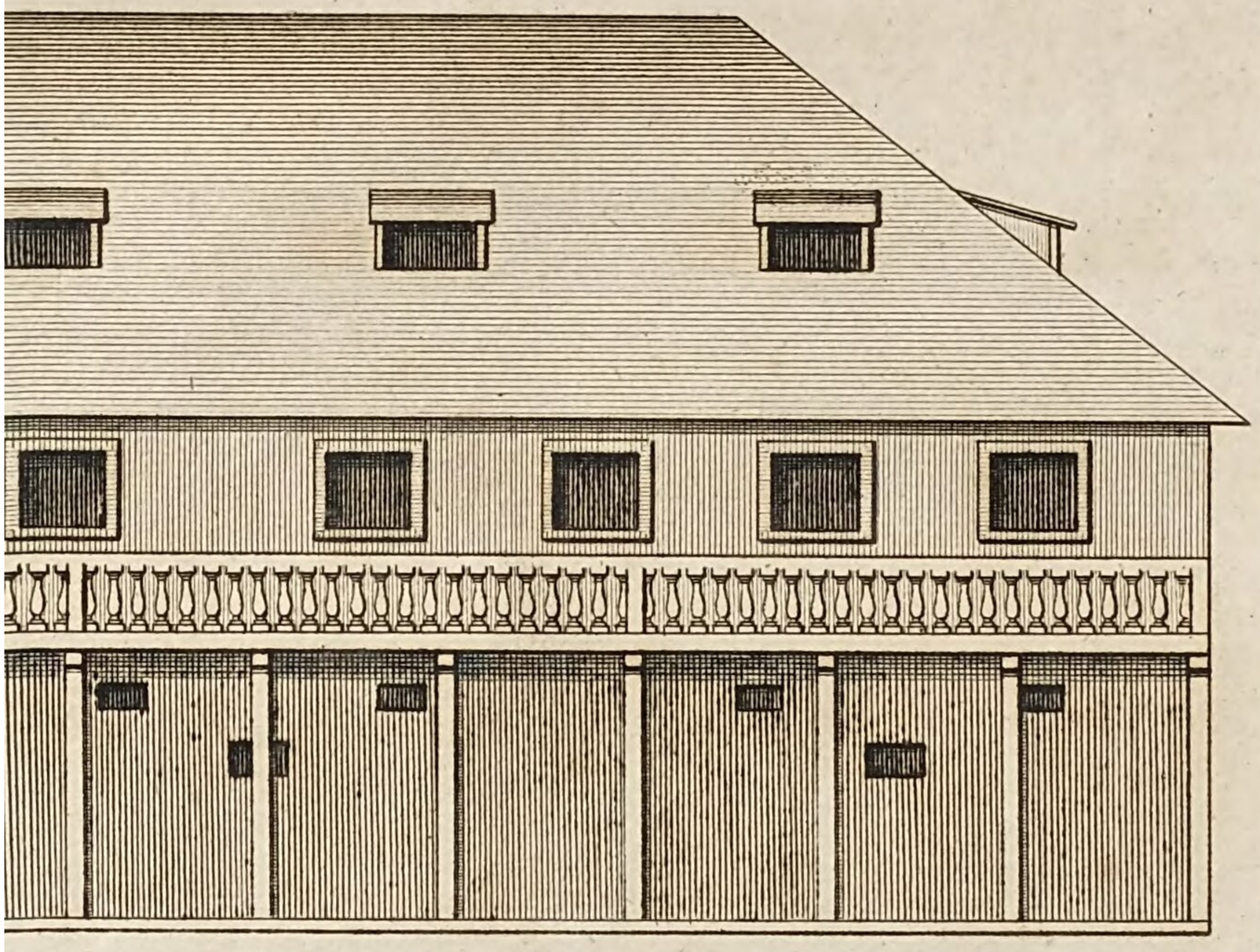


Section.



V

azine.



35 42 49 *Feet.*

Boffire Sc.

PAULOWSKI HOSPITAL.

Paulowſki hoſpital is ſituated on an airy ſpot about a mile from the city. The entrance is by a flight of ſeven ſteps. It is built of wood, and only one ſtory high, conſiſting of ſeven rooms: the beds were linen, and not crowded, and all clean and neat.—Here is a chapel; and very near, ſtood a building for venereal patients; but a more convenient building for ſuch patients is juſt finiſhed, containing ſix airy and ſpacious rooms hung with white painted linen. The apothecary lives in this hoſpital; and the director and two ſurgeons in neat houſes in the ſpacious court belonging to it, adjoining to which there is a large garden.

CATHERINE HOSPITAL.

Catherine hoſpital conſiſts of ſeveral houſes of one ſtory; which being built round an elegant court, and painted white, have a pleaſing effect. The aſcent is three feet and a half*. There are in theſe buildings twelve rooms hung with paper and clean, with a number of beds not exceeding ſeven or eight in each room. A ſeparate bed is allotted to every patient.—Thermometers are kept in the rooms of this and other hoſpitals, but the heat of the air was many degrees above that which the ſurgeon ſaid was the proper temperature (10 degrees of *Reaumur*'s ſcale), all the windows being ſhut. There are ſmall ventilators in the windows; but they can be of little uſe unleſs the windows are daily opened.—I was pleaſed to ſee in every room of theſe hoſpitals a tin or pewter *ciſtern*, over a copper *baſon*, with *towels*; and wiſhed there were the ſame attention to cleanlineſs in all *our* hoſpitals.—At the front of this hoſpital are two pumps, by which, in caſe of fire, water may be eaſily raiſed to the top of the buildings.

Here were ſeveral rooms with beds for inoculated patients; but none of them had been occupied for ſome time. Here were alſo ſeparate buildings for venereal patients. Adjoining, is another court in which there are ſeveral rooms, tolerably clean, for old *military* invalids. Their number was about eighty, and ſome of them had ſerved as ſoldiers under *Peter* the Great.

I repeatedly viſited the great *Foundling* hoſpital in this city at the particular deſire of the good general *De Betſkoi*; but having given a deſcription of the *convent* at St. Peterſburg, which may be thought ſomewhat of a digreſſion from my ſubject, I refer my readers to Mr. *Coxe*'s pamphlet for an account of this hoſpital †.

* The foundation of this and *Paulowſki hoſpital* being ſtone, and elevated conſiderably above the level of the ground, I obſerved ſeveral apertures (twelve inches by ſeven) in the ſtone work, for cauſing a circulation of air under the floors. If apertures were alſo made *in* the floors, they would be conducive to the health of the patients by freſhening and airing the rooms.

† The public is much obliged to Mr. *Coxe*, for the account he has given of his examination of the priſons and hoſpitals in his tour through the northern parts of Europe, and for the many valuable remarks which he has made, in a pamphlet entitled, *Account of the Priſons and Hoſpitals in Ruſſia, Sweden, and Denmark*. Printed for *T. Cadell*. 1781.

The *bread* at Peterſburg and Moſcow was good. In Auguſt 1781 at Peterſburg, fine white bread, 1 lb. 10 oz. coſt eight *copecks*; ſecond ſort, 1 lb. 14 oz. five copecks; third ſort, 1 lb. 8 oz. two copecks.—In September 1781 at Moſcow, the fine white, 12 oz. coſt three copecks; ſecond ſort, 1 lb. 5 oz. three copecks; a coarſe ſort, 3 lb. 10 oz. two copecks, or one penny Engliſh.

POLAND.

WARSAW PRISONS. IN WARSAW, at the *Town-houſe*, in September 1781, there were twenty-ſix men and eight women, crowded into three rooms on the ground-floor for confining debtors; the reaſon of which was, that the priſon was repairing. Down ſeveral ſteps were eight new dungeons for criminals, four on each ſide a paſſage only ſix feet wide. There was no gaoler, the priſon being guarded by ſoldiers.

At the priſon near the palace, in two rooms there were ſeven priſoners, five of them in irons. Allowance a *good groſche* a day, which is a little more than three halfpence.

The entrance to another priſon was through a guard-room full of ſoldiers. In one room (twenty feet by ten) were twenty-ſix miſerable objects, ſome ſick on the dirt floor. In another room, not ſo bad, there were four.

In the priſon in the new city there were a few women confined for debt, and a man and woman for theft: their allowance one good groſche a day.

A date on the front of a priſon near the Viſtula informed me it was rebuilt in 1769. There were eighty-one priſoners in it, whoſe beds were mattreſſes ſtuffed with ſtraw. Moſt of them were employed in ſawing wood and other occupations in the ſtreets of the city for the inhabitants, who get their labour at one third leſs than the expence of other labourers; the public being at the ſame time eaſed of part of the expence of ſupporting them.

ZUGTHUS. In the ſuburbs is the *Zugth-hus*, or ſpin-houſe, improperly ſo called, many of the miſerable wretches ſeeming to have nothing to do. Some, however, were employed; and their allowance for working from ſix in the morning to ſeven at night, with two hours reſt at noon, was two groſche ($3\frac{1}{4}$d.) each *per* day, which went to the keeper for *feeding*, or rather (as appeared by their looks) for *ſtarving* them. The ſick were lying on floors of dirt, without medical or any other aſſiſtance. This gave me ſo unfavourable an opinion of the *police* of this country, that I could feel no inclination to viſit the priſons in the provinces, or, (according to my *conſtant practice* in other places) to reviſit thoſe in the capital.

HOSPITAL. The *Great Hoſpital* (or *Enfant Jeſus*) has this inſcription over the gate, *Regi ſæculorum immortali et inviſibili ſoli Deo, Honor et Gloria.* There were in this hoſpital near eight hundred grown perſons and children of different ages. The rooms were all clean, and great attention ſeemed to be paid to the ſick by the good *ſiſters*, according to their uſual practice. Moſt of the children were *foundlings*. Thoſe who bring them put

put them into a cradle hung at the outside of one of the rooms, ringing at the same time a bell, in consequence of which notice, persons attending within, turn the cradle on an axis into the house, where the children are immediately taken care of. As they grow up they are made to work in different ways suitable to their ages and sexes. I saw a hundred and thirty girls, all neat, working at their needles, and singing at the same time a hymn. At both my visits I found an attentive and affectionate *superior* in the wards: the countenances of the numerous inhabitants shewed their love and respect to him. WARSAW HOSPITALS.

The *convent* in this city belonging to the *Fratres misericordiæ* I found uncleanly; and it is the only instance of the kind to which I have been witness in this fraternity. In the second visit, the wards were fumigated with juniper berries on burning coals.

The *Convent* of *St. Roque* also I found close, crowded and offensive, the windows being kept shut.

In the *Hospital* of *St. Martin* there were many sick, of both sexes.

In the *Hospital* of *St. Lazarus* appropriated to *venereal* patients, there were sixty-one miserable objects, in close offensive rooms. It is badly situated, and in all respects one of the worst hospitals I ever saw *.

SILESIA.

IN October 1781 I visited the *City-prison* at *Breslau*, built, as the date on the front informed me, in 1689. It consists of twenty-three arched rooms on different stories; in most of which there is a piece of timber on the floor with a staple in it, to which criminals may be chained. I found a prisoner or two in some of the rooms, but none in irons.—Their allowance is two pounds of bread each, a day: (one hundred and twelve of their pounds are equal to one hundred English). To most of the rooms there are double doors, one iron-latticed within another of wood; this is a very proper contrivance where prisoners are always confined.—At the top of the staircases trap doors are placed for preventing escapes in the night. This prison has also two dungeons down ten steps. BRESLAU PRISONS.

Near one of the city gates and opposite to the guard-room, there is a *Prison* which consists of two circular rooms, each of them nineteen feet and a half in diameter.

* At Warsaw there was *no* regular *assize of bread*; yet on weighing the various sorts which I purchased of several bakers, I found bread *cheaper* here than in any other part of Europe which I had then visited.

BRESLAU CITY PRISON.

One is appropriated to men and the other to women; in each there were eleven priſoners, who, by the *Governor*'s order, are employed out of doors for ſeven or eight hours every day. Their allowance is, two pounds of bread a day, beſides fire and candle.

SPIN-HOUSE.

In the *Spin-houſe*, ſituated near the river which runs through the town, there were thirty-ſix poor people, beſides eighteen priſoners committed for offences. The former are allowed meat three days in the week; and their rooms and beds appeared clean—the latter are allowed meat only on the great holy-days; that is, four times in the year. During the reſt of the year they ſubſiſt on ſoup, and an allowance of two pounds *per* day of tolerably good bread. They are employed in ſpinning from ſix to eleven every morning, and from twelve to ſix in the afternoon.—In the chapel belonging to this work-houſe, divine ſervice is performed every Sunday and Thurſday, the poor ſitting on benches in the lower part of the chapel, and the priſoners in the galleries.

CONVENT.

In the *Convent* of the *Fratres miſericordiæ*, there is a ward with forty-three beds for the ſick; it is twenty-five feet and a half wide, and the beds about three feet aſunder. I ſaw eight or ten friars ſerving the ſick with their dinners between ten and eleven. The friars themſelves dine at eleven. I went again at four, and they were going to ſupper. All was clean and neat.

Patients from any country are admitted into this convent; and the friars publiſh every year a liſt of the admiſſions and deaths. In 1776, the number admitted was ſeven hundred and forty-eight, and the number that died was ſixty-four. In 1780, theſe numbers were ſix hundred and fifty-nine, and ſixty-one.

I viſited two or three other hoſpitals in this city, but ſaw nothing remarkable.

GERMANY.

BERLIN CITY PRISON.

AT BERLIN, in the *City Priſon* called *Calands Hoff*, there are eight rooms on the ground-floor, and down ten ſteps eight dungeons: theſe rooms (thirteen feet by nine feet four inches) were numbered, and had barracks and ſtoves, one ſtove for two rooms. The dungeons are for the more atrocious criminals, of whom I ſaw ſeveral in irons, who were chained to ſtaples in the wall. In 1778 the number of priſoners was eighteen men and thirteen women; and in 1781 it was fifty-eight of both ſexes. Two of theſe were debtors; whoſe allowance is two *groſche* ($3\frac{1}{4}$d.) a day each. This allowance is paid by the creditors, and if omitted one week, the debtor is ſet at liberty.—The allowance to criminals is one groſche and a half. The priſoners, when their proceſs is finiſhed, are permitted to go into the court; the men for an hour each time, at eight, one, and four in ſummer, and three in winter; the women for one hour only in the day, from two to three.—The priſoner, at

his discharge, pays the gaoler a groſche a day, for the time he was confined before his proceſs was finiſhed, unleſs the judge orders otherwiſe.—The proceſs ought to be finiſhed in three months; and if it is not, the ſecretary is required to give account of the cauſe of the delay. After three months impriſonment, the fee to the gaoler is only half a groſche a day.—Here is a head-keeper, who has apartments in the priſon; an under-gaoler whoſe rooms look towards the priſon windows; a ſurgeon whoſe ſalary is fifty crowns *(ecus)* a year, beſides the pay for his medicines; a chaplain; and a ſecretary *(greffier)* who keeps the books, papers, &c.—The head keeper's ſalary is fifteen crowns and twelve groſche a quarter. In a book which he keeps the following particulars are entered in ten columns.—The time when the priſoner was committed—the magiſtrate by whom he was committed—his name—age—religion—place of nativity—condition—cauſe of confinement—time of diſcharge—and the number of priſoners. One of the judges is obliged to viſit the priſon once a week. BERLIN CITY PRISON.

There were only three or four priſoners in a room, none of whom are permitted to go into the court till their proceſs is finiſhed (as my conductor informed me), that confederates may not be together.—One ſoldier at the gate, guards the priſon in the day-time; but at night it is guarded by one within, and another at the back of the priſon. Theſe ſoldiers are relieved every two hours.

There is *no torture-room* in any of the priſons in the Pruſſian dominions, for the preſent king has ſet the example in Germany of aboliſhing the cruel practice.—In one of the rooms of this priſon are alphabetically digeſted, the names and deſcriptions, with the ſentences, of all who have been confined in this priſon, in order that ſhould they be found here a *ſecond time*, they may ſuffer a much *ſeverer* puniſhment.

In the *Court-priſon (Haus-Voightey)*, there are ſeven cells for criminals, and over them eight rooms for debtors and ſmugglers. Theſe rooms look into a court, to which priſoners have acceſs two hours in a day. All the rooms have barracks and ſtoves as in the other priſon *. Here are two or three good rooms for debtors adjoining to the keeper's apartments, and ſeveral rooms in a back court. Creditors allow each debtor two groſche a day, and one for firing, beſides paying one to the gaoler. Here were thirty-ſix priſoners in 1781; nine of them criminals in the cells.—Allowance to criminals is one groſche a day.—I here ſaw two of that ſort of veſts for puniſhment, called *Spaniſh mantles* (ſimilar to thoſe mentioned at Copenhagen *p.* 76.). one weighed fifty, the other ſeventy-five pounds: they are ſometimes worn at the gate of this priſon, and by ſmugglers at the *cuſtom-houſe*, one, two, or three hours. COURT PRISON.

* Here the criminals had fire in all the ſtoves, though early in October. On my obſerving the propriety of this, the gaoler aſked me, whether criminals had not fire allowed them in my country? On my ſaying that in ſome priſons they had not; he replied, "How then do they *exiſt* in winter?"

BERLIN MAISON DE TRAVAIL.

The *Maiſon de Travail*, is a ſpacious building in the ſuburbs: it was erected in 1758: the front is two hundred and twenty feet, the ſides a hundred and ſixty. It has a court in the centre. The number of inhabitants in 1778, were about four hundred and fifty, including fourteen children, and in 1781 five hundred and forty-ſix. Beggars, idle perſons, and petty offenders of both ſexes are ſent to this houſe. Thoſe who can work are employed, fed, and clothed; and proper care and attention paid to the aged and infirm. Every time I was there, I was pleaſingly ſtruck with the cleanly appearance of all the inhabitants. Old and young, men and women, were ſpinning and carding wool, in rooms about ſeventy-five feet by twenty-four. All have clean linen once a week; and I obſerved a towel hanging up in each room. The apartments are white-waſhed once a year: this gives freſhneſs and neatneſs, and alſo light to the work-rooms. Here is a chapel with two galleries, one for each ſex; and an apartment for the chaplain. The hall for meals is ſpacious: the hours, ſeven, twelve, and ſeven. I was preſent at dinner-time; after ringing a bell, in ten minutes all were ſeated at about twenty tables, eighteen to each table. Four ſeparate tables were at a little diſtance for criminals. A ſervant having called out, *ſilence*, the ſchool-maſter prayed at the deſk in the middle of the room. And after all had helped themſelves with barley-ſoup *, while they were eating, he read part of a chapter in the Bible; then ſung an hymn, in which the children, who were all at one table, joined; after which, all went out and fetched their *cans*, each containing about a quart, and they were filled with ſmall beer. After ſpending about half an hour at dinner, they had half an hour for recreation. The whole was conducted with the greateſt regularity.

In the hall are morning prayers, at which all muſt attend clean, and then they take their bread for breakfaſt.—The inhabitants are divided into two claſſes, the *poor* and *criminals*. In 1781 there were eighty-ſix of the latter claſs, who are more confined than the poor. Both claſſes have the ſame nouriſhment, except that the *firſt* have meat twice a week, and the *ſecond* only on Sunday. Their weekly taſk is twelve pieces (or *knots)*, each weighing five ounces: if they do more, they are paid for it. When they are ſick, they are ſent to the *great hoſpital*; where the room allotted to them, and all the other rooms, are two much crowded.—Dinner for the ſecond claſs is, *Sunday*, peaſe and half a pound of meat; *Monday* and *Friday*, beans or lentils; *Tueſday* and *Saturday*, flour; *Wedneſday*, barley; *Thurſday*, peaſe.

This houſe reſembles the *old* raſp or work-houſe at Amſterdam. It is exceedingly neat, and ſuch great attention is paid to all confined in it, as prevents every ground

* I taſted the barley-ſoup, the bread and the beer, which were wholeſome and good, and they had enough.—They have butter or cheeſe, with their bread for ſupper.

of

of complaint. The ſtrict and good *police* preſerves the city of Berlin entirely free from beggars *. BERLIN

In the *Orphan-houſe* there were forty-ſix boys and forty-one girls, all healthy and cheerful, employed in ſpinning *wool* in two ſpacious rooms. I looked into their bed-rooms and obſerved them to be clean and airy, having oppoſite windows which were thrown open.—From ſeven to nine o'clock, and from one to three, they are at ſchool; and from nine to eleven, and three to ſix, they work. ORPHAN-HOUSE.

There are two infirmaries in which there was only one *ſick* child.—This houſe exhibits a contraſt to that at Copenhagen; though the *employments* of the children, which my conductor there pretended to be the cauſe of their cutaneous diſorders, are the ſame.

At SPANDAU, about ten miles from Berlin, are two priſons. The *Fortreſs* or caſtle, is ſurrounded with water. Thirty-ſix ſtate priſoners were confined in it in 1778, and a hundred and five criminals. Some few of the latter were raſping logwood; the taſk for each, thirty-ſix pounds a day: but moſt of them were ſpinning. The criminals were badly lodged, and there ſeems to be little attention paid to them. They had a light chain to each foot, and ſuch as were taken after an eſcape had a collar of iron. In 1781 there were a hundred and fourteen priſoners. Here are none but *men*, for no *women* are ever permitted to continue a night in the caſtle. SPANDAU.

In the *Houſe of correction*, in 1778, there were about a hundred and fifty perſons, ſpinning, knitting, and carding wool for a manufactory in Berlin. Forty-ſeven of theſe were men, committed for ſmall offences. They have *meat* ($\frac{1}{2}$lb.) only on Sundays, in this and ſome other houſes of correction. Here were ſome rooms with ſilk-worms, on which the female priſoners attended. Neither this, nor any foreign houſes of correction which I have ſeen, are without a *chapel*. HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

In 1781, there were ſeventy men and one hundred and ten women. The apartments of the latter were neat and clean. Their dinner was good ſoup made of barley: but the bread was not ſo good as at the work-houſe at Berlin; the daily allowance was twenty-two ounces, together with two quarts of beer.—A few ſometimes work more than their taſk, and are paid for it. A diſtinction is made between the priſoners; and ſuch as are reckoned *infamous*, are confined in a room by themſelves.—I made the ſame inquiry of the keeper here that I had made in ſimilar houſes, whether the work of the priſoners maintained them? The ſame general anſwer was given, no, no.

* That the *police* is indeed ſtrict and extenſive I had ſome evidence by weighing the *bread* from various parts of the city; all which exactly agreed with the *aſſize* or ſtandard. In June 1778, the fine white bread was ſomething above three halfpence a pound; and there was juſt double the weight of rye bread for the ſame money. In October 1781, three pennyworth of the fineſt was 1lb. 14oz; of the ſecond ſort, 3lb. 7oz; and of the third, 5lb. 4oz. The bakers *here* and in Sileſia, gain more by the fine bread, than by the coarſe, which laſt ſort, however, they are *obliged* to make; this is deſigned for the advantage of the poor.—Here alſo the price of the ſeveral ſorts of butchers meat is fixed and publiſhed.

At

MAGDEBURG. At MAGDEBURG the Pruſſian ſlaves were at work on the fortifications, ſerving the maſons, digging ſand, &c. Their daily allowance is two pounds of bread, and on the days they work, they have alſo in money, half a groſche, about three farthings. The number was only fifty-one, for many had been taken to recruit the army.

In the other *priſons*, nothing ſeemed worthy of obſervation: but in the *houſe of correction* (which was formerly a convent) was a *mill* to grind or beat the logwood that the men raſped; and two or three large chambers of *ſilk-worms*, on which the women attended.

If I may judge, by what I ſaw of the *ſtate priſons* here, and at Spandau, and by the few priſoners in the ſpacious areas, *all* their apartments are not ſo dreadful as ſome imagine; nor are all the perſons confined in them unhealthy and miſerable objects *.

LUKAU. The houſe of correction for Luſatia, at LUKAU, is a ſpacious priſon. The men were treading in a large wheel to grind corn, five and five by turns. Some of them had iron collars, as at Bern, but no irons on their feet. The priſon for the women was a diſtinct building; their employment was ſpinning.

DRESDEN. At DRESDEN, the apartments of the ſlaves being under the fortifications, muſt be unhealthy. I ſaw four ſick, and yet they had their irons on. Among thoſe that were at work, one had an iron collar, by way of puniſhment for making an eſcape, beſides the broad iron about his leg. Another was fitting, and endeavouring ſomewhat to alter the place of his iron. He told me that the weight was marked on it *twenty-one pounds*, and that he could not have it changed to the other leg without paying a ſmith.

Here are two other priſons. The *houſe of correction* has ten or twelve rooms, each about ten feet ſquare, with one window, and an aperture over the door, and barrack-bedſteads. There were ten priſoners, five of each ſex. Three of the men were raſping logwood in a room down twenty ſteps; and the other two were employed as labourers in building a chapel. This priſon and the orphan-houſe, is, very improperly, *one* building.

The other *priſon* for the *bailliage*, contains nineteen chambers, in which were twenty-ſix priſoners; moſt of whom had a chain (ſome on one foot, ſome on both) faſtened to a ſtaple in the wall. The priſon was dirty; and the gaoler's pan of charcoal and frankincenſe (which his negligence rendered neceſſary) could not prevent its being very offenſive. Here was one debtor, who had from his creditor ſix groſche (ten pence halfpenny) a day. The criminals allowance is one groſche (about ſeven farthings) each †.

There

* They are not all confined to a ſmall quantity of bread and water, in cells of four feet ſquare and ſix feet high, and loaded with ſeventy-eight pounds of iron, as the ingenious and intrepid *Trenck*, who was ſix years in this fortreſs.

† On paying my acknowledgments to the *grand bailiff* for permitting me to ſee the gaol, I took the liberty to obſerve, that I had ſeen priſons cleaner. I mentioned alſo the ſeverity of chaining women,

There was nothing very remarkable in the two priſons at PRAGUE. The men at the *Maiſon de Force*, work out, with a guard, ſawing wood, &c. for twelve *creutzers* a day *, which is leſs than the common wages of labourers. The priſoners themſelves receive only four for a day's work, the reſt is paid to the houſe. Many were thus employed, with chains to *one* or *both* legs, according to the different terms of their confinement. PRAGUE.

At VIENNA, in 1778, I viſited all the priſons, and moſt of the hoſpitals. The priſons are old buildings, and afford no inſtruction. VIENNA.

The front of the great priſon, *Lá Maiſon de Bourreau*, is remarkable for a very ſtriking repreſentation of the crucifixion of our Saviour, and the two thieves on mount Calvary. In this priſon are many horrid dungeons.

Here, as uſual, I inquired whether they had any putrid fever, and was anſwered in the negative. But in one of the dark dungeons down twenty-four ſteps, I thought I had found a perſon with the gaol-fever. He was loaded with heavy irons, and chained to the wall: anguiſh and miſery appeared with clotted tears on his face. He was not capable of ſpeaking to me; but on examining his breaſt and feet for *petechiæ* or ſpots, and finding he had a ſtrong intermitting pulſe, I was convinced that he was not ill of that diſorder. A priſoner in an oppoſite cell told me, that the poor creature had deſired him to call out for aſſiſtance, and he had done it, but was not heard. This is one of the *bad effects* of dungeons.

In the *Houſe of correction*, were a hundred and ſixty-nine men, and a hundred and forty women. The *women* were employed in carding, ſpinning, and knitting. I was preſent on a Monday morning, when they brought their week's work, for which, after it had been weighed, they received their pay. They have all that they earn for themſelves. A few received twenty-ſix creutzers each, others leſs. The keeper was employed in putting the name on the work of each priſoner, and ſetting down the money that was paid, and the cotton delivered. The priſoners *ſaw the cotton weighed*, and took as much as they could ſpin in that week †. At dinner-time, ſeveral large pans of ſoup and beer were brought in, and the priſoners bought what they thought proper. HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The priſon was too much crowded, the houſe not being built for the purpoſe to which it is applied ‡. In ſeveral rooms the *men* were carding and ſpinning. In one

women, which is very uncommon in other countries. To this he anſwered, that "the gaoler chained them for ſecurity, being often obliged to be abſent in fetching priſoners from the country." In return, I gave my opinion that the attention to a priſon ought to be the *whole employment* of a gaoler, without which, little regard will be paid to cleanlineſs or humanity.

* A *creutzer* is near a halfpenny.

† In the holydays, when the priſoners are not permitted to work, each has an allowance of four or five *creutzers*.

‡ One or two of the women were crying, and charging others with riſing in the night and ſtealing ſome of their cotton. The *miſtreſs* believed the complaint, but ſaid ſhe was not able to prevent ſuch frauds, becauſe there was not the convenience of *ſeparate apartments*.

room,

VIENNA HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

room, ſome of them, who were tailors, were making clothes for the ſoldiers: in another, ſome were weaving coarſe linen at eight looms: and in another room, they were making thick blankets for the convents. Two more rooms were warehouſes for cloth, ſtockings, coverlets, &c. manufactured in the houſe for ſale. They were then white-waſhing the houſe *. In the chapel is a proper ſeparation of men and women. Here, and at Prague, and in ſome other parts of Germany, they have iron-grate doors, which do not prevent the circulation of air, ſo ſalutary and neceſſary in houſes of confinement. Too little attention was paid to the lodgings of the priſoners, for they had no coverlets.

Though I could not mention with commendation the priſons of this city, yet I muſt acknowledge, I was greatly pleaſed with the public buildings for the *indigent*, the *aged*, and *infirm*; which do honour to the *citizens* in general, and eſpecially to the late *Empreſs Queen*.

ALMS-HOUSE.

The great *Alms-houſe* in the ſuburbs conſiſts of three courts. The front of this ſpacious building is ſix hundred and thirty-ſeven feet; the ſides eleven hundred and fifty-three. The inhabitants are near three thouſand, including the military invalids. It was agreeable to obſerve their order, neatneſs, and cleanlineſs. Here poverty and old age appeared with a ſmiling aſpect. Many of them were ſeventy or eighty years of age. They were cheerfully ſpinning, becauſe whatever they could gain was to be their own.

HOSPITALS.

Les Freres de Charité have not only wards for the ſick in their convent, but theſe friars have alſo another airy and commodious houſe with gardens, to which they remove their patients when they begin to recover. In this houſe were two wards up ſtairs, and each ward had fourteen beds.

The noble *Hoſpital* for bringing up *children*, was the plan of one perſon, whom I left engaged in the improvement of his liberal deſign. In ſixteen rooms for boys, were five hundred and thirty-nine beds, and two hundred and forty-one in eight rooms for girls. The extent of the front is ſix hundred and ſixty-two feet.

In the great alms-houſe, and in ſeveral priſons and other public buildings, the *rooms are all arched* with ſtone or brick, to prevent danger and confuſion in caſe of fire.—In ſeveral priſons and hoſpitals, where I have found the ſtaircaſes and floors wood, my mind has reverted to the wiſe precautions uſed in this city.

Before I leave this city, I would juſt mention, that every month, an account of the price, weight and meaſure of *bread* and *flour*, is put up on the gates †.

At

* It is the general rule in Dutch and German houſes of correction, to *white-waſh* them once or twice a year. I ſeldom neglected to inquire about this practice, as we have a clauſe relative to this beneficial mode, in a late act *for preſerving the health of priſoners in gaol*.

† The bills I obſerved were dated July 1, 1778. Seven ſorts of bread were mentioned in them. The *fineſt* was (by my weights) exactly one pound for three halfpence of our money. The *ſecond* ſort was

At GRATZ (the capital of Stiria) I obſerved in the *houſe of correction*, that the priſoners had an appearance far more healthy than thoſe I had ſeen in a ſimilar houſe at Vienna. They have beds and coverlets, and the guards ſee that the *men take off their clothes* at night. GRATZ.

I omit particulars concerning the priſon at LAUBACH in Carniola, as I cannot ſay a word in favour of it. LAUBACH.

At TRIESTE, the priſon conſiſts of eight or ten very cloſe offenſive rooms, each having only one ſmall window. The pale countenances of the (nineteen) priſoners beſpoke their own miſery, and the negligence of the magiſtrates and keepers. TRIESTE.

But in the *Caſtle* were eighty-five ſlaves *(condannati)* who ſeemed healthy and well. They were confined for three, five, ſeven, or fourteen years and upwards; and were employed on the roads, in the harbour, &c. Some of them were at work in a large lighter, clearing the harbour, juſt under my chamber window *. They were guarded by ſix ſoldiers. They did not work harder, than other labourers would in the ſame employment. Their hours for work were from five in the morning till between five and ſix in the afternoon; but they had two (from eleven to one) allowed them for reſt, and half an hour more ſometime before they left work. They appeared healthy, clean and ſtrong; and laboured cheerfully, becauſe when they were employed, each of them received, as extraordinary pay, three farthings a day. They were diſtinguiſhed from other labourers by a light chain on their legs. Their common allowance was two pounds and a half of bread and four farthings a day. I heard them called over, and ſaw them receive their pay, before they entered their chambers in the caſtle. Their bread was ſweet and good. They were treated with humanity, though under ſtrict diſcipline; were well ſupplied with food and clothes; had two ſhirts, two pair of ſtockings, &c. and they lay in good beds with coverlets *(ſee page 33)*, in large airy rooms having oppoſite windows, and not, like many convicts, in cloſe dirty dungeons, under the fortifications. CASTLE.

was one pound and ſix ounces for a penny. Inferior ſorts made of *rye* were cheaper. At Dreſden, the prices were, *white bread*, 18 *oz.*; *houſehold*, 2 *lb.*; *rye bread*, 2 *lb.* 11 *oz. and half*—for one *groſche*, or ſeven farthings.—The bakers at Vienna are puniſhed for frauds by the ſeverity and diſgrace of the ducking-ſtool. This machine of terror, fixed on the ſide of the Danube, is a kind of long pole or board extending over the water, at one end of which the delinquent, being faſtened in his baſket, is immerſed. The bakers would gladly purchaſe a removal of this machine, but the puniſhment is continued, and inflicted on delinquents by order of the magiſtrates.

* Two wheels were fixed in the lighter, one of them to draw back the ſcoop or *bucket*, and the other (by the weight of ten men treading in it) to raiſe the mud, which was then emptied into another lighter managed by the overſeer of the work. Three or four times a day, a ſoldier (with a bayonet fixed on his muſket) accompanied a convict, who went to fetch a tub of freſh water, and on his return he ſupplied each with a tumbler of it while they were at work in the wheel. By the maſt of the other lighter, a ſail was ſpread to ſhade them, the weather being very warm, *Farenheit*'s thermometer 85°.

ITALY.

I ENTERED ITALY in 1778 with raiſed expectations of conſiderable information, from a careful attention to the priſons and hoſpitals, in a country abounding with charitable inſtitutions and public edifices.

VENICE. At VENICE, the chief priſon is near the *Doge*'s palace *, and it is one of the ſtrongeſt I ever ſaw. There were between three and four hundred priſoners, many of them confined in loathſome and *dark* cells for life; executions here being very rare. There was no fever, or prevailing diſorder in this cloſe priſon. None of the priſoners had irons. On weighing the bread allowance, I found it fourteen ounces. I aſked ſome who had been confined many years in dark cells, whether they ſhould prefer the galleys? They all anſwered in the affirmative: ſo great a bleſſing is light and air! The chapel is for the *condemned*, who continue there a night and a day before execution.

Regulations were hung up in the priſon.—Here is a *charitable ſociety* eſtabliſhed for the relief of priſoners both civil and criminal, and rules are publiſhed for the direction of the officers who have the management of it, of whom four are appointed *viſitors* of the priſon. There are likewiſe rules for the good government of the two infirmaries. Theſe I procured from the *ducal* printer, with the regulations for the galleys and priſons, for many years paſt.

One of the *galleys* was moored two boats length from the ſhore, in which were only twenty-ſeven ſlaves, who were kept here in order to be ſent on board the other galleys. This was clean. Here, and in the *other galleys*, which were dirty and crowded, the ſlaves were in chains of about twenty-ſeven pounds weight. I ſaw a ſlave dead on the ſhore, who I ſuppoſe deſtroyed himſelf in deſpair; as he could have no hope of an eſcape by ſwimming, becauſe of his heavy irons.

PADUA. I viſited the priſons of PADUA and FERRARA. In the former of theſe cities, none of the confined debtors would ſit on the elevated *ſtone ſtool* in the great hall: and I was informed that not one had ſubmitted to the ignominy theſe ten years †.

* The rooms for the *ſtate priſoners* are over part of the palace on the leads, which renders confinement in the heat of ſummer almoſt intolerable.

† This is ſometimes called the *ſtone of diſgrace*; for if they who are inſolvent would avoid impriſonment, at a time fixed they muſt ſit upon it in a diſgraceful manner three times.

At

At BOLOGNA are three prisons; one of which is for debtors, who are alimented after four months and three days confinement, at one *paule* (about sixpence) a day each. BOLOGNA.

The *Hospital, S. Maria de Vita*, afforded me great pleasure. All was clean; and the wards were lofty, and not in the least offensive. The wards of the men and women were of the same size, each containing thirty-eight beds, nineteen on each side. The bedsteads were of iron, and the coverlets were white and clean. Each ward had fourteen windows, seven on a side, and all had curtains. They had folding wooden casements; and on the outside, wire lattices. The wards of this hospital were thirty-two feet and a half wide, and the beds were three feet two inches wide, and three feet eight inches asunder. In the middle of each space of the wall between the beds was a cupboard, with a shelf, concealed by a small curtain; and over each curtain was a slip of black marble with the number of the bed. On the sides of all the wards, for the convenience of opening and shutting the windows, was a gallery eighteen feet above the floor, and two feet broad, with an iron rail two feet nine inches high. The doors to the wards were iron grates, five feet five inches wide. HOSPITAL.

In FLORENCE are two prisons *. In the great *Prison, Palazzo degl' Otto*, were only twenty prisoners. Six of them were in the *secrete* chambers, which are twenty-one strong rooms. None of the prisoners were in irons. They had mattresses to lie on. Their bread was good. In the torture chamber, there was a machine for decollation, which prevents that repetition of the stroke which too often happens when the axe is used. FLORENCE PRISONS.

In the other *Prison, Delle Stinche*, there are five doors to pass before you come to the court. The opening of the first is three feet wide, and four feet nine inches high, with an inscription over it, *Oportet misereri*, (We ought to be compassionate.) In this prison are many spacious rooms, in which are small branches to lie on. The men's rooms are below, and look into the court, which is about forty-three feet square. The women, entirely separated, are up stairs, and have an hospital joining to their room. A new infirmary for the men (forty-four feet by twenty-nine) is contiguous to the chapel. In this prison were forty-two men and fourteen women. Debtors were not separated from criminals. In one room were eight, who paid for their beds. The bread was good: the daily allowance to each, fifteen ounces. None were in irons. The chaplain has apartments, and resides in the gaol.—This prison has something similar to the plan I proposed. A wall surrounds three sides of it; but being very high, and only eleven feet and a half distant, renders the prison too close.

* Dr. *Targioni*, who had an order from his Royal Highness to inspect the hospitals, and report what beneficial improvements might be made in them, accompanied me in visiting these prisons.

FLORENCE HOSPITALS.

The great *Hoſpital* of *S. Maria Nova* was crowded, and too cloſe; though the *men's* fever ward was four hundred and fifty-four feet long, and thirty feet and a half wide. They have ſeparate wards for wounds and fractures. The women are attended by the *nuns*, who have a paſſage under ground from the oppoſite convent. Here are twenty ſtudents, who lodge and board in the houſe for ſeven years, attend the ſick, ſerve the victuals, &c *. and are diſtinguiſhed by a long cloak.

But the *Hoſpital* which I moſt frequently viſited, was *S. Giovan di Dio.* The aſcent into the ſick ward is by a flight of thirty ſtone ſteps. This ward was lofty and clean; and was a hundred and twenty-three feet long, and thirty-three and a half wide. There were in it thirty-three beds, three feet four inches wide, placed on *varniſhed boards*, on iron bedſteads. This is very conducive to cleanlineſs, and ſecures patients from vermin.—At one end there are five rooms with ſingle beds for ſick prieſts. Three of them were occupied. Neither the ſides nor floors of this, and the other hoſpitals of Italy, were *wood*, that being more retentive of ſcents or infection than tarras or brick.——The great attention of this order of friars to the ſick, in every country where they have hoſpitals, does them honour.

The *Hoſpital S. Paolo della Convaleſcenza*, for the reception of recovering patients, has clean and airy apartments, and a ſpacious refectory, or dining-hall. They continue here four days, and by the change of air and diet their health is confirmed before they go to their ſeveral occupations.

ALMS-HOUSE.

Here I would juſt mention an *Alms-houſe, S. Benifazio*, for infirm perſons of advanced age. It had eighty beds for each ſex, and they were fitting up twenty more. The wards are thirty feet wide, all clean, and ſhewed the care of the *nuns* who attend on this charity †.

LEGHORN.

In the *Priſon* at LEGHORN were three debtors, and eight of thoſe called *priſoners at large*, and in the *ſecrete* three criminals. I mention this priſon becauſe of the infirmary, which, as appears by an inſcription over the door, was built at the expence of the preſent governor, *Philip Borbonio*, in 1761.

FORTRESS.

The ſlaves in the *Fortreſs* ‡ appeared healthy and well; *better*, as the old keeper remarked, ſince they have *lain on ſhore*.—Galleys or *hulks* ought to be the puniſhment

* I ſaw a friar or *capuchin* come in form and *bleſs* the meat or ſoup for dinner. The numerous patients ſeemed entirely ſatisfied with this, without any devotion of their own.

† I cannot leave Florence without expreſſing my great obligations to the *Grand Duke* for his permiſſion to inſpect the priſons, and making my acknowledgments to Sir *Horace Mann* our ambaſſador, for his very kind attention and aſſiſtance.

‡ In this Fortreſs, there were a hundred and thirty-two ſlaves: at Piſa, were eighty-five: and at the *Grand Duke's* ſalt-works at Port Ferrara, ſeventy.

only

only for the moſt atrocious crimes.—Each priſoner had a ring round one leg; but when they go out to work, a chain is rivetted to two priſoners. Here were ſeven pontons to clear the harbour; but the weather, when I was there, being ſtormy, they could not be worked. There were forty-ſeven ſlaves employed at the new *Lazaretto*, which is a noble ſpacious building, with different apartments for officers and their men to perform quarantine, and large warehouſes for the cargoes of their ſhips *. LEGHORN FORTRESS.

The keeper generouſly ordered his ſon to copy for me all the *rules*, from which I ſhall here give ſome extracts.

Three keepers have their ſalary from the *Grand Duke*. They receive a copy of the proceſs againſt every convict, carry it to the government, and regiſter it in the proper book; and when required, they muſt give an exact account of all proceedings againſt the priſoners. They make a report of the refractory to government, that they may be puniſhed in proportion to their offences, with ſeverer confinement, irons, and baſtinadoes. The principal keeper has power to chooſe two turnkeys out of the beſt-behaved priſoners, who are to exhort and inſtruct the others: but the keeper is to have a *ſtrict watch* over them. He muſt order that all priſoners, when they are brought in, have their heads ſhaved—be dreſſed in the uniform of the houſe—and have irons on their feet.

The priſoners are condemned to labour, for thirty, twenty, ten, or ſeven years, or for a ſhorter term, according to the nature of their crimes; and are chiefly employed on the public works. They are ſent out every morning, under a guard of ſoldiers, and are chained two and two together, with a chain of about eighteen pounds weight. An hour's relaxation is allowed them at breakfaſt, and two hours in the afternoon: and at an hour before ſun-ſet, they are reconducted to the priſon, and muſt be well ſearched by the keepers, to prevent their having any thing concealed; and two hours after ſun-ſet, they are ordered to go quietly to reſt. When they are employed on the *works* by his *royal highneſs*, they are paid two crazzies (about three halfpence) a day; but if employed by other perſons, they are paid four or ſix crazzies, according to the nature of the work. At day-break, the turnkeys ring the bell to awake them: and a report is made by them to the keepers, if any have been guilty of irregularities during the night. Their daily allowance is a loaf of thirty ounces, which is made two thirds of flour, and one third of bran †, and ſoup made from four ounces of peaſe boiled in water, with ſalt and oil. On each of the two *Eaſter* holydays they are allowed a pound of meat, and three ounces of rice. Every two years they have a coat of gray cloth, a waiſtcoat of red cloth,

* I wiſh ſome future traveller would give us plans of this *Lazaretto*, and that at Ancona and other places, as they might ſuggeſt ſome uſeful alterations in the conſtruction of our hoſpitals and other public buildings.

† Their bread was very good. I preferred it to that which I met with at my lodgings.

and

LEGHORN FORTRESS.

and a red cap; every year a pair of ſhoes; and every ſix months a ſhirt, and a pair of drawers or breeches. Their drawers are ſhifted once a month, their ſhirts every week. For lodging, they have a mattreſs filled with ſtraw, and a coverlet: the ſtraw is changed, and kept in good order.—If one attempts to deſert, and be taken before ſun-ſet, he muſt wear a ring, and a chain of eighteen pounds weight; and he muſt pay half his future earnings, till it amounts to a zechin, to thoſe that apprehended him *. If they who are condemned for five years, deſert, when retaken, their term again commences: and for repeated deſertions, they are more ſeverely puniſhed, and ſometimes tortured.

The chaplain muſt *inſtruct* the priſoners.

In the *hoſpital* there muſt be all proper proviſions for the ſick and infirm, *viz.* veal, mutton, rice, fine bread, broth, good wine, &c. A phyſician attends, and the diet and medicines muſt be according to his preſcription. On entering, the patients have clean linen, ſhirts, night-caps, and clothes. And the keepers and turnkey muſt examine their victuals and ſoup, to ſee that they be good, and that the quantity be according to the phyſician's orders †.

* A *zechin* is about 9s. 3d.

† In Tuſcany during the ten years preceding 1765,
There were 3076 in priſon for debt,
704 for petty offences,
210 condemned to the galleys,
17 executed,
5 branded.

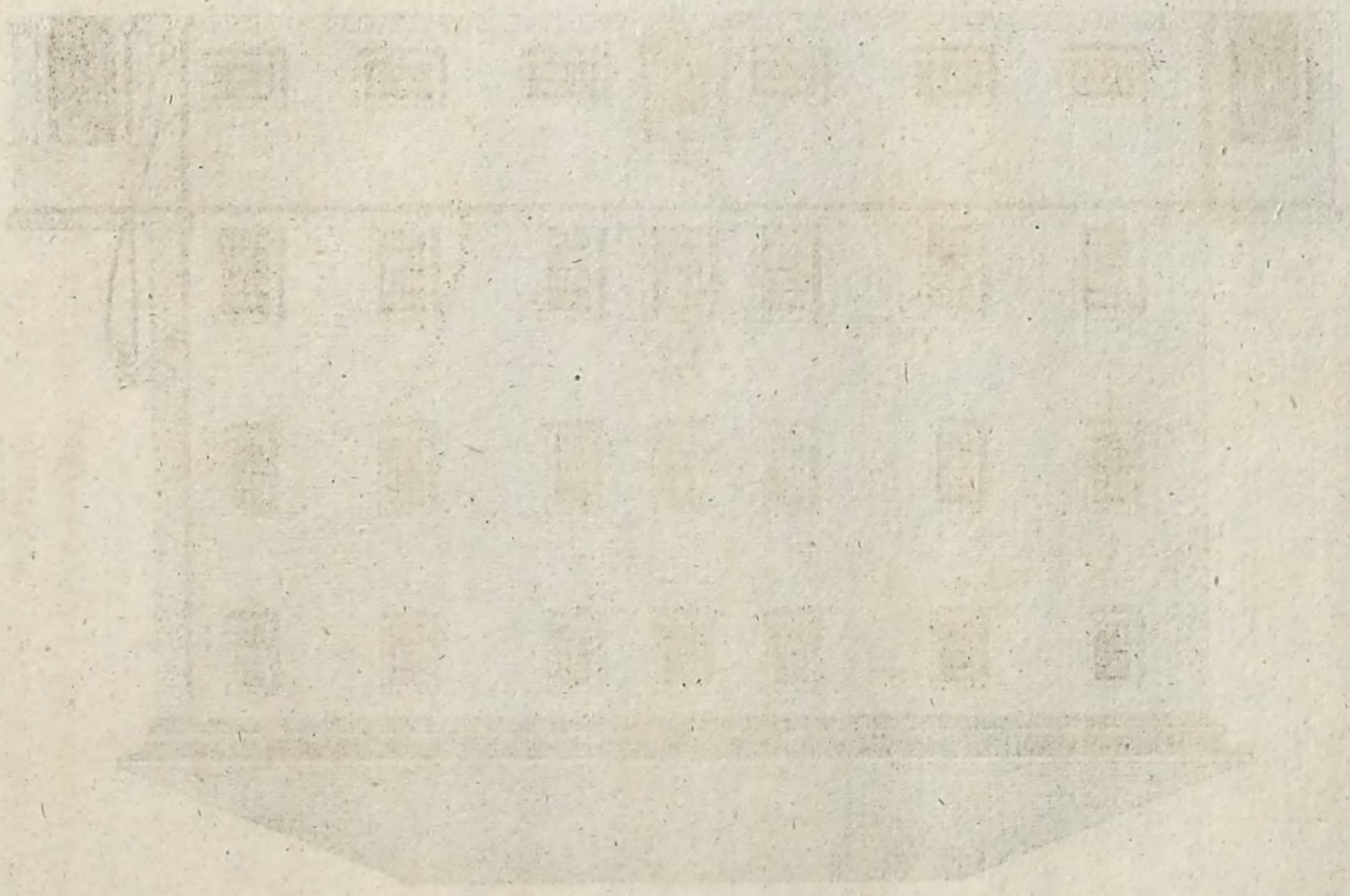
This puniſhment of branding was aboliſhed by the grand-duke, *Leopold*.—In the four years preceding 1769, there was no capital puniſhment.

The *Number* of debtors and criminals in *priſon* during the ten years preceding 1779.

	Debtors.	Petty Offenders.	Sent to the Galleys.	Executed.
1769	264	71	34	1
1770	244	101	16	1
1771	264	89	11	0
1772	292	105	10	0
1773	396	115	9	0
1774	412	109	21	0
1775	508	150	12	0
1776	384	129	16	0
1777	96	115	7	0
1778	176	142	6	0
Total	3036	1126	142	2

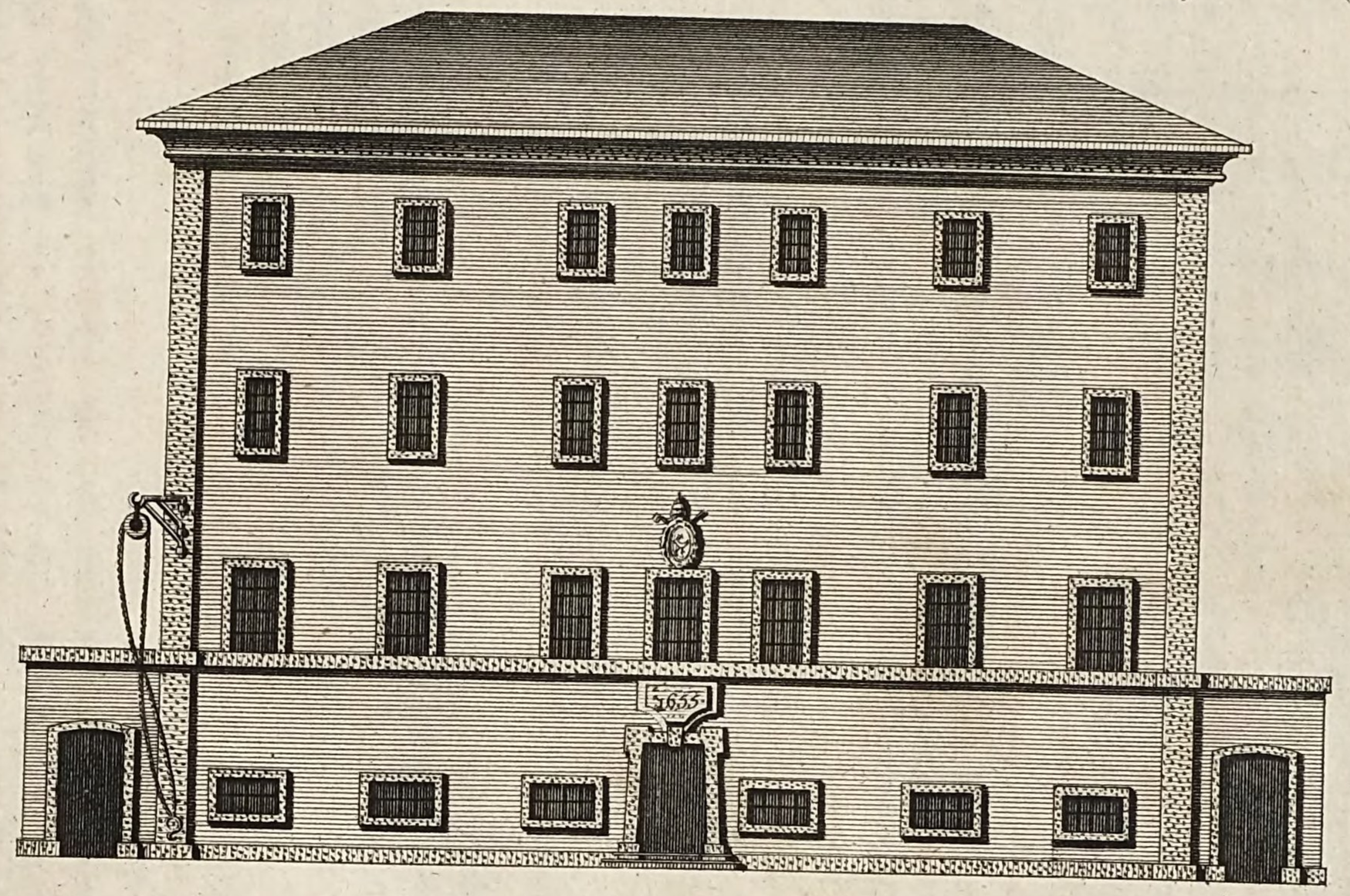
The above is extracted from, *Indicátion Sommaire des Reglemens, &c. de Leopold Grand Duc de Toſcane &c. A Bruxelles*, 1779.

At



Facciata della Prigione.

Front of the Prison.



15 30

Eng: Feet

At the great priſon at ROME, called the *New Priſon* *, at the back of which runs the *Tiber*, on a ſtone tablet over the door, is this inſcription: ROME NEW PRISON.

JUSTITIÆ ET CLEMENTIÆ
SECURIORI AC MELIORI REORUM CUSTODIÆ
NOVUM CARCEREM
INNOCENTIUS X. PONT. MAX.
POSUIT
ANNO DOMINI
MDCLV.

To Juſtice and Clemency,
For the more ſecure and better cuſtody of criminals,
Pope Innocent X. erected this New Priſon
In the year of our Lord
1655.

On the ground-floor; on one ſide are the ſlaves for the galleys at Civita-vecchia: on the other ſide is a ſort of cook's ſhop, and a tap-room, over which are the *women*'s apartments, five of whom were in the *ſecrete* chambers, and twenty more at large.—There are eighteen of theſe ſtrong rooms for the *men*, which are cloſe and offenſive, each of them having but one window for admitting air and light. Theſe rooms are never opened without an order from the governor of the city. There were ſixty-eight priſoners. They are not permitted to go out of their rooms at any time, but for examination. Some having been confined there many years, appeared with pale ſickly countenances; but none were in irons.—Here is a chamber for diſtracted priſoners, in which were ſeven miſerable objects. There are ſeveral chambers with beds for thoſe who are called *priſoners at large*, for which each pays one *paule* and a half (about eight pence) a night. There is a chamber for *prieſts*, one for *boys*, one for *Jews*, and one for priſoners who have *cutaneous* diſorders.—On the upper floor are two *infirmaries:* one, appropriated to the priſoners in the *ſecrete*, in which were four patients. In the other, which is for the reſt of the priſoners, were *ten* patients the firſt time I was there, and the laſt time only *ſeven*. This infirmary is a ſpacious airy ward, ſeventy-three feet by twenty-three, with ſeventeen beds, three feet three inches aſunder; was clean, and had every thing proper for the ſick. The whole priſon is *arched* with brick, for ſecurity in caſe of fire. The paſſages are *ſeven feet two inches* wide, and light. The aſcent to each ſtory, is by two flights of ſeventeen *ſtone* ſteps. Theſe ſtaircaſes are *ſeven feet three inches* wide; the riſes *five inches:* this I mention, as generally, in our priſons (even thoſe that are lately built) the ſtairs are narrow, the riſes high, and the paſſages dark and inconvenient. There

* The elegance and ſimplicity of the front of this priſon occaſioned me to give a plate of it.

ROME PRISONS.

is a table of regulations by the authority of the magiſtrates hung up in this priſon, ordering the exact times, of opening the priſon and the court, of ſaying maſs daily, and of diſtributing the alms. The times vary twice in a month, according to the different length of the days. In the ſame table, the phyſician is ordered to viſit the ſick in the infirmary every morning; and in caſe of extraordinary illneſs, in the evening.—I wiſh I could ſay I had ſeen no torture-chamber.—On the ſide of the great priſon there is a pulley and rope *(ſee the plate)* to draw up malefactors by their hands which are tied behind them; after they have been ſuſpended ſome time, by being ſuddenly let down part of the way, their arms are diſlocated *.

In the *Priſon* at the *Capital*, are two rooms for *debtors*, and for criminals whoſe offences are not ſo great as to cauſe them to be confined in the *ſecrete*. The priſoners in one of theſe rooms, have the privilege of aſking alms of the paſſengers. There were five *debtors* in rooms which they paid for, and two *criminals* in the *ſecrete*. This priſon is not offenſive. There is a conſtant current of water through one of the large rooms.

SAN ANGELO.

The ſtate priſoners are confined in the caſtle of *San Angelo*. The rooms appropriated to that purpoſe were all empty, except one, in which was a *biſhop*, who had been confined upwards of twenty years, and was diſtracted. Here were alſo eighteen *condannati* who work in the fortreſs, and had each a light chain. They ſeemed healthy and well.—On the death of the *Pope*, the priſoners are brought hither from the great priſon, for upon ſuch occaſions the priſons are thoroughly cleaned.

I can give but little information reſpecting the priſon of the inquiſition. It is ſituated near the great church of *St. Peter*'s. On one ſide of the court round which it is built, is the inquiſitor-general's palace. Over the gate is an inſcription importing "that it was erected by Pope *Pius* V. in the year 1569." The windows of the priſon have wooden blinds, and at a ſmall diſtance is a high wall. The chambers of this *ſilent* and *melancholy* abode were quite inacceſſible to me: and yet I ſpent near two hours about the court and the prieſts apartments, till my continuance there began to raiſe ſuſpicion.

* There is an account of this mode of puniſhment at Rome in Dr. *Moore's View of Society and Manners in Italy*, vol. I. *p.* 476, third edit. This *Letter* (44th.) is well worth peruſing, in which the ingenious writer deſcribes the manner of execution at Rome, with pertinent remarks, and concludes with theſe queſtions. "When criminals are carried to execution with little or no ſolemnity, amidſt the ſhouts of an "unconcerned rabble, who applaud them in proportion to the degree of indifference and impenitence they "diſplay, and conſider the whole ſcene as a ſource of amuſement; how can ſuch exhibitions make any "uſeful impreſſion, or terrify the thoughtleſs and deſperate from any wicked propenſity? If there is a "country in which great numbers of young inconſiderate creatures are, ſix or eight times every year, car-"ried to execution in this tumultuous, unaffecting manner, might not a ſtranger conclude, that the view "of the legiſlature was to cut off guilty individuals in the leaſt alarming way poſſible, that others might "*not* be deterred from following their example?"

In

In this City, as in moſt parts of Italy, is a *Confraternita della miſericordia*, called *S. Giovanni di Fiorentini:* as many of Florentine extraction were the founders. This inſtitution is ancient, for the church of *S. Gio Battiſta Decollato* belonged to them in 1450. It conſiſts of about ſeventy, chiefly nobles, of the beſt families. After a priſoner is condemned, one or two of them come to him the *midnight* before his execution, inform him of the ſentence, and continue with him till his death. They, with the confeſſor, exhort and comfort him, and give him his choice of the moſt delicious food. All the *fraternity* attend the execution, dreſſed in white. When the priſoner is dead, they leave him hanging till the evening; then one of the fraternity, generally a noble, cuts him down, and orders him to be conveyed to the burying-place which they have appropriated to malefactors. I was there the twenty-ninth of Auguſt, the only day in the year when this burying-place is opened to the public. Adjoining to an elegant church is a chapel, which makes one ſide of a court, and on each of the other three ſides, is a portico ſupported by doric pillars. In the middle of the pavement * of the front portico the women, and in one of the ſide porticos the men are buried. The latter are interred in the ſame dreſs in which they were hanged; for in Italy, coffins are not in general uſe. ROME.

The *Hoſpital* of *S. Michele* is a large and noble edifice. The back front is near three hundred yards long. It conſiſts of ſeveral courts with buildings round them. In the apartments on three ſides of one of the moſt ſpacious of theſe courts, are rooms for various manufactures and arts, in which boys who are orphans or deſtitute are educated and inſtructed. When I was there, the number was about two hundred, all learning different trades according to their different abilities and genius. Some were educated for printers, ſome for book-binders, deſigners, ſmiths, carpenters, tailors, ſhoe-makers, and barbers; and ſome for weavers and dyers, a cloth manufacture being carried on here in all its branches. When the boys arrive at the age of twenty years, they are completely clothed, and a certain ſum is given to ſet them up in the buſineſs they have learned. In the middle of the court is a noble fountain, and ſeveral inſcriptions to the honour of the founders of this excellent inſtitution. SAN MICHELE.

Adjoining to another court are apartments for the aged and infirm, in which were two hundred and ſixty men, and two hundred and twenty-ſix women. Here they find a comfortable retreat, having clean rooms and a refectory. I converſed with ſome of them, and they appeared happy and thankful.

* Here are marble ſtones, in which are circular apertures for the interment of thoſe that are executed. Round theſe ſtones is inſcribed,

"*Domine, cum veneris judicare,*
"*Noli nos condemnare.*"

O Lord, when thou ſhalt come to judge,
do not condemn us.

ROME SAN MICHELE.

Another part of the hoſpital is a *Priſon* for boys or *young men*. Over the door is this inſcription:

CLEMENS XI. PONT. MAX.
PERDITIS ADOLESCENTIBUS CORRIGENDIS
INSTITUENDISQUE
UT QUI INERTES OBERANT
INSTRUCTI REIPUBLICÆ SERVIANT.
AN. SAL. MDCCIV. PONT. IV.

Pope Clement XI.
For the correction and inſtruction
Of profligate youth:
That they, who when idle, were injurious,
When inſtructed, might be uſeful,
To the State.
1704.

In the room is inſcribed the following *admirable ſentence*, in which the grand purpoſe of all civil policy relative to criminals is expreſſed.

PARUM EST
COERCERE IMPROBOS
POENA
NISI PROBOS EFFICIAS
DISCIPLINA.

It is of little advantage
To reſtrain the Bad
By Puniſhment,
Unleſs you render them Good
By Diſcipline.

Here were fifty *boys* ſpinning, and in the middle of the room an inſcription hung up,

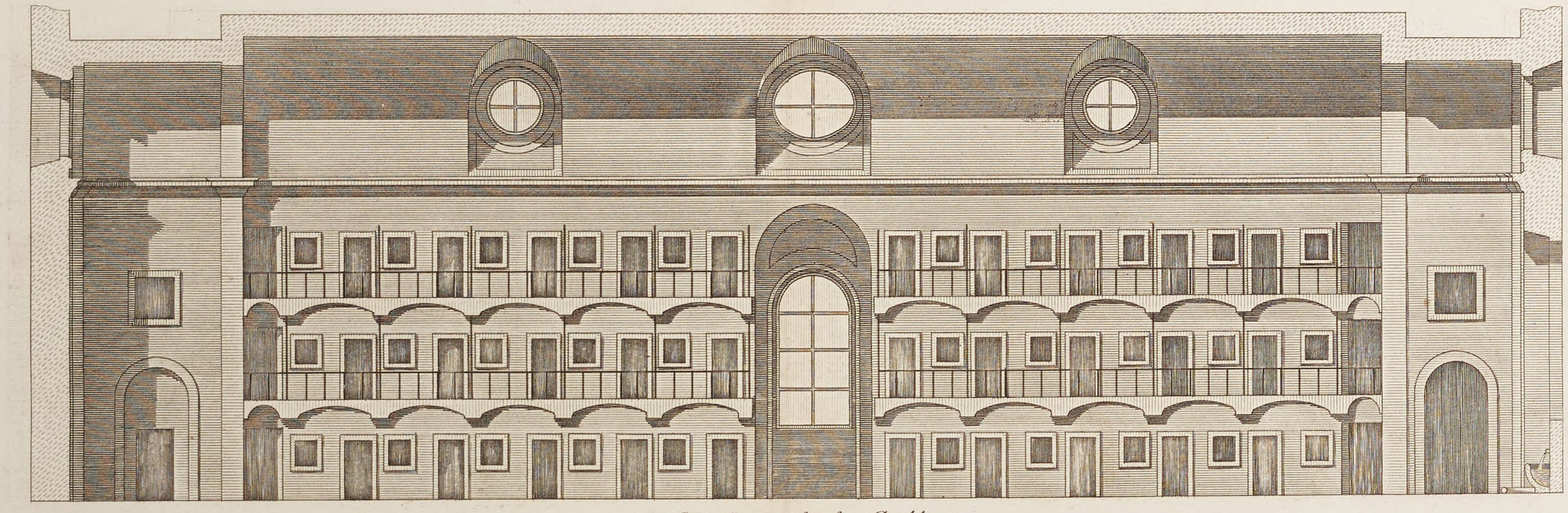
SILENTIUM.

This room being different from any I had before ſeen, a plan procured me by the kindneſs of Mr. *Jenkins*, may give a clearer idea of it than a verbal deſcription would do.—In this hoſpital is a room alſo for *women*. On the outſide is an inſcription, expreſſing, that it was erected by *Clement* XII. in 1735, *for reſtraining the licentiouſneſs and puniſhing the crimes of women.*

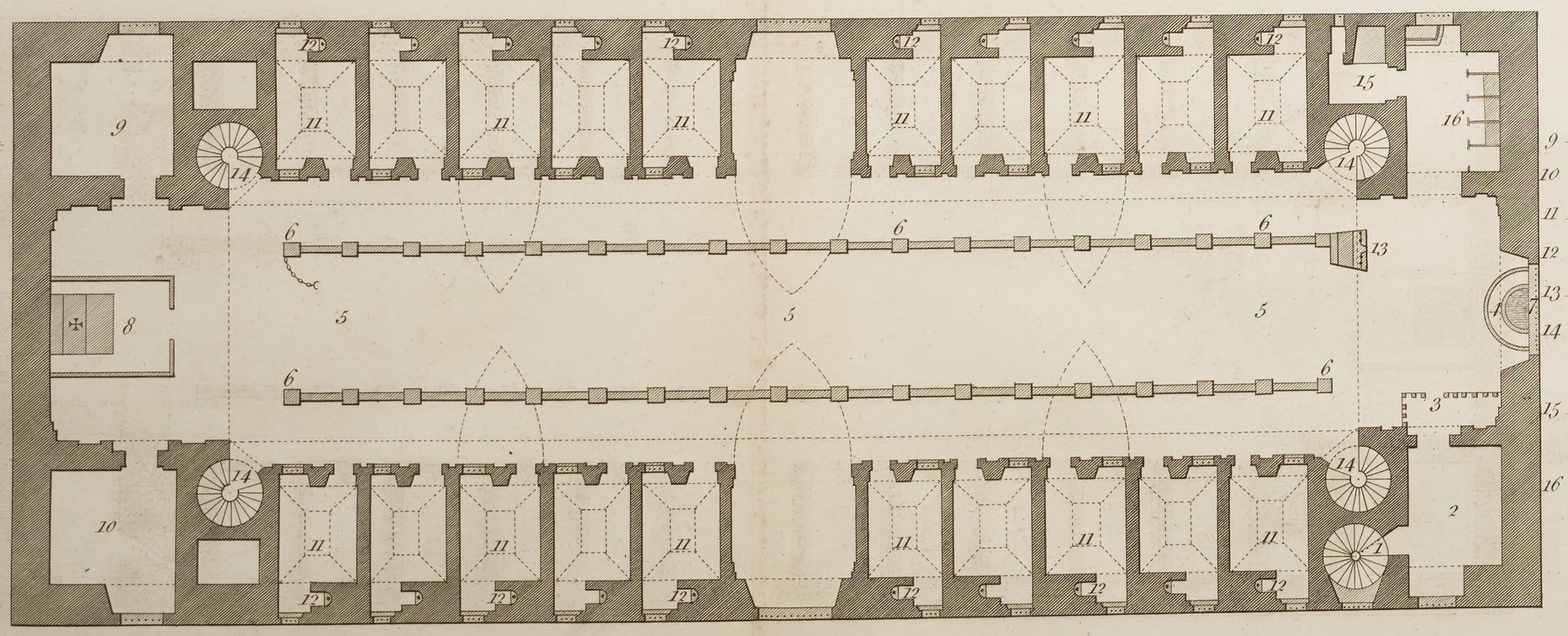
There

ROME.

Pianta della Casa di Correzione — *Plan of the House of Correction.*



Section of the Gallery.



1 *Stairs from the Street*
2 *Keepers Room*
3 *Wooden Rails for Security*
4 *A Fountain*
5 *The Hall where they Work*
6 *Benches with Chains*
7 *A large Window*
8 *The Altar*

9 *The Vestry*
10 *The Accountants Room*
11 *Lodging Rooms*
12 *Sewers*
13 *Place of Chastisement*
14 *Stair Cases to Priors & Keepers Rooms*
15 *A Small Room*
16 *Rooms for fuel &c.*

ROME HOSPITALS.

There are in Rome many *Hoſpitals* for the ſick, but they were in general crowded, yet none of them had more than one patient in a bed. In the great hoſpital of *San Spirito in Saſſia*, there were, the firſt time I viſited it, a thouſand and fifteen patients, the ſecond time eleven hundred and three. Formerly many nations founded hoſpitals in this city. This was founded by one of our Saxon kings. Some others continue to the preſent time entirely national, as the Milaneſe, Florentine, and Spaniſh hoſpitals.

Here is a *ſtaircaſe* remarkable for its aſcent being very eaſy, for valetudinarians, and for carrying up the ſick in a kind of chairs or *encloſed beds*. It is ſeven feet wide, and has a rail on each ſide. Every ſtep is an inclined plane of three inches aſcent, one foot eight inches wide, and the riſe from one ſtep to another is only three inches. Theſe ſteps are of brick, ſet edgeways, and fronted with ſtone.

The *Hoſpital of S. Gio Laterano* was alſo crowded and offenſive; and that of *S. Giacomo degl' Incurabili* was worſe*: but that called *Benfratelli*, that for the Florentines, that of *S. Maria della Conſolazione*, were clean, and perfectly free from any offenſive ſcents. In this laſt-mentioned hoſpital, no patients are received except ſuch as have wounds or fractures. At night, two chains are put acroſs the ſtreet over-againſt this hoſpital, by an order of Pope *Alexander* VII. in 1661, for the purpoſe elegantly expreſſed in the inſcription,

NE PRÆTEREUNTE STREPITU QUIES AMICA SILENTII
OMNINO AB ÆGROTANTIBUS EXULARET.

Before we take our leave of Rome, it may be proper juſt to mention the *Hoſpital* for pilgrims and *convaleſcents*. Recovering patients, when diſmiſſed from the other hoſpitals, may enter into this, and reſide here *three days*, lodge in airy wards, dine in the refectory, and be well attended.

CIVITA-VECCHIA.

The Pope's galleys are at CIVITA-VECCHIA. The ſlaves condemned to them are confined for different terms, according to the nature of their crimes: but the ſhorteſt time is three years for vagabonds, who are generally employed on board the pontons in clearing the harbour. For theft, the term is never under ſeven years. Perſons convicted of forgery are always confined for life; and if found guilty of forging bank-notes, or any inſtruments by which large ſums have been loſt, they are puniſhed with an *iron glove*. Priſoners *for life* are chained two and two together: thoſe for *limited terms* have all a ſingle chain, and, at their firſt arrival, of the ſame weight; but when they have no more than one or two years to ſerve, they have only a ring round their leg, which is leſſened as the end of their term approaches. For eſcapes, they are obliged

* Indeed I ſaw the hoſpitals under great diſadvantages, it being a very ſickly time, occaſioned by the long continuance of drought, and the extraordinary heats of the ſummer 1778.

CIVITA-VECCHIA.

to finiſh their *firſt* condemnation, and then receive a freſh one for the ſame time as the former; but if the firſt was for life, the ſame is renewed, and they receive from a hundred to two hundred laſhes a day, for three days after their arrival. None are ſent to the galleys *under the age of twenty:* criminals of a younger age are kept at the hoſpital of *S. Michele* in Rome till they are of age; and are there employed in ſpinning, and fed on bread and water.

The allowance to each ſlave is three pounds of bread a day; and fifty-five pounds of beans or *calavances* to each galley, with which they generally make a kind of ſoup once in two or three days, and they are allowed two pounds and a half of oil to boil with their beans. At *Eaſter*, *Chriſtmas*, and *Carnival*, they are allowed one pound of beef and half a pint of wine a man, and twenty-five pounds of rice to a galley.

For their clothing, they have once in two years, a ſtriped woollen *capotto* and waiſtcoat, two ſhirts, two pair of canvaſs breeches, and a woollen cap; and every year, two feet and a half of woollen cloth to wrap round their legs inſtead of ſtockings. The yearly expence of each ſlave for maintenance, clothing, and chains, is computed at fifteen Roman crowns and eighty-ſeven *baiocs*, about £3 : 13 : 9.

At the time of my being at Civita-vecchia, three of the galleys were out on a cruiſe, and two only remained. Through the whole night there was great ſilence, (as I lay in a *felucca* cloſe to them) though about four hundred were chained in each of the galleys.

The *ſlaves* here are conſtantly employed, and have a portion of what they earn for themſelves, being paid according to their abilities and the nature of their work. For *ſawing* in the arſenal, they are paid two pence a day each; for *working as maſons*, two pence halfpenny; for carrying ſtones and mortar, only a penny. Such as work at the *canvaſs and calico manufactories*, are paid from two pence to eight pence, according to the quality of the work, &c. At the public works they are allowed an hour for dinner, and in ſummer-time an hour for breakfaſt *.

Here is a ſpacious hoſpital on *ſhore* for the ſlaves. None were in irons. All was clean. In the centre of the great room in this infirmary was an altar for public worſhip. A particular room was appropriated for ſuch as had cutaneous diſorders, and another for *conſumptive* patients. In this country, the phyſicians are perſuaded that the *conſumption* is a contagious diſorder. Patients afflicted with it in hoſpitals have a ſeparate ward. The ſame precautions are uſed to prevent infection as in the plague. When this diſorder has been in private houſes, the furniture is deſtroyed, and the rooms are ſcraped and fumigated, before they are again inhabited.

* For the preceding account I am indebted to our countryman Mr. *Denham*, who has the ſuperintendence of the pope's galleys.

The

NAPLES PRISONS.

The principal *Priſon* in the great and populous city of NAPLES * is *Lá Vicaria*, under the courts of juſtice. It contained, when I was there, according to the gaoler's account, nine hundred and eighty priſoners. In about eight large rooms communicating with one another, there were five hundred and forty ſickly objects, who had acceſs to a court ſurrounded by buildings ſo high as to prevent the circulation of air. In this court was a receſs, under arcades like thoſe that were under the chapel at Newgate. Some of the priſoners were employed in knitting, and others in making ſhoes; but moſt of them were entirely without employment. In ſix chambers, which opened into a ſpacious hall, were many beds for ſuch as could pay for them. Adjoining was a chapel, and a ſpacious infirmary for the whole priſon; in which were *forty* perſons, in ſingle beds, with ſheets, coverlets, &c. † In ſeven cloſe offenſive rooms were thirty-one priſoners, almoſt without clothes on account of the great heat; and in ſix dirty rooms communicating with one another were fifty *women*. Of all the priſoners, one *man* only was in irons, in a dungeon, near a ſmall chapel which is allotted to the condemned before execution.

The bread was good: the daily allowance to each was twenty-two ounces.

There were three other *Priſons:* one contained eighty priſoners, another near ſixty, the other but eleven.

GALLEYS.

The *Galleys* were moored about ten feet from the ſhore. In the *firſt* were two hundred and ſixty ſlaves; in the *ſecond* two hundred and ninety-eight; in the *third* two hundred and ſeventy; and in the *fourth*, four hundred; moſt of them ſtout and healthy. All were chained two and two together. Their bread was hard, but ſweet. About twenty-ſix ounces a day was allowed them; and when employed in the arſenal and other public works, they have an extraordinary allowance of near a penny a day. After eſcapes, if they are retaken, their whole term is doubled. *Each galley has a chaplain*, and public worſhip on Sundays and holydays.

* An account is taken every year of the inhabitants of this city; and at *Eaſter* 1777, their number, excluſive of ſoldiers and marines, was 350,061, *viz.*

Males	170,574
Females	165,642
Prieſts	3303
Monks	4231
Nuns	6311

Of this number there were born in the year immediately preceding, 6029 males, and 5571 females. The deaths in that year were 9553.

† In viſiting the priſons of Italy, I obſerved, that in general great attention was paid to the ſick; but I could not avoid remarking, that too little care was taken to *prevent* ſickneſs.

From the heat of the climate, one might imagine the *gaol-fever* would be very likely to prevail; but, I did not find it in any of the priſons.

In

NAPLES ALMS-HOUSE.

In the *Seraglio*, or great *Alms-houſe* *, there were about five hundred and fifty priſoners (*condannati*) in eight or nine rooms. Many of them work as labourers on this great building, with chains varying according to the terms of their confinement, and have the *extra* allowance juſt mentioned, with five ounces of flour for ſoup. In theſe rooms were ſhoe-makers at work, as in ſome of the galleys, but moſt of the priſoners had no employment †.

This great building is to be a receptacle for the aged and infirm, and for beggars and idle perſons. There is a great number of the former in ſome rooms that are finiſhed, and which have windows into a court, where they were digging a foundation for a large church, by which the numerous inhabitants will be deprived of the ſalutary effects of the circulation of air.

The galley-ſlaves have an hoſpital on the *ſhore* fronting the bay, entirely appropriated to them and their guards ‡. It has four or five ſpacious and airy wards, cleaner than moſt of the other hoſpitals in this city. One of theſe rooms is only for the *guard* of the marine. The patients are diſtinguiſhed into three claſſes; very ill—ſick—and recovering. Great attention is paid to them: and they are allowed good bread in ſufficient quantity.

HOSPITALS. The great and crowded *Hoſpitals* of *S. Apoſtoli* and *L'Annunziazione*, have wards appropriated to the cure of wounded perſons ‖.

The *Hoſpital* of the *Benfratelli*, or *S. Gio di Dio*, is clean and elegant. It conſiſts chiefly of one lofty ward; at one end of which is an altar and a room for poor prieſts; and at the other end, a table, on which are placed the patients victuals. Near this table was inſcribed a reference to the appoſite words of Scripture, *Matthew* xxv. 35, 36. *For I was an hungred, and ye gave me meat: &c.*

* The front of this building already extends near thirteen hundred feet, and probably it will be enlarged.

† As no regular plan had been ſettled for the employment of theſe ſlaves, the king lately made a preſent of three hundred of ſuch of them as had been condemned for life, to the Malteſe.

‡ On my telling the ſurgeon, that in ſome countries a *part* of each galley is made an hoſpital (alluding in my mind to our Hulks); he replied, "that muſt ſoon make the *whole* an hoſpital."

‖ The frequency of aſſaults and aſſaſſinations in Italy is generally known. Many of the common people ſeem to be ignorant or inſenſible of the atrociouſneſs of the crime of murder. The criminals in priſon expreſs, with ſeeming ſatisfaction of mind, "that though they ſtabbed they did not rob." If we conſider that wards and even hoſpitals appropriated to the wounded are filled with patients, that the priſons are crowded, and that many are continually taking refuge on the ſteps of churches, and examine our accounts in *Janſſen's Liſts* and the *Judges Returns*, we may reckon that there are more murders committed in a year in the city of Naples or Rome, than in Great Britain and Ireland. Does not this prove that the Engliſh are not naturally cruel? And might not arguments be derived from hence, for the reviſal and repeal of ſome of our ſanguinary laws? The Marquis *Beccaria* juſtly remarks, in Chap. 28. that "the death of a criminal "is a leſs efficacious method of deterring others, than the continued example of a man deprived of his "liberty."—And that "the puniſhment of death is pernicious to ſociety, from the example of barbarity it "affords."

In

In many of the Italian hoſpitals, and *in all* that I have ſeen belonging to this order of friars, there are *no rooms* over the ſick wards, ſo that they are as *lofty* as our churches or chapels.

At LUCCA, they formerly ſold their *condannati* to the Genoeſe or Venetians, but now they keep them in priſon without any employment. LUCCA.

At GENOA, beſides a *Priſon* for *debtors*, and a *Priſon* for *female criminals*, there is a great *Priſon* for *male criminals*, conſiſting of thirty-five rooms tolerably airy. I ſaw none of the priſoners in irons. Their daily allowance was thirteen ounces of good wheaten bread for each, beſides ſoup. To this priſon belongs an hoſpital, and a chapel with a large room to which the condemned are brought four days before their execution.—The *inſtructions* formed for this priſon by *the ſupreme ſyndics*, are hung up in it, and contain excellent regulations, as will appear from the following account of a few of them. GENOA PRISONS.

" The keeper ſhall have under him ſix aſſiſtants:—and the ſaid keeper is to be reſponſible, and liable to puniſhment, if any of the aſſiſtants ſhall be guilty of the leaſt fraud or neglect in their employment.—The advocate fiſcal is once a week, at any time he ſhall think proper, *but when he is leaſt expected*, to viſit the cells of the priſon, and to inquire diligently how the priſoners are treated by the keeper and aſſiſtants, in order to give information to the moſt *ſerene ſenate*, &c.—When any priſoner is condemned to death, he is immediately to be put into chains.—The keeper is always to keep the chapel ſhut, except at the time of celebrating maſs, confeſſion, or *adminiſtering conſolation* to the unhappy.—He is alſo to take care that the priſoners do not play at any *games*, particularly *cards*. The laſt order is, that this table of regulations be fixed up in the criminal court of juſtice, in the chancery, and in the apartments of the criminals."

In one of the *Galleys* juſt returned from conveying ſome noblemen to their country ſeats, I found about three hundred ſtout fellows, clean and healthy: for the old and infirm had been left in the galleys at home, of which there were only two, the other two being out on a cruiſe. GALLEYS.

The hoſpital for theſe galleys is on *ſhore*; and in it are hung up the *regulations*, which conſiſt chiefly of ſuch orders as the following:

" That five ſuperintendents ſhall be appointed by the magiſtrates, who every month ſhall draw lots, to determine which of the galleys they are to inſpect.—That exact liſts of the crews, and of the ſick in the infirmary, with an account of the time of their admiſſion, ſhall be taken and kept, with the aſſiſtance of the phyſician, chaplain, and ſurgeon.—That the ſecretary ſhall keep a regiſter of all things neceſſary to be provided; bread, wine, meat, peaſe, beans, rice, &c. &c.—That four caldrons of broth ſhall be allowed weekly to a galley, beſides kettles of broth ſtatedly given them in the three winter months.—That when the ſuperintendents diſcontinue the allowance of meat, cheeſe, oil, and ſtockfiſh, the chaplain ſhall ſee that each of the ſlaves be ſerved daily with

GENOA GALLEYS.

with half a pint of wine.—That the phyſicians ſhall keep exact accounts of their orders of meat, wine, paſtry, &c.—That the captains and midſhipmen ſhall take care that all the regulations be exactly obſerved."

The Turkiſh ſlaves had many little ſhops on ſhore, for ſelling coffee, perfumes, &c. and for ſhaving; like thoſe I remember to have ſeen about fifteen years ſince at Marſeilles. The bread allowance to the ſlaves is three pounds and a half, for two days in ſummer; and three pounds in winter.

HOSPITALS.

In the *great Hoſpital* there were about three hundred men, and ſix hundred women. All ſick perſons of any nation are admitted into it; and it is one of the beſt and leaſt offenſive of the public hoſpitals of Italy. Here was a room and ward for *foundlings*, crowded and cloſe; and the poor infants were cruelly bound hands and feet with bandages, as in the hoſpital at Florence, and other cities in Italy.

There were alſo in this hoſpital apartments for the *inſane*. Theſe apartments were cloſe and dirty; and the *calm* and *quiet*, I found inhumanly confined in the ſame room with the *noiſy* and *turbulent*.

The *Albergo* hoſpital, ſituated on an eminence within ſight of the harbour, is an aſylum for boys and girls. There were in it a hundred and ſeventeen of the former, and four hundred and eighty-two of the latter. It is ſomething ſimilar to the noble and well-regulated hoſpital of *San Michele* at Rome. Over the door of the great room, where numbers were ſpinning and weaving, is this inſcription:

Silentium et Obedientia.

MILAN PRISONS.

At MILAN, in the great *Priſon*, there are twenty *ſecrete* chambers. The general ſize of theſe rooms is eleven feet by twelve to fifteen. In ſome were only one or two perſons, but in others ſix or eight: the windows are towards a high wall eleven feet diſtant. Theſe are ſome of the ſtrongeſt and moſt retired rooms in the Italian priſons, in which the moſt atrocious offenders, and thoſe who are impriſoned for life, are confined. They are inacceſſible but by a ſpecial order. The entrance is guarded by two doors, between which is a narrow ſpace, juſt ſufficient to admit two perſons. Into this you are locked before the turnkey opens the inner door, for fear theſe deſperate criminals ſhould murder the keeper for the keys, and attempt to ruſh out.

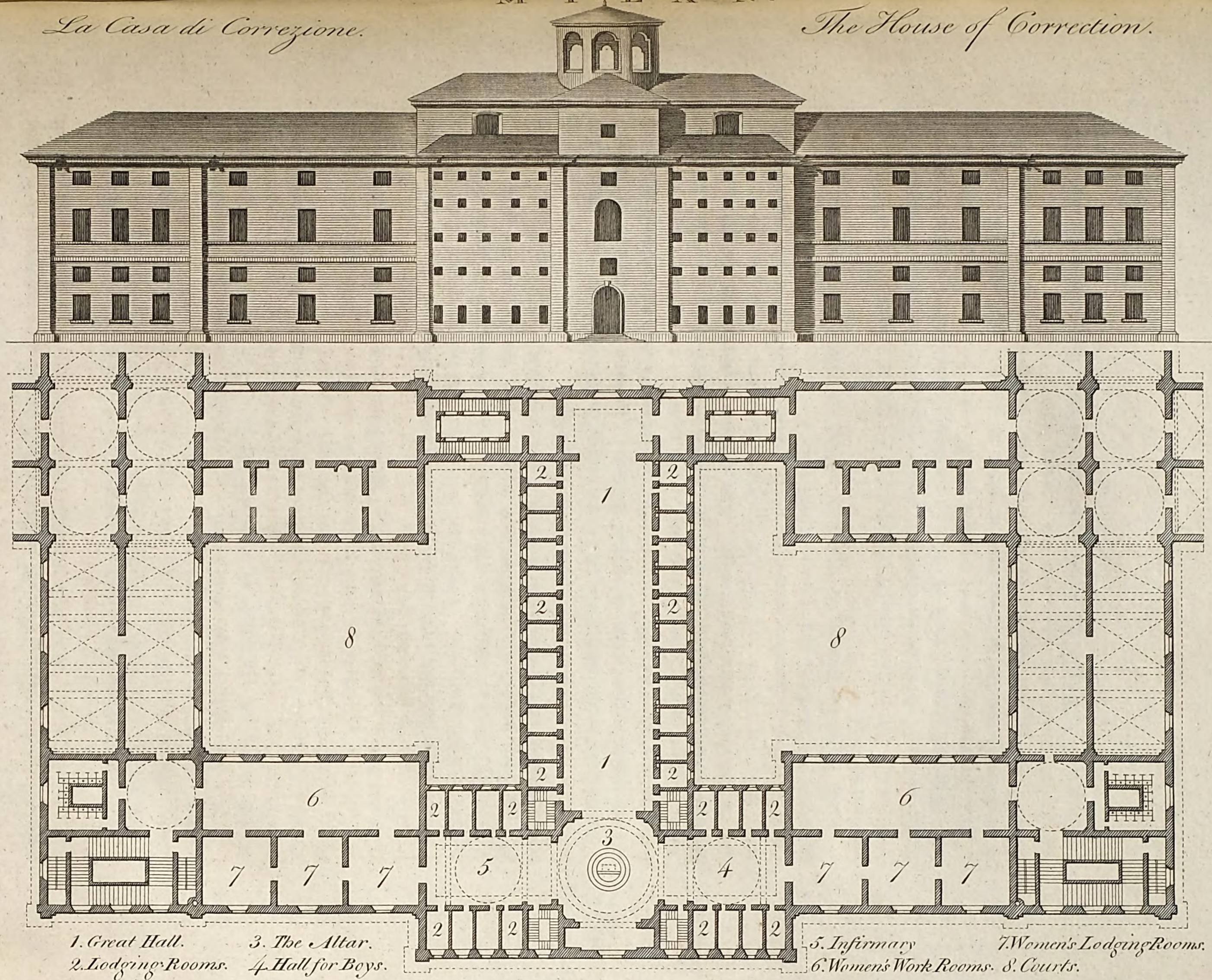
In the *Priſon* for debtors, in this great trading city, there were only four perſons confined for debt.

There are *two priſons* called *L'Argaſtro*, and *La Caſa di Correzione*, which do honour to the country. Both are for criminals, condemned either for a term of years, or for life. The *moſt atrocious*, work in chains in the ſtreet; the *others*, only in the houſe.

In *L'Argaſtro* there were three hundred and fifty-nine priſoners, healthy and ſtrong. A conſiderable number of them were at work in public: they water the ſtreets and public walks (at the expence of the city) there being nineteen ſmall waggons for that purpoſe; ſix men draw, and one attends behind chained. Others repair the pavements, &c. But in the houſe there were at work ſhoe-makers, tailors, ſmiths,

MILAN.

La Casa di Correzione. *The House of Correction.*



1. Great Hall. *3. The Altar.* *5. Infirmary* *7. Women's Lodging Rooms.*
2. Lodging Rooms. *4. Hall for Boys.* *6. Women's Work Rooms.* *8. Courts.*

5 10 20 30 40 50 Vienna feet

The Vienna foot is ¾ Inch shorter than the English foot.

wheelwrights, cabinet-makers, turners, nailers, rope-makers, leather-dreſſers, painters on gauze, ſpinners and weavers. Many, here learn trades; ſo that there is a probability, that when their term is finiſhed, they will become *uſeful members* of ſociety; which ſhould be the *grand object* in all ſuch houſes. They receive for themſelves *one third* of what they earn, and *two thirds* go to the houſe. MILAN.

Their dormitory is a ſpacious room, with three ſtages in it on which they lie. In the centre of the ceiling are four large apertures, and ſixteen ſmall ones.—A priſoner, whoſe employment was drawing deſigns and patterns, gave me a plan of the rooms and courts in this priſon.

There are two courts, a pump, and running water for waſhing the linen of the priſoners, which they ſhift once a week. I obſerved to one of the priſoners, that they were cleaner than moſt working men: he replied, "or elſe the confinement would be intolerable." The daily allowance to each is thirty-five ounces of good bread *, and a meſs of good vegetable ſoup. They have two hours for dinner and repoſe. All had a chain to each leg. If any eſcape and are retaken, the whole term is renewed, and half as much more.

In this houſe there is an hoſpital, a chapel, and an apartment for the chaplain.

The *Caſa di Correzione* is now (1778) building, on a noble and ſpacious plan †. The dormitory and the work-rooms for the men are finiſhed and occupied. The two work-rooms for the women are large and lofty (twenty-three feet wide and twenty-five feet high;) and in each there are five large windows, placed high above the floor. At one corner of theſe rooms are ſtone baſons, with water laid in to them. In one of the men's work-rooms there were forty looms employed weaving linen, cotton, and diaper: in which alſo, and in two others opening into it, were *warping* and *twiſting-mills*, and *winding-wheels*. Under theſe was a calender: and ſome were employed in *beating* (not carding) cotton. In a detached temporary building I ſaw a priſoner employed in weaving gauze; who (as I conjectured from the great reſort to him) was reckoned curious in this art. With the aſſiſtance of ſome that were employed with him, he kept four looms at work. Other priſoners were bleaching the cloth manufactured in the houſe: and ſome were at work as maſons and labourers, in this great building. HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Over the work-rooms is the great *hall* or *dormitory*, the room for boys, and the infirmary. The dormitory is lightſome, airy and clean, and appears evidently to be an improvement on that of *San Michele* at Rome. I therefore inſert the plan of

* One loaf was equal to the daily allowance of two priſoners; it was divided into two equal parts with an engine, and *each* received *his own* portion every day.

† The late Count *de Firmian*, governor of Lombardy, whoſe amiable character is well known to our Engliſh travellers, not only honoured me with *the plan*, but favoured me with every advantage for examining the priſons.

MILAN HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

this alſo. It conſiſts of a great room (one hundred and twenty-four feet by thirty-one). On each ſide of this room or hall are three ſtone galleries, two feet eight inches wide, with iron rails. The chambers are numbered, amounting to one hundred and twenty: theſe are all ſimilar, nine feet two inches by eight feet two; they have one window outward, three feet by two; and one towards the great room, two feet five inches by one foot five *: they are furniſhed with a bed and bedding, a ſtool, and a vault. In the infirmary, and the dormitory for boys, as well as in the great hall, there were ſtone ſinks and water laid in. Near the end of the room there is an altar with a cupola over it. On one ſide of the altar is the dormitory for boys, and on the other the infirmary. And all together make the figure of a croſs, which is the form of many hoſpitals in Italy and other Roman catholic countries.

There were near three hundred priſoners in this houſe; twenty of whom were chained to two benches in the dormitory, but at the ſame time employed in ſpinning, or making and mending clothes.—Adjoining to the work-rooms there are two or three rooms for warehouſes. All the priſoners work in irons.

HOSPITALS. In viſiting the great *Hoſpital*, my expectations, which had been too much raiſed by the accounts of travellers, were diſappointed. Moſt of the wards are on the ground-floor, and not lofty, as there are rooms over them. They are alſo dirty and offenſive, though provided with ſpacious drains. They have a middle row of beds, and in many of the beds were two patients: but care was taken to ſeparate the patients in fevers from thoſe who were attended by ſurgeons.—Moſt of the chirurgical patients had been wounded in ſudden quarrels or aſſaults.

The *Hoſpital* of *S. Gio di Dio* exhibits that cleanlineſs and attention, which this fraternity always diſcovers.

In the *Hoſpital* for orphans, called *Lá Stella*, the *work* and *bed-rooms* were ſpacious, neat and agreeable. There were three hundred girls in it; whoſe employment was making lace on *round* pillows. I wiſhed them a more healthy employment, and that they had uſed the *ſquare* pillows of Flanders; for conſtant ſtooping muſt be prejudicial. Such as are thus employed are generally of a pale and ſickly complexion.

I might farther take notice of the great *Lazaretto* at Milan, the medical ſociety for giving medicines to the poor, and Prince *Triulzi*'s hoſpital for eighty aged men, and the ſame number of aged women. But I muſt haſten to

TURIN CITADEL. TURIN. In the *Citadel* there were one hundred and ſeventy in irons; ſome had the half-chain, others were chained two and two together. Theſe priſoners con-

* I make an apology for being ſo minute in my deſcription of priſons in England, and may I not make the ſame apology for the minuteneſs in my accounts of foreign priſons and hoſpitals. I ſhould never have given myſelf the trouble of taking the dimenſions of rooms, were it not that I hoped to give a clearer idea of the buildings, and that perhaps ſome hints might be derived for the improvement of our own.

tinue

tinue always unemployed, till they are ſent to the galleys at Villa-Franca. Their unhealthy countenances beſpoke the little attention paid to them.—In this priſon there was a chamber for convaleſcents, who not being fit for labour, are continued here forty days before they are ſent to the galleys. TURIN.

In the great *Hoſpital* of *S. Giovanni* there were a multitude of old men and women, whoſe apartments had a very improper communication with the wards of the ſick and dying. HOSPITALS.

In the *Hoſpital* of *Lá Carita*, there were about two thouſand inhabitants, moſtly boys and girls.

Here alſo is an *Hoſpital for lunatics*, where, with pain I ſaw wards *crowded* with beds, and in ſome of the beds miſerable creatures chained and raving.

CHAMBERRY. Here the ſalutary practice of waſhing the priſon was adopted.—Beſides an allowance of good bread, the priſoners are often ſupplied with bread and ſoup, and in winter with clothes and coverlets by a charitable ſociety of *ladies*. In one of the rooms I ſaw chains; but was told they had not been uſed ſince the walls had been built high. A diſmal torture-chamber into which day-light never enters, makes a part of this priſon. CHAMBERRY.

Before the Cantons, I will mention, what is not indeed any part of Switzerland, the little Republic of

GENEVA.

IN the *Priſon*, which was formerly the biſhop's palace, at my firſt viſit, there were only five *criminals*; none of them in irons. Their allowance about ſix-pence a day: for which they have a pound of good bread, ſome ſoup, and half a pint of wine. They looked healthy. Here, as in the Swiſs Cantons, men and women are kept ſeparate. For ſome years paſt, no capital puniſhment. If a criminal flies from juſtice, they call him in form three days; and after trial, execute him in effigy. GENEVA.

There ſeldom are any debtors. A creditor muſt allow his debtor in priſon as much as felons have from the public: upon failure, the gaoler gives notice, and then diſcharges the priſoner. Beſides, there are *ſumptuary* laws in this ſtate. And though the government is in general mild, there is a ſevere law againſt bankrupts, and inſolvents; which renders incapable of all honours, and deprives of freedom, not only the debtor himſelf, but his children after him: except ſuch of them as pay their quota of the debts *.

* See *Edits de la Republique de Geneva*, 1735.

GENEVA. At my laſt viſit, there were two debtors, and five other priſoners; to whom great attention was paid, as they were then laying new floors in the lower rooms, leſt they ſhould be damp and injurious to their health *.

In the *houſe of correction* there were no priſoners.

SWITZERLAND.

SWITZERLAND. In entering SWITZERLAND from Geneva, a traveller will be ſurpriſed to meet frequently with a gallows on the road, if he be not informed that almoſt every *ſeigneurie* or bailiwick has a priſon, and poſſeſſes the power of trying criminals, and capitally convicting them. I viſited one of theſe priſons. It belonged to Mr. *Baron de Prangins*, and conſiſted of four rooms at the top of his caſtle †. It was empty.

In thoſe of the Cantons to which I went, *felons* have each a room to themſelves, "that they may not," ſaid the keepers, "*tutor one another*." None were in irons: they are kept in rooms more or leſs ſtrong and lightſome, according to the crimes they are charged with. But the priſons are in general very ſtrong. The rooms are numbered, and the keys marked with the ſame numbers. In moſt of them a *German ſtove*. The common allowance, ſixpence a day. In ſeveral Cantons there were no priſoners of this ſort. The principal reaſon of it is, the great care that is taken to give children, even the pooreſt, a moral and religious education. Another thing which contributes to the ſame intention, is the laudable police of ſpeedy juſtice. A criminal has notice of his death, not the manner of it, but a ſhort time before he is to ſuffer: and he is then indulged with his choice of food, wine, &c. Women are not hanged, but beheaded. Every new executioner has a new ſword; and in the arſenal at Bern I ſaw ſeveral old ones hung up in order. In the houſes of correction, many of the priſoners were women; whom I ſaw at work.

The moſt numerous priſoners are the *galley-ſlaves*; improperly ſo called, for there are no galleys belonging to Switzerland: though ſome few are ſent to Marſeilles.

* I hoped to have found here no torture chambers, but I had only the pleaſure to hear that none had ſuffered in them theſe twenty-five years. They are thus reſtrained by the thirty-ſecond article in the *Reglement de l'illuſtre Mediation pour la Pacification des troubles de la Republique de Geneve*, publiſhed in 1738. "*Les accuſés et Criminels ne pourront être appliqués á la Queſtion ou Torture, que préalablement ils n'ayent été par jugement définitif, condamnés á mort.*"

† I obſerved the ſame thing at the caſtle in the iſle of Gorgona in Italy, where there are two rooms at the top of the building for priſons. This is different from the ancient cruel mode of confining priſoners in pits and dungeons of caſtles.

At

BERN.



M. Fischer del.

Isaac Taylor jculp.

Employment of female Criminals.

BERN.



M. Fischer del.

Isaac Taylor sculp.

Employment of Criminals.

At LAUSANNE I viſited the priſon, in which there were at that time no priſoners. There were dungeons; but on entering each of them, the keeper obſerved, that we were not yet upon the ground, but there were cellars underneath.—On converſing with Dr. *Tiſſot*, he expreſſed his ſurpriſe at our gaol-diſtemper; ſaid, "I ſhould not find it in Switzerland:" and added, that "he had not heard of its being any where but in England." When I mentioned the late act of parliament for preſerving the health of our priſoners, he approved of it highly, eſpecially the clauſe which required *white-waſhing the rooms, and keeping them clean.*—I did not (as the doctor ſaid) find the gaol-fever in Switzerland. LAUSANNE.

At FREYBURG, there were no priſoners in the two towers; one of which is called *Lá Tour Mauvaiſe*, probably from the cloſe rooms of confinement (eight feet by ſix, and ſix feet high) and the excruciating engines of torture kept there.—In the *houſe of correction* there were thirteen men, and ſeven women; the former are employed abroad in cleaning the ſtreets, &c. the latter in ſpinning. They have ſoup twice a day; meat only three times a year; *viz.* Chriſtmas, Eaſter, and Whitſuntide. FREYBURG.

I reviſited all the priſons at BERN, but here alſo I found none confined except in the two houſes of correction. One of theſe houſes is for citizens, in which the men and women were ſpinning, for they never work abroad. BERN.

In the other (the *Schallenhaus*) there were, in 1776, one hundred and twenty-four ſlaves; and in 1778, one hundred and forty-one. They have not each a room to themſelves; but there is ſome diſtinction of the more and leſs criminal, both in their rooms and work *. The women's wards are totally ſeparate from thoſe of the men. Moſt of the men are employed in cleaning and watering the ſtreets, and public walks; removing the rubbiſh of buildings; and the ſnow and ice in winter. The city is one of the cleaneſt I have ſeen. Four or five are chained to a ſmall waggon, and draw; others, more at liberty, ſweep, load, &c. As the employment of the *men* convicts abroad is ſomewhat ſimilar to their employment at Milan, I give a repreſentation of it from a draught taken by a painter in this city: I have alſo given a view of the employment of the *women*; though I deteſt the cuſtom of daily expoſing that ſex to ſuch ignominy and ſeverity, unleſs, when they are totally abandoned, and have loſt all the ſofter feelings of their ſex. The convicts are known by an *iron collar*, with a hook projecting above their heads: weight about five pounds: I ſaw one riveted on a criminal in about two minutes. They work in ſummer from ſeven to eleven, and from one to ſix; in winter from

* An old keeper having left the door of one of the men's wards unlocked, twelve priſoners forced the outer door and walked off; the people who happened to ſee them, ſuffering them to paſs, becauſe they ſuppoſed they were going to work in the ſtreets. When four or five of them ſome time after were retaken and carried to their old lodgings, the magiſtrates ordered that they ſhould *not be puniſhed*, conſidering that every one muſt be deſirous of regaining liberty. As they had not been guilty of aſſault or violence in making their eſcape, the puniſhment fell on the *keeper* for his negligence.

BERN. eight to eleven, and from one to four. I aſked the men, "Whether they would chooſe to work ſo, or be confined within doors?" "*Much rather*," they ſaid, "*work* "*thus*." The leſs criminal are in ſeparate wards: theſe work within doors, ſpinning, &c. in a large room; and have not the iron collar*. Fifteen I was ſorry to ſee miſerable for want of employment†. The priſon is not commodious, nor kept very clean. The daily allowance, two pounds of bread; and twice a day a pint and half of ſoup, made of barley, beans, &c. which they fetch from the *great hoſpital*. In their leiſure hours they make and mend ſhoes, make ſtraw hats, &c. and deliver them as they paſs on at work. They are not ſuffered to practiſe *gaming* of any ſort. Indeed this is forbidden to all the common people; as playing for any conſiderable ſum is to thoſe of higher rank. The keeper and turnkey are to ſee that the priſoners perform their devotions every morning and evening. The chaplains pray with them and inſtruct them on Sunday and Thurſday. Once a month other clergymen ſuperintend the ſervice. No viſitant admitted on Sunday. Thus a principal object here is to make them *better men*.

Great care is to be taken of the ſick. No ſutling place to be kept in this houſe of correction. The keeper is ſtrictly forbidden to ſell the priſoners wine, brandy, or other proviſions; and required entirely to forego any ſuch emolument. The bedding and clothing are minutely deſcribed, both as to quality and value. I have a copy of all the orders, twenty-ſeven in number, dated March 14, 1741. Theſe which I have mentioned may ſerve for a ſpecimen.

In *Lá Priſon Ordinaire*, ſome rooms are planked all round. Eight of them are very cloſe and ſtrong. Doors of oak two inches and a half thick, plated with iron; three hinges, a lock and two padlocks. In a cloſet, were the clothes of a perſon that was murdered, kept to confront the guilty when apprehended: and ſome ſtolen goods, to be owned. A criminal who can pay is allowed to expend 7 *bats* 2 *creutzers*, about a ſhilling daily, for two meals of ſoup and good bread. To one that is poor, the government allows half that ſum. To all who are condemned, they allow a ſhilling a day for eight days before they ſuffer. Theſe allowances are ſpecified on a paper hung up in the gaol. There alſo hangs up a ſerious exhortation concerning the awful nature of an *oath*; and the forms of ſundry oaths to be taken. I procured copies of the whole, but will tranſcribe only one oath, as follows:—"*Ma depoſition, dont lecture* "*m'a été faite á preſent, je la confirme devant la face du Dieu tout puiſſant, tout-ſachant et*

* I ſaw them bring in their week's work, and (after it was examined) receive twenty-ſeven pounds of flax for the following week. At that time ſome of the town's people purchaſed the flax that had been ſpun, and paid for it to an *inſpector* who lives near the priſon.

† Some employment is abſolutely neceſſary; and therefore, where the crimes are of ſuch a nature as to allow or require *indulgence*, it ſhould be given them by a ſhorter term of confinement, or in ſome other way. I have ſeen this *falſe indulgence* to priſoners in ſeveral places.

" *vray, pour contenir la verité, ainſi que je deſire que Dieu me ſoit en aide ſur la fin de mes* BERN.
" *jours. Sans dol ni fraude.*"—" My depoſition, which has now been read to me, I
" confirm before the face of God omnipotent, omniſcient and true, to contain the
" truth, as I deſire that God may be my help at the end of my days. Without de-
" ceit or fraud." Perjury, I was told, is very uncommon among them *.

In this city I had ſome diſcourſe with the great Dr. *Haller*. He aſcribed the ſickneſs in Engliſh gaols to their being over-crowded.

At SOLOTHURN, the priſon (dated 1756) is built of a ſort of marble from a quarry near the town. Many of the ſtones are ſix feet by two or three, and above a foot thick. The gaoler ſaid, " he always took off the irons from criminals that came to him chained hands and feet." There are fifteen rooms about nine feet ſquare, and eight feet high; with a coach roof. The partition walls are all of the ſame ſort of marble; the window is in the upper part of the wall, two feet by ſix inches: German ſtoves in moſt of the rooms. For thoſe guilty of leſs heinous crimes, there are rooms not quite ſo ſtrong, and more lightſome. Allowance, a pound of bread, and twice a day ſoup. SOLOTHURN.

The magiſtrates thought a *conſtant ſupply of water* within the priſon-walls ſo needful, that although there is a fountain in the ſtreet about ten yards from the priſon-door, they have placed another in the court.

At BASIL, the *gaol* for felons is in one of the towers. No priſoners; but many rooms ready with clean ſtraw and blankets. Each priſoner (they ſaid) has a room to himſelf, in which he is conſtantly ſhut up, except when conducted to the council-chamber for examination. One of the ſtrongeſt cells is in a room by the great clock, and is about ſix feet high: the (trap) door is in the flat roof: the priſoner goes down by a ladder, which is then taken up: his victuals are put in at a wicket on one ſide. When I was in the room, and took notice of the uncommon ſtrength of it, the gaoler told me a priſoner had lately made his eſcape from it. I could not deviſe what method he took, but heard it was this. He had a ſpoon for ſoup, which he ſharpened to cut out a piece from the timber of his room: then by practice he acquired the knack of ſtriking his door, juſt when the great clock ſtruck, which drowned the noiſe: and in fifteen days he forced all the bolts, &c. But attempting to let himſelf down from the vaſt height by a rope which he found, the rope failed him; and by falling he broke ſo many of his bones, that the ſurgeons pronounced BASIL.

* Will it need an apology if the mode of publiſhing the *aſſize* of bread in this city be juſt mentioned? It is better than that at Vienna, and ſeveral other cities. In the middle of the window of *every* baker's ſhop is hung up in *full view*, the bill on paſteboard, ſpecifying the *weight* and *price* of three different ſorts of bread, and, at the bottom, that of the fine rolls. The bills are ſigned by the magiſtrates' ſecretary. If the price continues the ſame the following month, the ſecretary notes it on all the bills. I copied one of theſe bills, and purchaſed the different ſorts of bread, which I found to be *full* or rather *over* weight. The prices were, *white bread*, 1 *lb.* five *creutzers*; *houſehold*, 1 *lb.* four *creutzers* and a quarter; *brown bread*, 1 *lb.* three *creutzers* and a quarter (a *creutzer* is near a halfpenny).

his

BASIL. his recovery impoſſible. But his bones were ſet; and with proper care he did recover, and was pardoned.

ZURICH. At ZURICH there is a *Priſon* for capital crimes (ſituated in the middle of the river *); and a *Houſe of correction*, formerly a convent. In the latter, which is convenient and ſpacious, there were about ſixty priſoners. Nineteen of the men worked abroad for the citizens, who paid them for their work, but not ſo much as to other labourers. The reſt were ſpinning within doors, or working at ſome trade. I obſerved one ingenious woman colouring botanical prints.—They have a chapel, in which they attend divine worſhip, and are catechiſed every Friday. Once a day, ſuch of them as do not work abroad, by the advice of one of the phyſicians in this city, walk under arcades in a large ſquare court, during which time their rooms are thoroughly aired, the doors and windows being thrown open. They have good bedding †; and they are well ſupplied with wheaten bread and ſoup every day, but no meat.

The priſoners, on entrance, have the *houſe* clothes; and their own are hung up, with their names, and the time of their commitment, noted upon them.—On inquiring of one of the magiſtrates, if they baniſhed any of their criminals? he ſeemed ſurpriſed at the queſtion, and aſked, if I did not ſee in the mountains many manufactories?

SCHAFF-HAUSEN. SCHAFFHAUSEN: I found no priſoners here except three in the *houſe of correction*.

From further conſideration of the excellent manner in which houſes of correction are conducted in this country, as well as at Bremen, Hamburg, Holland, &c. by regents or inſpectors, whoſe motive for attending to their duty cannot be *large ſalaries* ‡; I am ſtill more confirmed in the opinion I before advanced (*page* 36.) that no *mercenary views* ſhould be held forth to the perſons to whom ſuch an important truſt is committed. Nor can I doubt, that in our own country, as well as abroad, men might readily be found, who merely from a ſenſe of duty, and love to humanity and their country, would faithfully and diligently execute ſuch an office, with no other reward than the approbation of their fellow-citizens, and of their own conſciences. In fact, we find, that there is no want of reſpectable perſons among us, to undertake the government of *hoſpitals* and *houſes of induſtry* upon theſe principles.

* Here was only one priſoner. The firſt room was for examination; in it were five different weights for torture, and if we may depend on tradition, the heavieſt, which is one hundred and twenty pounds, was uſed in torturing a burgomaſter of this city.

† A ſalutary cuſtom of bringing out the beds in fine weather, I ſee practiſed in ſome of the beſt houſes in this country; which is not properly attended to in England.

‡ "The ſalaries of the ſeveral magiſtrates are ſo inconſiderable, as not to offer any temptation on the "ſide of pecuniary emolument: a ſenſe of honour, a ſpirit of ambition, the deſire of ſerving their coun-"try, together with that perſonal credit which is derived from exerciſing any office in the adminiſtration, "are the principal motives which actuate the candidates to ſolicit a ſhare in the magiſtracy." Mr. *Coxe's Sketches of Swiſſerland*; *p.* 463.

GERMANY.

GERMANY.

From Switzerland I returned to Germany in 1778, in order to viſit ſome priſons which I had not ſeen in my former journies, particularly thoſe in the *free* or *Imperial Cities.*

AUGSBURG. At AUGSBURG, the priſon is on the ſide of a hill, at the back of the town-houſe. It conſiſts of many *cachots* or ſmall rooms, on three different floors. There is one for examination, and two for the engines of torture. There are alſo two dark dungeons for ſuch as have been convicted of witchcraft: but they are in a very ruinous condition, and ſeem to have been a long time without inhabitants.—The condemned are brought three days before their execution into two light rooms, which open into a Roman catholic chapel; where, however, if a priſoner be a Proteſtant, a Lutheran miniſter is permitted to attend him.

The *Houſe of Correction* conſiſts of buildings on *two* ſides of a ſpacious court; one ſide for thoſe of the Roman catholic religion, and the other for Proteſtants, with a chapel for each. The rooms were all clean, and are white-waſhed every year. Oppoſite to the front windows in moſt of the rooms, were high windows, of a ſemi-circular form, which were deſigned for promoting a circulation of air.

MUNICH. At MUNICH or *Munchen*, there are two priſons for criminals. *One*, in the town-houſe, had in it ſix men and two women priſoners *. In a dark damp dungeon down ſeventeen ſteps, were the inſtruments of torture.

The *other*, *Lá Priſon de la Cour*, conſiſted of about fifteen cells, twelve feet by ſeven, and a black torture-room. In this room there is a table covered with black cloth and fringe. Six chairs for the magiſtrates and ſecretaries, covered alſo with black cloth, are elevated two ſteps above the floor, and painted black. Various engines of torture, ſome of which are ſtained with blood, hang round the room. When the criminals ſuffer, the candles are lighted; for the windows are ſhut cloſe, to prevent their cries being heard abroad. Two crucifixes are preſented to the view of the unhappy objects. But it is too ſhocking to relate their different modes of cruelty. Even women are not ſpared †.

In

* Once a year, *viz.* on All-ſaints day, any perſons are permitted to enter and ſee the priſon. There is a cuſtom ſimilar to this in Holland, at the *fair* time.

† This room ſeems much like the torture-room in Spain, deſcribed in *Limborch's Hiſtory of the Inquiſition*, tranſlated by *Chandler*, vol. II. *page* 221, 4to. edit. "It was a large under-ground room,

MUNICH. In the *houſe of correction* were about forty men and thirty women; ſome weaving wide cloth, but moſt of them ſpinning. The keeper ordered his ſervant to attend me with charcoal and frankincenſe; a certain ſign of negligence and inattention, which the countenances of the priſoners confirmed.

HOSPITALS. I was agreeably relieved from the pain excited by theſe ſcenes, with the view of the two *Hoſpitals* of *Les Freres* and *Les Sœurs de Charité*. In the former were about forty beds; in the latter, twenty: the wards were about twenty-ſix feet wide. All was neat and clean, ſtill and quiet; and the great attention paid to the patients was every where apparent. I ſaw the operation of bleeding performed by the *nuns* with great dexterity and tenderneſs. Over the foot of each bed a text of Scripture was inſcribed, as in ſome Italian hoſpitals.

RATISBON. The priſon at RATISBON or *Regenſburg*, is in the town-houſe. Many of the chambers are airy, and moſt of them have ſtoves. There are no dungeons, but three dark cellars for torture, at which two ſenators, their ſecretary, and the hangman with his valets aſſiſt. At Munich and moſt other places, a ſurgeon alſo attends; but I heard of no ſuch cuſtom here.

At the back of the orphan-houſe (in which were twenty boys and fifteen girls) is the *houſe of correction*; here I found only two women.

NUREN-BURG. At NURENBURG, the *priſon* is under the town-houſe. There are fifteen ſteps down to the gaoler's kitchen. The apertures for admitting light into the paſſages of the dungeons, are level with the ground. This is one of the worſt priſons I ever ſaw. The dark unhealthy dungeons, and the diſmal torture-chamber *, do no honour to the magiſtracy of this city.—The gaoler makes uſe of a low trick to prevent the eſcape of his priſoners, by terrifying them with the apprehenſions of falling under the power of witches. In ſeveral of the German gaols there are dungeons for thoſe that are accuſed of witchcraft, but they ſeem to have been long diſuſed; and I hope increaſing light and good ſenſe will ſoon entirely baniſh the *fears* of witches, and conſequently the *witches themſelves*.

In one of the *city-towers* in which lunatics are confined, there are three or four rooms for criminals of higher rank.

" arched, and the walls covered with black hangings. The candleſticks were faſtened to the wall, " and the whole room enlightened with candles placed in them.—The inquiſitor and notary ſat at " a table, ſo that the place ſeemed as the very manſion of death, every thing appearing ſo terrible " and awful."

* In this chamber on the wall is inſcribed a gingling verſe, which I here inſert, as perhaps no traveller but myſelf has ever ſeen it:

Ad mala patrata, hæc ſunt atra theatra parata.
1753.

Over

Over the gate of the Houſe of Correction at Nurenburg is this inſcription: NUREN-BURG. HOUSE OF CORREC-TION.

Hic criminum frequentia
Mortalium dementia
Compeſcitur clementia
Salva fori ſententia.

The priſoners were employed in grinding ſpectacle-glaſſes. The ſurplus of what they earn above forty *creutzers*, or eighteen pence a week each, they are allowed for themſelves. The men grind ſeven glaſſes in each hand. Some grind four hundred in a week, by which they earn fifty-two creutzers at thirteen for a hundred, and conſequently each earns for himſelf twelve creutzers a week *. Some of the women were working gold and ſilver lace on cuſhions.

At SCHWABACH, in the margraviate of Anſpach, is a large *houſe of correction*, in which were ninety-three priſoners. Some men here alſo were grinding glaſſes in two large rooms; and others, in different apartments, were employed in poliſhing ſteel buttons for clothes, wire-drawing and making ſpinning-wheels: and I was informed that twelve were at work on the road. The women were ſpinning, the daily taſk injoined to each was ſix creutzers, or two pence halfpenny. SCHWA-BACH.

Such priſoners as have been publicly whipped are called *infames*, and are diſtinguiſhed from the reſt, by having a particular place appropriated to them in the chapel, and by being made the laſt in receiving the ſacrament. The chaplain reſides in the houſe.

This houſe was clean, and well regulated. The gaoler readily ſupplied me with a book, containing an account of the regulations, &c. in which are ſome liberal and ſenſible remarks that appear worth tranſcribing.

It is obſerved, that "there is great error in expecting that a houſe of this kind "ſhould be able to *maintain itſelf*; ſince with the ſtricteſt œconomy, a *conſiderable* "*annual ſum* will be found neceſſary for its proper ſupport."

The greateſt attention to *cleanlineſs* is inculcated; bathing rooms are provided for the priſoners; and the expence of *waſhing* for them is reckoned an object not to be regarded.—The neceſſity for *ſick wards* for both ſexes is pointed out.

It is remarked to be "a very falſe notion, that a man who lives upon *bread and water* can work hard and be kept in health;" accordingly, as will be ſeen in the table ſubjoined, a daily allowance of *hot proviſions* is ordered for the criminals.

It is mentioned as an eſſential point to preſerve order, and prevent abuſes, "that "*one of the city magiſtrates* ſhould every week in rotation viſit the houſe, and cloſely "inſpect every thing relative to its management."

* That this is a very unhealthy buſineſs is evident from the countenances of thoſe whom I ſaw thus employed, and from the diſagreeable ſenſations I alway received from the duſt in the rooms where they were grinding. The medical gentlemen preſcribe bleeding and phyſic to theſe perſons two or three times a year.

SCHWABACH. The account of the daily allowance to the priſoners was hung up in the dining-room *.

BAYREUTH. In a large *Houſe of Correction* near BAYREUTH, in Franconia, the men were all working on marble, which is found in the neighbouring mountains.—Many were employed at the poliſhing bench, two on each ſlab. Others were variouſly engaged, in finiſhing, filing, or carving; or in cutting proofs or ſamples at the wheels; or in working on tobacco-boxes, ſnuff-boxes, &c. A large warehouſe contained the goods they had finiſhed.—Some ſpecimens of the ſeveral ſorts of the marble I brought home.—In ſummer, many of them are employed in ſawing without doors; but in winter, they work in rooms: for were they to attempt this work abroad, a ſudden froſt might endanger the materials, but would certainly render it impoſſible to uſe the ſaw. The pale countenances of the priſoners were a ſign that their work was laborious, and that the keeper had the whole profit.

My ingenious friend and colleague, the late Dr. *Fothergill*, propoſed a ſcheme of this kind for the employment of our convicts, and pointed out many of the advantages which might attend the execution. It was printed in the *Gazetteer*, Sept. 30, 1776.

* Regulations of the daily *hot* proviſions for thoſe priſoners who are ſet to *hard labour* in the houſe of correction at Schwabach.

Sundays. In the *ſummer* months, half a pound of beef with half a pint of greens.
And in the *evening*, a pint of ſoup with eight ounces of bread.
In the *winter* months, half a pound of meat with a pint of ſour krout.
And in the *evening*, a pint of ſoup with eight ounces of bread.

Mondays. In *ſummer*, dumplings of wheaten flour.
And in *winter*, peaſe.

Tueſdays. In *ſummer*, peaſe and peeled barley.
In *winter*, turnips, or potatoes.

Wedneſdays. In *ſummer* and *winter*, boiled millet.

Thurſdays. In *ſummer*, butter ſoup.
In *winter*, ſweet cabbage.

Fridays. In *ſummer*, dumplings of wheaten flour.
In *winter*, potatoes; and in the evening, ſoup with flour.

Saturdays. In *ſummer*, peaſe.
And in *winter*, peaſe and peeled barley.

Further. Unto each of the ſaid priſoners in the evenings, butter; and daily, two pounds of bread and half a meaſure of beer.

For thoſe who are put to *ſlight labour* the diet is ſimilar, except that each has only a pound and a half of bread daily, and no butter or beer: and on *Mondays* and *Fridays*, they have frumenty gruel, inſtead of dumplings.

To *vagrants*, and thoſe who earn their bread by *ſlight labour*.

Sundays, Dumplings and ſoup for ſupper.
Wednſedays, Millet boiled in milk.
On the other days, no hot victuals.
To each daily, one pound and three quarters of bread.

The

The women were ſpinning worſted, and appeared objects of compaſſion. Their dirty rooms, ſickly looks, and cutaneous complaints, evidently beſpoke inattention and neglect *. BAYREUTH.

In the *Houſe of correction* at WURTZBURG were fifty-four men and thirty-ſix women employed in a well-regulated woollen manufactory. In *one* part of the houſe they were ſpinning; in *another*, picking and carding wool; and in *another*, weaving wide cloth for the ſoldiers, and alſo ſtocking and waiſtcoat pieces. The wheels were larger than *our* ſpinning-wheels, the diameter being four feet. Here, and at moſt houſes of this ſort, are large looms, ſix feet ſeven inches wide, and two perſons work at each loom. In a warehouſe, the manufacturer (for all ſuch houſes have a manufacturer) ſhewed me ſeveral pieces of cloth for the under officers, the artillery, the ſoldiers, and the hoſpital or poor-houſe. The women were all ſpinning or carding in one large room. As their ſpinning was of various kinds, there was a room with cupboards, where each perſon's work was laid up ſeparately. The taſk for each man or woman was eight creutzers, or three pence halfpenny a day. Here is a Roman catholic chapel, and the prieſt lives *in the houſe*.—Roman catholic priſoners are ſometimes ſent hither from other countries, for their term of confinement, as thoſe of a different perſuaſion are ſent to Bayreuth. WURTZBURG.

At HANAU, the galley-ſlaves (ſo called) are diſtinguiſhed into *honnêtes* and *deſhonnêtes*. The former are condemned for three, four, ſeven, nine, fourteen years, according to their crimes; but the term is ſometimes ſhortened on account of good behaviour. Theſe wear a brown uniform; and a ſmall chain from the girdle to one leg. The latter are ſuch as have committed capital offences. Theſe wear a white coat HANAU.

* I have a book of the regulations: but of what advantage are the beſt rules when not enforced? It may be of uſe, however, to give ſome idea of the nature of theſe regulations, which ſeem, on the whole, well planned. After mentioning that the two ſexes are to be kept ſeparate, and alſo the *honnêtes* from the *infames*; a chapter is given, treating on the MEANS OF CORRECTION, under three heads.

1. *Religious inſtruction*, in which the Chaplain's duty is amply laid down. He is to read prayers twice a day, preach and catechiſe on Sundays, and employ the moſt ſolemn and earneſt exhortations occaſionally.

2. *Labour*. Idleneſs being juſtly conſidered as the ſource of moſt vices, great attention is paid to a conſtant employment of the priſoners. The nature of this employment has been mentioned in the text; but I think it proper to quote one obſervation from the book of regulations, which is, that it is of advantage to have part of the work of a kind that any perſon, though incapable of the common labour, may be employed in it. Such is the turning of a *wheel*, which even a blind man may perform.

3. *The various puniſhments of the refractory*.

A ſubſequent chapter treats on DIET, CLOTHING, and CLEANLINESS. The *allowance* is two pounds of wholeſome bread daily, and ſomething hot for dinner. Meat only on a few holidays. For the ſick, there is an addition of four *pfennings* a day for board. All the money, however, *is paid to the keeper*, who finds the proviſions. Concerning *cleanlineſs* it is obſerved, that the want of it not only occaſions diſeaſes of the body, but alſo tends to the *corruption and debaſement of the mind*.

HANAU. with one black ſleeve; and have a chain from the girdle to both legs: they never work out of the town; and are put to the moſt laborious and diſagreeable employments in it. The hours of work for both ſorts are, in ſummer, from five to eleven, and from one to ſix: in winter, as the weather and length of days permit. Allowance from 1ſt of April to Michaelmas, two pounds and a half of bread a day: from Michaelmas to April, two pounds: and each man about two pence a day: and from a charity they have half a florin (about twelve pence halfpenny) a month. They are conſtantly viſited by a deputy from the regency, who makes his report to the colonel every morning: and the colonel conveys it to the young prince, when he reſides at Hanau. Of his kindneſs to them, the priſoners ſeemed duly ſenſible; and they ſpoke with grateful reſpect of the attention ſhewed them by the amiable *Princeſs* his deceaſed mother, whoſe memory will be long revered in that country.

I aſked more than one of the *honnêtes* who were at work on the road, whether they liked to be thus employed, or would chooſe to be confined in idleneſs? They readily anſwered, "Much rather be thus abroad at work." On Saturday afternoon theſe ſweep the bridges, the entrances to the town, &c. They have a guard of four ſoldiers (bayonets fixed) a ſubaltern, and the keeper. This is the guard, be the number of ſlaves more or leſs: when I ſaw them they were from ten to twelve.

At ſix in the evening, in ſummer-time, they bring all their tools into a room in the priſon, and go to their chambers: the *diſhonnêtes* on the ground-floor; the *honnêtes* above. But in this priſon there is not a ſeparate room for each man; as in thoſe to which they were at firſt committed. Each ſlave has, beſides the clothes above-mentioned, two pair of ſhoes; two pair of ſtockings; and two ſhirts. All are obliged to attend divine ſervice on Sunday. The men, on my repeated viſits, looked healthy.

The *deſhonnêtes* are not doomed to deſpair: but for good behaviour are ſometimes promoted to the rank of *honnêtes*. I converſed with one, whom I found very cheerful for a late advancement of that kind: in conſequence of it, he was working on the road.

There is another *Priſon*, *Lá Tour de Margueretta:* ſo called from the firſt perſon confined in it. It has four rooms on each of the two floors; but they were all empty.

CASSEL PRISONS. At CASSEL, there is alſo a *Priſon* for galley-ſlaves under ſimilar management, but not ſo well conducted. One circumſtance ſtruck me as worthy of remark. In a new church juſt built, there is a gallery with two ſeparate ſeats for the *honnêtes* and *deſhonnêtes*; though the whole number, when I was there, was only ſeventeen.

Here is alſo a large *Houſe of correction*, with a work-room one hundred and ten feet by twenty-five, and twelve feet high. It was built by *Charles*, grandfather to the preſent *Landgrave*. I ſhall not, however, enter into a minute detail of the diſcipline

diſcipline in this houſe, as many others are better conducted; and the account of them is more particular.

At FRANCFORT *(on the Maine)* there are five *Priſons*. One is for debtors, where I found only three, who were alimented at ten creutzers, about fourpence a day, payable by their creditors. FRANCFORT PRISONS.

The *Priſon* called *Lá Tour de St. Catharine* was empty. Here is a lightſome room, to which criminals are generally brought from the great guard priſon, juſt before their execution. The men are hanged, and the women beheaded; but executions are very rare in this city.

In the *Houſe of correction* (near the work-houſe) were three priſoners, two women and a man. The man was at work with two or three others in the court, beating to powder a porous ſtone, which is worked up with water, and makes, when dry, a hard cement or coat of plaſter. The two women were employed in the work-houſe.

At MANHEIM, Monſieur *Babo*, counſellor to the regency, very politely gave orders to ſhew me every room of *Lá Maiſon de Force*. Priſoners committed to this houſe are commonly received in form with what is called the *bien-venû* (welcome). A machine is brought out, in which are faſtened their neck, hands, and feet. Then they are ſtripped; and have, according as the magiſtrate orders—the *grand venû* of twenty to thirty ſtripes—the *demi venû* of eighteen to twenty—or the *petit venû* of twelve to fifteen: after this they kiſs the threſhold and go in. Some are treated with the ſame compliment at diſcharge. The like ceremony is obſerved at many other towns in Germany. MANHEIM.

The houſe was clean. Fifty-two men, and forty-nine women in ſeveral rooms: all at work; either at their own trades, as ſhoe-makers, tailors, weavers, lapidaries; or at one of the manufactures of the houſe: which are coarſe cloth and cards. Not one idle. They have but little time to earn any thing for themſelves: yet though they work entirely for the houſe, their labour *does not* maintain it.

The *rules* and *orders* are good. I have a copy of them. The two laſt are to this effect. 11th. As it is of the utmoſt importance in ſuch houſes as this, to obſerve all poſſible cleanlineſs; it is required of all perſons to watch moſt ſtrictly againſt all appearance of the contrary. Whoever ſees the leaſt offence of that kind, ſhall give immediate notice of it to the *inſpector*, upon pain of cloſe confinement on bread and water, and the moſt rigorous chaſtiſement. 12th. That no one may be able to plead ignorance of the rules, one copy of them ſhall be *given* to every priſoner, and another *hung up* in his room; and they ſhall be *read publicly* every Sunday morning after divine ſervice. It is ordered that the diſobedient be puniſhed; and that encouragement be given to the dutiful and diligent.

The doors are all numbered; and the keys marked with the correſponding number. Allowance to moſt of the *men*, two pounds of bread, ſoup, and a quart of good beer; and, except in Lent, half a pound of meat. *Women* have a pound and half of bread:

other

MANHEIM. other articles as the men. The ſick are indulged with white bread, veal, &c. They have all of them clean linen once a week: it is waſhed by the women priſoners. The keeper makes, every morning, a report to Monſieur *Babo* of the ſtate of the houſe as to numbers, health, &c.

A capuchin ſays maſs in the chapel every morning. There is a gallery for men: another for women, with a blind before it: another for *orphans*, of whom there are ſixty-four in a ſort of hoſpital at one end of the priſon. Proteſtants and Jews are ordered to their private devotions: the latter are excuſed from working on their *ſabbath*.

STRASBURG. At STRASBURG, in one of the five towers were three *debtors:* they informed me that they were alimented by their creditors; that they had two pounds of good bread a day, and ſoup equally good.—I was much pleaſed to find ſo much of a liberal ſpirit prevail in this city, that in the hoſpital there were ſeparate chambers for Lutherans, in which they were allowed the attendance of their own miniſters.

MENTZ PRISONS. At MENTZ, *Lá Porte de Fer* for *felons* is five ſtories high: two rooms on a floor: a ſpacious landing-place in the middle, with oppoſite windows, for circulation of air. The rooms are double-floored with oak plank, full two inches thick; and each room has two doors, only three feet nine inches high. Theſe circumſtances contribute much to ſecurity. On one ſide the door is a ſmall iron wicket, to give in the daily allowance; which is two pounds of bread, ſoup, and (except in Lent) a little meat. Only one priſoner is confined in each room, who has two blankets; and once in a fortnight, clean ſtraw. This gaol ſtands near the Rhine, and is not in the leaſt offenſive.

In the *Houſe of correction* all was neat, and ſhewed the attention of the regency. On my taking notice to the keeper how clean his priſon was, he ſaid, "How can it "be otherwiſe, when we have ſo many women priſoners? Surely they muſt keep the "houſe clean?" Moſt of the flour in the city is ground at a mill in this priſon; at which the delinquents work two hours in the morning, and two in the afternoon. Over the door is carved a waggon drawn by two *ſtags*, two *lions*, and two wild *boars*; with an inſcription explaining the device, which is, that if even wild beaſts can be tamed to the yoke, we ſhould not deſpair of reclaiming irregular men. I ſaw the ſame *baſs relief* at one or two other houſes of correction.

There is a ſeparate priſon for *debtors*, *Lá Porte du Poiſſon*, near the fiſh-market: I found no priſoners in it. When there are any, they have daily at the creditor's coſt two pounds of bread, and about four pence in money.

Every priſon at Mentz, has in each room, a German ſtove; which, in winter, is heated two or three times a day. Priſoners have clean linen once a week. On my taking notice to the brigadier of the police who went with me, how healthy his priſoners looked, he ſaid that "Some years ago, they were unhealthy; and the "regency removed them from the dungeons: upon which they recovered; and ever "ſince we have had them remarkably healthy." The dungeons are now totally diſuſed.

It

It was hardly neceſſary to inquire if the priſons were inſpected by proper officers. The keepers make a report every day to an attentive *Lieutenant of the Police:* and once in a fortnight the *Conſeiller de Régence,* and the *Secretaire* and *Conſeiller des Finances* viſit all the priſons; hear complaints; and inquire if clothes, or any thing neceſſary be wanting. None of the keepers ſell liquor; but priſoners are allowed to ſend out for a quart of beer a day. They are not permitted to have any ſpirituous liquors. MENTZ.

In the tower at COLOGN, there were no priſoners either for debt or for capital offences. In this and many other cities, the magiſtrates will not permit a *debtor* who has *no effects* to be confined.—This city has not the power of executing criminals; but when they are condemned, they are delivered up to an *high officer* of the *elector*'s, and confined in a *dungeon* in his houſe. I ſaw one thus confined when I was here ſix years ago. COLOGN.

In the *Houſe of correction,* the men were beating ſtone to powder with ſmall wooden mallets, as is practiſed at Francfort. The women were ſpinning, or knitting ſtockings.

At WESEL, which belongs to the King of Pruſſia, there were ninety-eight ſlaves or convicts; they have a daily allowance of two pounds of bread, and when they work on the fortifications, or other public works, the value of three halfpence. WESEL.

The great priſon at AIX-LA CHAPELLE was unoccupied. AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

In the guard priſon near the *Maiſon de Ville* there were two priſoners; one of whom was a very old man with irons on one hand, who was confined on ſuſpicion, and had twice ſuffered the torture to force a diſcovery of his confederates.

Executions are not frequent in this city *. *Citizens* are always executed by *decollation,* which is performed by the broad ſword, as at Hamburg, Bern, &c. and not by a machine, as in ſome parts of Italy; nor by the axe, as in England, Denmark, &c.

The two priſons (diſtinguiſhed by the names of the *old* and the *new)* near *Lá Porte de St. Leonard* in LIEGE, are on the ramparts.—In two rooms of the *old* priſon I ſaw ſix cages made very ſtrong with iron hoops, four of which were empty. (The dimenſions were ſeven feet by ſix feet nine inches, and ſix feet and a half high. On one ſide was an aperture of ſix inches by four, for giving in the victuals). Theſe were diſmal places of confinement, but I ſoon found worſe. In deſcending deep below ground from the gaoler's apartments, I heard the moans of the miſerable wretches in the dark dungeons. The ſides and roof were all ſtone. In wet weather, water from the *foſſes* gets into them, and has greatly damaged the floors. Each of them had two ſmall apertures, one for admitting air, and another with a ſhutter over it ſtrongly bolted, for putting in food to the priſoners. One dungeon larger LIEGE.

* In this and many other cities, the convict knows not of his execution, till three days before the time. Then he is conſtantly attended by his confeſſor, and indulged in the choice of food.

LIEGE.

than the reſt was appropriated to the ſick. In looking into this, with a candle, I diſcovered a ſtove, and felt ſome ſurpriſe at this little eſcape of humanity from the men who conſtructed theſe cells.

The dungeons in the *new* priſon are abodes of miſery ſtill more ſhocking; and confinement in them ſo overpowers human nature, as ſometimes irrecoverably to take away the ſenſes. I heard the cries of the diſtracted as I went down to them. One woman, however, I ſaw, who (as I was told) had ſuſtained this horrid confinement forty-ſeven years without becoming diſtracted.

The cries of the ſufferers in the torture-chamber may be heard by paſſengers without, and guards are placed to prevent them from ſtopping and liſtening*. A phyſician and ſurgeon always attend when the torture is applied; and on a ſignal given by a bell the gaoler brings in wine, vinegar and water to prevent the ſufferers from expiring.—"*The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel.*" Thus in the Spaniſh inquiſition, the phyſician and ſurgeon attend to determine the utmoſt extremity of ſuffering without expiring under the torture†.

I will only add that in this priſon there are rooms appropriated to priſoners *en penſion*; that is, to ſuch as are confined by the magiſtrates, at the deſire of their parents, guardians or relations. A ſhocking practice! which prevails alſo in ſome of the neighbouring countries.

In the *Maiſon de Force* there were ninety priſoners, ranged in four rooms, and employed in a woollen manufactory of linings for ſoldiers clothes. Perſons live in the houſe who well underſtand the buſineſs, and inſtruct the priſoners in ſorting, carding, ſpinning, twiſting and weaving. None of them were in irons. All had ſeparate beds, and were ſupplied with good rye bread, meat three times a week, two quarts of beer for each, every day, and ſoup every *other* day.

The *chaplain*, who lived in the houſe, favoured me with his company through the work-rooms, lodging-rooms, and the refectory. He entered into the true ſpirit of this inſtitution, and lamented the inconvenience of the houſe, as not being built for the purpoſe to which it is applied. He took notice of the propriety of ſolitary confinement for thoſe that were riotous and refractory at their firſt coming; for generally, he ſaid, "in four or five days they would become very tractable and ſubmiſſive."

* The author of the *Hiſtory of the Inquiſition at Goa* tells us, cap. 23: "In the months of November "and December, I heard every day in the morning the cries and groans of thoſe who were put to the "Queſtion, which is ſo very cruel, that I have ſeen ſeveral of both ſexes who have been ever after lame. "In this tribunal they regard neither age nor ſex, nor condition of perſons, but all without diſtinction are "tortured, when 'tis for the intereſt of this tribunal."

† See *Chandler*'s Tranſlation of *Limborch*'s *Hiſt. of the Inquiſition*, vol. II. *page* 222.

AUSTRIAN

AUSTRIAN FLANDERS.

In the Austrian Netherlands I found the prisons in general clean; and no sickness prevailing in any one of them: and yet few of the prisons have a court: in most of them every prisoner is confined to his room. In some places, as at Antwerp, &c. the allowance to *criminals* is scanty; a pound and a half of bread a day, and a pound of butter a week: but the deficiency is fully made up by supplies from the monasteries, &c. Debtors very few: they are alimented by their creditors.

In the prison at Antwerp there are two rooms for citizens; and up stairs there is a cage, about six feet and a half square, into which criminals are put before the torture. A criminal, while he suffers the torture, is clothed in a long shirt, has his eyes bound, and a physician and surgeon attend him: and when a confession is forced from him, and wine has been given him, he is required to sign his confession; and about forty-eight hours afterwards he is executed. Antwerp.

In a small dungeon is a stone seat like some I have seen in old prison towers, in which it is said that formerly prisoners were *suffocated by brimstone*, when their families wished to avoid the disgrace of a public execution. No person here remembers an instance of this kind; but about thirty years ago there was a *private* execution in the prison. In this prison in 1778 there were only two prisoners.—In November 1781 there were three prisoners for debt; their allowance was three halfpence a day.

The Clergy have a *Prison* in this city, which is an old tower, three stories high, to which persons who come under their cognisance for adultery, incest, &c. are committed.

June 15, 1783, there was *not one prisoner* in this city.

In 1778 here was a *House of correction.* The river ran under it; on one side were the keeper's apartments; on the other, the warehouse and the room for the magistrates *. On three sides of a paved court there were thirteen cells for the *men*, and over them were the rooms for the *women*. On one side of the court were the *young women* who were put in by their parents or relations; and on the other, the *criminals*. All the men were employed in spinning cotton; so were some of the women, and the rest in making lace. A pound of cotton at a time was delivered to House of Correction.

* In foreign *houses of correction* there is a room appropriated to the use of the regents or magistrates, that they may the more conveniently inspect and transact the affairs of the house.

ANTWERP HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

each; for ſpinning which, thirteen *ſoûs* * were paid. I found, by the books, that at firſt coming, ſome did not earn more than ſeven or eight ſous in a week, but ſoon after they earned from twelve to fourteen. Rye bread (to the value of half a *ſtiver* † each meal) and water, was their allowance; and whatever they had more than this, they were required to pay for out of their earnings. They were obliged to put on clean linen every week, towards waſhing which each paid a ſoû. The ſtoves were heated twice a day, and candles and lamps were provided, at the expence of the magiſtrates.

There were three rooms for the ungovernable. One of them (the *penitentiary* room) had a floor made of pieces of wood laid edgeways four inches aſunder. The priſoner was chained in the middle of this floor, ſo that he could move but a few ſteps; and being allowed no ſhoes or ſtockings, whether he ſtood or lay down, he muſt have been in a very uneaſy poſture. This room therefore was dreaded by the priſoners. The other rooms were abodes ſo dark and ſolitary, as to be almoſt equally dreadful.

The *men* were never ſuffered to go out, except on Sundays and other holydays, when they went to the chapel, in which they had ſeats below. The *women* ſat in a gallery, with a lattice of wood before them. Here, and alſo in the priſon, a table of *regulations* was hung up, which was *read* in public by the *chaplain*, the firſt Sunday after the entrance of every priſoner.—Theſe regulations conſiſted of thirty-ſix articles, from which I have taken the following extracts.

" The priſoners muſt be ſubmiſſive to the keeper and to his wife; and if they think themſelves injured, muſt complain to the regents.—The times fixed for riſing are, at half after ſix in the morning from December 1ſt to February 15th, and all the reſt of the year at five, or half after five; but on Sundays and holydays at ſix.—The times of meals are fixed at ſeven, twelve, and ſeven. The priſoners are allowed, at their own expence, at breakfaſt a pint of tea; and at dinner ſoup or broth, or a pint of tea or ſmall beer, and at ſupper the ſame quantity of tea or beer; and on Sundays and other holydays a certain quantity of boiled meat: and every week a pound of butter, and fruit to the value of half a ſtiver.—Every day the keeper is obliged to prepare two ſorts of ſoup or broth, and at ſeven in the morning to give the priſoners their choice of either ſort, or none.—After ſervice on Sundays, the men are permitted to walk in the court, and the women in the gallery half an hour, under the inſpection of the keeper and officers.—They forfeit half a ſtiver, every time they curſe or ſwear, or make a diſturbance in the chapel; and alſo every time they are not up in half an hour after they are awakened by the keeper, and for every hour they ſleep longer.—If they perſiſt in inſulting the keeper or his wife after admonition, they pay a ſtiver, and are alſo puniſhed by having their doors or windows faſt cloſed up.——If they make any noiſe or diſturbance after nine at night

* A *ſoû* is about a halfpenny.

† A *ſtiver* is about a penny.

to

to break the *reſt* of their fellow-priſoners, they are ordered to forfeit a *ſchelling* *, and to be puniſhed at the diſcretion of the regents: who are likewiſe empowered to make ſuch alterations as they think proper in the rules; and in caſe of ſickneſs or old age, to give indulgences to the priſoners, with reſpect to their diet, times of riſing, &c."— In November 1781 the regulations ſtill hung up in the chapel, though the priſoners were removed to Vilvorde. ANTWERP.

The *Hoſpital* of *St. Elizabeth* has a lofty ward for each ſex; yet, as the upper windows do not open, theſe wards are offenſive. The beams and joiſts are not plaſtered. The beds have no teſters; as all have *(improperly)* in the infirmaries in Holland. HOSPITAL.

In the *Orphan-houſe* the bed-rooms were large, and had oppoſite windows. The beds were laid on boards highly varniſhed, on iron bedſteads (five feet eleven inches by three feet ſeven) and placed in the middle of the rooms that the windows may be kept open. The bed-rooms and refectories were quite clean. ORPHAN-HOUSE.

At MECHLIN, one of the beſt rooms in the *Priſon* is for *debtors:* but none in it. In 1778 there were three criminals up ſtairs, and in 1781, five: no dungeons. Allowance, two threepenny loaves † and a pound of butter weekly: on Sunday a pound of meat, and ſome ſoup: three pints of ſmall beer daily. Straw, and two blankets. Firing from the 1ſt of November to the 1ſt of May. Clean linen every week from a charity. The mode of *torture* I will not deſcribe; it has not been uſed of late years. MECHLIN.

At BRUSSELS, in 1778, there were twenty-four *felons* in the *Priſon Lá Porte de Halle*, in twenty-four chambers (ſeven feet and a half by ſeven), diſtinguiſhed by the letters of the alphabet. Each priſoner had a ſeparate room: daily allowance, two pounds of bread *(pain d'ammunition)* and ſome ſoup: on Sunday, except in Lent, a pound of meat. A keeper of the houſe of correction was committed to this gaol for abuſe of his truſt. There were forty-nine priſoners, June 17, 1783. In ſome large rooms there were five or ſix men, and in one room at the top of the houſe ten women (vagrants). Here is no court-yard. The torture is not aboliſhed: the gaoler told me he had ſeen a man ſuffering on the *torture-ſtool* for forty-eight hours. BRUSSELS PRISONS.

Debtors are ſent to another *Priſon (Treurenbergh)*; the creditor is obliged to advance a month's aliment. In 1778 I ſaw there an Engliſhman, who had his wife and two or three children with him; but they were not permitted to ſtay at night.

At the gate *De Laecken* is the *Biſhop's priſon*. On the firſt floor there is a chapel, and a large hall with ſeven ſmall rooms or rather cages with apertures to them.

* A *ſchelling* is about ſix-pence.

† The priſoners have the choice of two ſorts of bread. As the gaoler could not tell me the weight, I bought both ſorts in the city. A threepenny loaf of the fineſt, weighed exactly three pounds, and of the other, four pounds ten ounces.

Over

BRUSSELS PRISONS.

Over theſe are ſix rooms a little bigger for women. June 17, 1783, there were here no priſoners.

At the gate *D'Anderlecht* there is a *Priſon* for petty offenders, who are committed for one or two, to ſix weeks. Their allowance one ſoû or a penny a day.

HOSPITAL.

The *Hoſpital* of *St. Jean* for the ſick is under the care of the *Religieuſe* of *S. Auguſtin.* The wards were cloſe; and at night, as the ſurgeon ſaid, "offenſive beyond deſcription."

In the *Houſe of correction* in 1778, the priſoners were all employed; and had then a careful and attentive keeper. Some tailors and ſhoe-makers were at work; but moſt of the *men* were occupied in the manufacture of paper-hangings; carving the moulds, grinding the colours, and ſtaining the paper. The *women* priſoners were entirely ſeparated from the *men*, and were employed in making lace. In December 1781, this houſe was empty, for the priſoners were removed to Vilvorde, where their apartments are not ſo airy and convenient.

The *Hoſpitals* of *St. Jaques* and *St. Guilliaume*, for the maintenance of poor travellers for *three days*, have been ſhut theſe three years; yet the beds ſtill continue in the two rooms of the latter *.

VILVORDE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The *Houſe of correction* which was building in 1778, near VILVORDE, for the provinces of Auſtrian Brabant, is upon as large a ſcale as any ſtructure of the kind that I have ſeen. It is ſituated near the great canal leading to Bruſſels; and is almoſt ſurrounded by water. The ground plot is rectangular, except a ſweep before the court of the governor's houſe. The longer ſides are about two hundred and ten yards; the ſhorter, about one hundred and ſixty-ſeven. At the back of one of the longer ſides, fronting the weſt, I counted eighty windows on a floor, each two feet by one. There are the ſame number oppoſite, looking inwards towards the courts. Each of theſe belongs to a ſeparate room or cell, near ſix feet and a half by five and a half, and eight feet high; and a long paſſage eight feet and a half wide runs through each floor, into which all the oppoſite rooms open. Two floors of this ſide were finiſhed, making three hundred and twenty rooms; there were two more unfiniſhed, of the ſame number of rooms. Each of the two ſhorter ſides has one hundred and ſeventy-ſix rooms, of the ſame ſize as the others, and on as many floors. Part of theſe ſides were finiſhed; ſo that, including ſome rooms on each ſide of the governor's houſe, about five hundred were ready of the nine hundred and

* The *aſſize* of bread was hung up on the front of the *Maiſon de Ville.*

Nov. 14, 1778, and June 17, 1783, fine white bread, 9 *oz.*—ſecond ſort, 10 *oz.*—another ſort, 11 *oz.* for one *ſtiver*, or about a penny.—*No price* is fixed to the coarſe or brown bread.

		lb.	*oz.*
Nov. 3, 1781, a fine white *penny* roll weighed		0	9
A *twopenny loaf* of	white bread	1	12
	houſehold	2	6
	coarſe rye	3	6

ninety-

ninety-two. On ſome vacant ground at the ſhorter ſides, more rooms will be built if wanted. Of ſo great importance is it wiſely judged by theſe Provinces, to keep every priſoner at night by himſelf, that this vaſt number of rooms is contrived that each may lodge *one perſon only*. VILVORDE.

On each ſide the gate of the court before the governor's houſe, is a porter's lodge. Priſoners paſs this way to their reſpective wards behind the houſe. Thoſe committed for life are quite ſeparate from thoſe who are for a limited term: and men totally ſo from women; not only in their *wards*, *work-rooms*, and *refectories*; but alſo in two diſtinct *chapels*. Theſe chapels are octagons of about thirty-five feet; and on each floor the priſoners have a room looking into them. The work-rooms are numerous; about forty feet by twenty: ſome up ſtairs; others under ground for weaving fine linen: but no priſoners ſleep under ground. *Staircaſes* all ſtone, ſix feet wide: ſome dark cells for confining the refractory. A *kitchen* forty-ſeven feet by thirty-four: *bake-houſe*, and *ſlaughter-houſe* large in proportion, and commodious. Convenient apartments for ſeveral chaplains: and proper rooms for a military guard. Two ſpacious infirmaries are deſigned.

In December 1781 there were in this new *Houſe of correction* a hundred and ſixty-eight men and eighty-ſix women, clothed in an uniform of light-coloured cloth. They are divided into three claſſes; and the claſs to which each of them belongs, together with the number that diſtinguiſhes his room, is marked in red, on his clothes and linen. The principal employment of both ſexes was ſpinning cotton; but ſome of the *men* were weaving, others making clothes, or ſhoes; and ſome of the *women* were ſpinning flax, others mending the linen, or making lace.—Moſt of the floors are of a bad plaſter, and cannot be waſhed.—There are ſeparate work-rooms and refectories to each claſs, which I found offenſive, the windows being all ſhut though the weather was calm and fine. But the paſſages, into which all the bed-rooms open, were much more offenſive. When I firſt ſaw this houſe, I conjectured this would be the caſe, and though I took the plan, I did not chooſe to publiſh it.

While I was there a priſoner was brought in. He was immediately ſhaved—examined by the ſurgeon—waſhed—clothed in the uniform—and then conducted to his claſs.

There is a room for the magiſtrates, but on account of its diſtance from Bruſſels they too ſeldom attend. The countenances of the priſoners evidently beſpoke inattention and neglect.

The regulations for this houſe were publiſhed at Bruſſels Feb. 11, 1779, in two edicts; the firſt for the direction of the governors, in French and Low Dutch; the other for the diſcipline of the houſe, in French, containing ſixty articles, which are well worthy of attention, in any country where ſimilar houſes are erected.

In the city of ALOST is the gaol for the territory, which includes a hundred and thirty-ſeven villages. There were in this gaol, December 2, 1781, ſeven priſoners. ALOST.

ALOST. Three were confined in a dark room, one, in another room ſtill more horrid, and the remaining three in a ſtrong cage; notwithſtanding which, two of theſe three were loaded with irons. They are never permitted to go out: one, ſaid he had been confined fourteen months, and another, ſeven. Their victuals are given in at a ſmall aperture at the bottom of the door. Their pale ſickly countenances beſpoke inhumanity and miſery.—June 18, 1783, there were four men and one woman.

GHENT PRISONS. At GHENT, in the priſon called *De Mamelocker**, near the ſuperb *Maiſon de Ville*, each criminal had from the city about four pence halfpenny a day: and proviſion being there about one third cheaper than in London, ſome of them ſaved a little out of that allowance after paying for the weekly waſhing of their linen.—In 1781, I found that their allowance was not in money but in proviſions.—June 17, 1783, here were five debtors, and thirty-four criminals. This priſon is made very offenſive by the ſewers.—The torture is not aboliſhed: lately, a man ſat twenty-four hours on the *edged ſtool*.

In a *Priſon*, governed by the magiſtrates for the States, criminals had four pence a day. In each of the priſons the keeper had from the magiſtrates two pence a day for the cuſtody of every priſoner. In the two priſons in 1778 were four debtors, but now this priſon is diſcontinued, and the priſoners are ſent to the *Mamelocker*.

In the *Biſhop's priſon*, at the back of his palace, there are ſeveral cages which open into ſmall offenſive rooms. In June 1783, there were three priſoners.

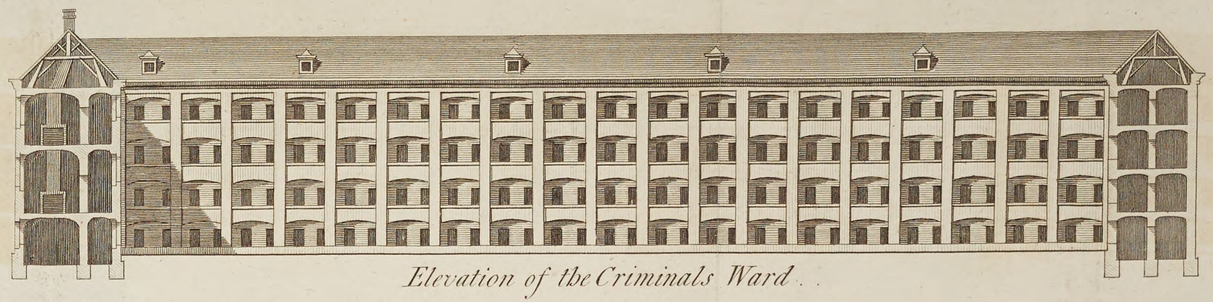
Here is a *Priſon* belonging to the rich monaſtery of Benedictines in the abbey of St. Peter. There were thirty-three friars in the houſe. This fraternity has many lordſhips, and part of the city in their juriſdiction. The priſon joins to the abbot's court-houſe. Three dreary dungeons down nineteen ſteps: a little window in each: no priſoners. I went down in 1778; but my noting the dimenſions of the windows &c. ſo enraged the keeper, that he would not indulge my curioſity any farther.—May 30, 1783, I found one debtor; and was informed that there were three priſoners in the dungeons.

The *Houſe of correction* for the *city* of Ghent is not ſo commodiouſly built, nor kept ſo clean as ſome other Flemiſh priſons: but there are very good *rules* of œconomy, of which I have a copy. Every priſoner is examined at his firſt coming; and if he be not healthy, he is not put among thoſe that are ſo. That the keeper may not be tempted to oppreſs his priſoners, he is exempted from all *taxes*. The priſoners have a ſet taſk of different ſorts of work: the profits of *extra-work* their own. The magiſtrates meet in the priſon once a week to inſpect it; and to appoint the ſort and quantity of proviſion for every day of the week enſuing. They order the phyſician to ſee that the ſick have broth, and other nouriſhment proper for them.

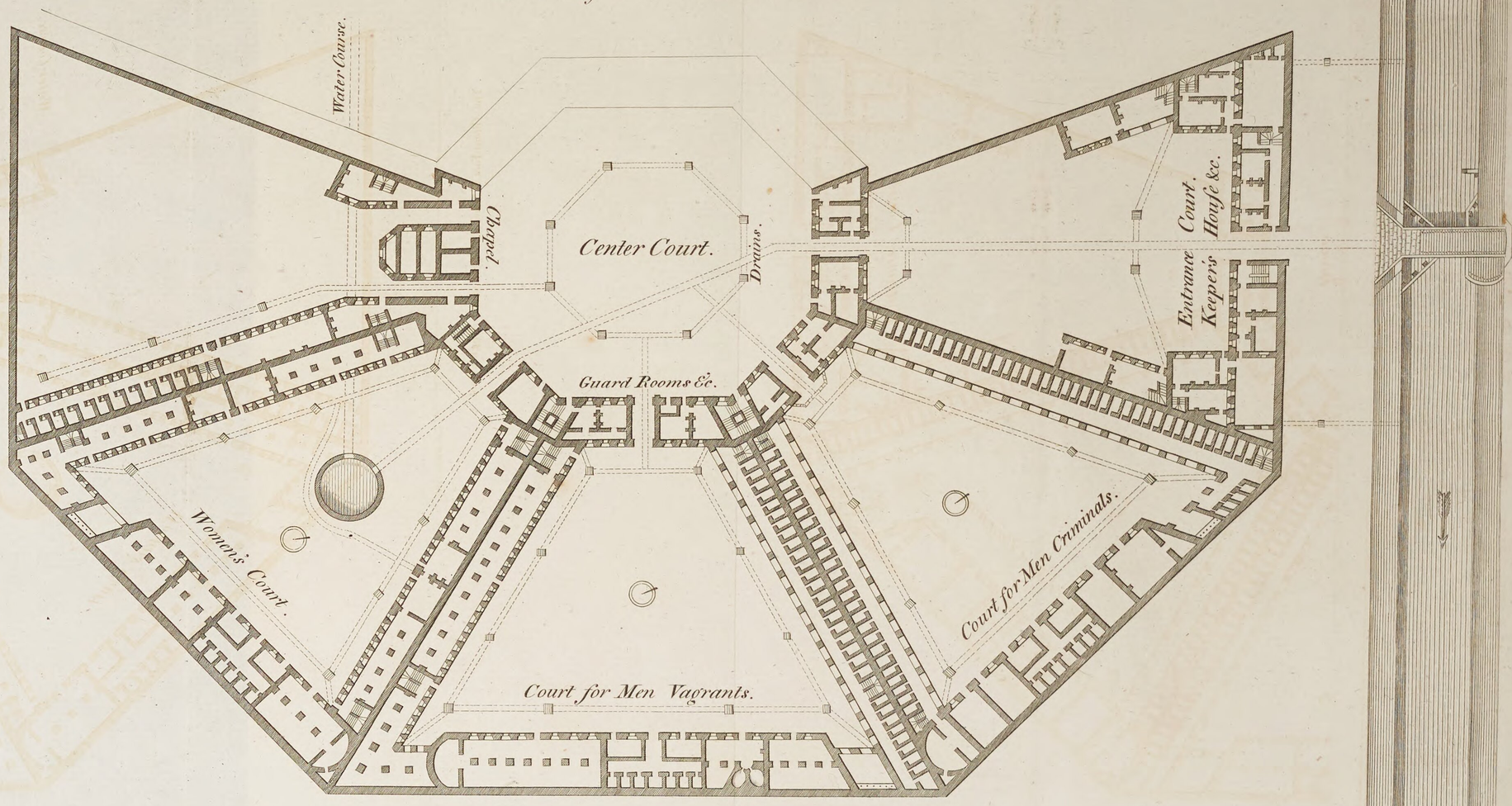
* The name is derived from the ſculpture over the gate, repreſenting a priſoner nouriſhed by the breaſt of his daughter, as related in the Roman hiſtory.

The

LA MAISON de FORCE at GHENT.



Elevation of the Criminals Ward.



The Ghent Foot is 3/4 inch shorter than the English Foot.

The keeper provides it, and is paid by the magiſtrates. I happened to go into the priſon while they were there, and ſaw them employed as above. GHENT.

I ſhall beg leave here, on account of the humanity of its inſtitution, to digreſs from my ſubject by taking notice of a nunnery in this place. The *hoſpitable manſion* is not inhabited ſolely by nuns; here is a foundation for the reception of twelve men who are inſane, and ſick aged women: the inſane have, when requiſite, aſſiſtance from their own ſex; and the tenderneſs with which both theſe and the poor women are treated by the ſiſters, gave me no little pleaſure.

In the *Hoſpital* in this city, there are two halls; that for men (one hundred and eighty feet by fifty-three) is vaulted, and lofty as a church.

There is at Ghent a new priſon building by the ſtates of Auſtrian Flanders. It is a houſe of correction for thoſe provinces (as that at Vilvorde for Auſtrian Brabant) and is called *Lá Maiſon de Force*. It is ſituated near a *canal*. The plan is an *octagon* *: only four ſides finiſhed: in one of them were, in 1775, one hundred and fifty-nine men criminals: in 1776, one hundred and ninety-one. Another of the ſides is for women, of whom there were fifty-nine. In the middle of this court is a baſon of water, for waſhing the linen of the houſe. LA MAISON DE FORCE.

On each of the four floors there is a corridor, or arcade, ſix feet nine inches wide, quite open to the air of the court; which, however, is not attended with any inconvenience, even in winter. In the receſs of every corridor, except the loweſt, is a range of bed-rooms, ſix feet ten inches by five feet four, and ſeven feet eight inches high: the door-way two feet. Theſe are uniformly furniſhed with a bedſtead (ſix feet and a half by two and a half), a ſtraw bed, a mattreſs, a pillow, a pair of ſheets, two blankets in winter, and one in ſummer. Each room has a little bench, and a ſhutter to the lattice window (nineteen inches by fifteen, in the door) which, when opened and turned down, ſerves for a table. In the wall is a little cupboard, two feet by one, and ten inches deep. All the rooms are vaulted, to prevent fire from running from ſtory to ſtory.—No perſon is on any pretence admitted into the bed-room of another. They have a clean ſhirt once a week, and clean ſheets once a month. The women have not ſeparate rooms. Some of theirs are ten feet and a half by nine and a half.

In order to the admiſſion of a priſoner, previous notice muſt be given by the city or province that ſends him. When he comes, he is ſhaved and waſhed: a ſurgeon examines him; and if healthy, he is clothed with the uniform of the houſe, *viz.* a *linen* coat and breeches, and cloth waiſtcoat, which are marked with the number of his room; to it he is conducted by one of the moſt orderly of the priſoners; who is appointed to that ſervice, and who alſo acquaints him with the rules of the houſe. Commitment from one year to twenty or more, according to their crimes.

* The plate in Count *Vilain*'s book appeared to me worth copying.

GHENT LA MAISON DE FORCE.

A bell is rung in the morning to ſummon the priſoners into the dining-room; in the ſummer at five; in winter the hour varies with the length of the days. Half an hour after the bell rings, their names are called over; and they go to prayers in a chapel. They are then allowed half an hour to breakfaſt. At noon they have two hours, for dinner, making their beds (which in fair weather they bring out to air) and for recreation. I was preſent during the whole time the men criminals were at dinner, and much admired the regularity, decency, and order, with which the whole was conducted. Every thing was done at a word given by a director; no noiſe or confuſion appeared; and this company of near one hundred and ninety ſtout criminals was governed with as much apparent eaſe, as the moſt ſober and well-diſpoſed aſſembly in civil ſociety. At night they have an hour for ſupper, &c. The bell gives notice of all theſe ſucceſſive hours: it is rung at a window over the gate-way by a *centinel*, who there overlooks the whole court; and, ſhould there be any diſturbance, is to give the alarm to a company who keep guard.—There are eight ſmall rooms *(cachots)* without beds, for the puniſhment of the refractory; but I always found them empty.

On the ground-floors of the building are work-rooms. Thoſe for the men are too ſmall for the looms, &c. The women's work-room is one hundred and ſeventy feet long, twenty-ſix wide, and nine to the ſpringing of the arch. In this, many were ſpinning and combing wool, mending linen, &c. Others were waſhing the linen in places proper for that purpoſe.

An exact account is kept of every circumſtance relating to each man's work, in a book that has fourteen columns.

The 1*ſt column contains the names of priſoners.*
2. *The ſort of ſtuff on which each man is employed; as ſhalloon, cloth, dimity, &c.*
3. *The number that is marked on the piece.*
4. *The day it was begun.*
5. *The day it was finiſhed.*
6. *Meaſure of the whole piece.*
7. *Number of working days the priſoner was upon it.*
8. *The taſk due per day.*
9. *Surplus work upon the piece beyond taſk.*
10. *Price of the piece per ell.*
11. *Obſervations, on occaſional circumſtances: ſuch as ſick, lame, difficult work, firſt piece, &c.*
12. *Payment to priſoners for ſurplus work.*
13. *Deficiency of taſk.*
14. *Puniſhment for the default.*

This laſt column is written by the magiſtrates themſelves. I ſaw in it—often, *excuſe*—ſometimes, *make up in next piece*—ſometimes, *to work alone*—*to bread and water*—ſeldom, *to raſping logwood.* The daily allowance is two pounds of bread; ſome ſoup of beans, peaſe,

peaſe, &c. with wheaten bread in it; and, except Friday and Lent, half a pound of cold meat. Each priſoner has alſo the value of our farthing, for which he can buy near two pints of ſmall beer; or ſomewhat elſe which the victualler of that priſon is allowed to ſell, and deliver to them at a wicket in the wall. *Spirituous liquors* are expreſsly prohibited: and ſo is wine, unleſs it be ordered by a note from the phyſician. It is not allowed to give any thing directly to the priſoners: but there is a box into which money may be put; and at ſtated times it is equally diſtributed among them. *Cards, dice*, and all gaming are ſtrictly forbidden: and there are excellent rules for preventing all quarreling; mending their morals; preſerving their health; and making them for the future uſeful in ſociety. To tranſcribe all the rules would to moſt readers be diſagreeable. Such as wiſh to ſee them will find them, together with more particulars of this noble inſtitution, in two edicts printed in folio at Ghent in 1773 and 1775; both in French and Low Dutch: and in a book in *quarto* written by Count *Vilain* XIV. and offered to the government in 1775. The title of it is *Memoire ſur les Moyens de corriger les Malfaiteurs et Fainéans a leur propre Avantage et de les rendre Utiles a l'Etat.*

GHENT LA MAISON DE FORCE.

I ſaid tranſcribing all the rules at length, would be tedious; for this reaſon I have only given extracts from theſe, and from thoſe made for other foreign priſons. I have complete copies of them, and of others which I have not mentioned; ſome printed, others manuſcript, which I will readily ſhew to any gentleman who has leiſure and inclination to ſtudy the ſubject.

I reviſited this priſon in 1778 with one of the magiſtrates, and found that they were ſtill carrying on a well-regulated manufactory. There were two hundred and eighty men priſoners, and one hundred and ſeventeen women. Theſe latter had on the *houſe* clothes, and were at work. Moſt of them were ſpinning or knitting, ranged in proper order, attentive and quiet. I was informed that all the priſoners were allowed one fifth of their earnings for themſelves. I brought home ſpecimens of the *cloth*, as I did of the *paper* from Bruſſels; which I mention, becauſe I know an idea has prevailed, that no manufacture can be carried on by convicts to any valuable purpoſe.

I have been very particular in my accounts of foreign *houſes of correction*, eſpecially thoſe of the freeſt ſtates, to counteract a notion prevailing among us, that compelling priſoners to work, eſpecially in public, was inconſiſtent with the principles of Engliſh liberty; at the ſame time that taking away the lives of ſuch numbers, either by executions, or the diſeaſes of our priſons, ſeems to make little impreſſion upon us. Of ſuch force is cuſtom and prejudice, in ſilencing the voice of good ſenſe and humanity!

The number of criminals in December 1781, was two hundred and ſix. They were ſpinning—weaving—making nets—making and mending clothes—or working in the bake-houſe and kitchen; and appeared clean and healthy. The doors of the

GHENT LA MAISON DE FORCE.

bed-rooms were open while they were out in the day-time, and none of the rooms were in the leaſt offenſive.—In another quarter, the number of petty offenders was a hundred and ſix, who were employed in the ſame manner with the criminals above-mentioned; except ſome who worked as carpenters, turners, and ſmiths, for the uſe of the houſe.—On the women's ſide there were a hundred and fifty, who were waſhing—ſpinning—making and mending the linen—or at work in the kitchen. Their bread, ſoup and meat were good and plentiful, and all beſpoke the care and attention of the director. A liſt of ſuch priſoners as behave well is annually ſent to the Emperor (about *Good Friday*): in 1782 twelve received their pardon.—If, however, I venture to point out ſome defects in ſo good an inſtitution, that *others* may avoid them, I hope to be excuſed.—The building has too many ſtories—the rooms and corridors are too low—the infirmaries are not ſufficiently detached—there are not proper work-rooms, and thoſe are ſome ſteps under ground—the women have not ſeparate dormitories—the ſewers are improperly placed—the diſtribution of proviſions, being but once a day, is not frequent enough—and the bowls, being of wood, cannot eaſily be kept clean.

The two work-rooms that were lately erected, were much more crowded than thoſe at Vilvorde, and yet they were not like them, offenſive. This ſurpriſed me at firſt, till I conſidered that the difference was owing, probably, to the clothes of the priſoners at Vilvorde being of wool, and the particular offenſiveneſs of the bed-rooms there.

At my viſit in 1783, I found here a great alteration for the worſe; the flouriſhing and uſeful manufactory deſtroyed; and the looms and utenſils all ſold, in conſequence of the Emperor's too haſty attention to a petition from a few intereſted perſons.—That which ought to be the leading view in all ſuch houſes is now loſt in this houſe.—Many formerly aſcribed the comfort and happineſs of their lives to the trades they here learned, and the attention here paid them; but now, the men and women (the former three hundred and twenty-ſix in number and the latter a hundred and fifty) do not earn, one with another, ſeven farthings a day. Their victuals are alſo reduced; the meat from half a pound to ſix ounces, and greens from three to two farthings-worth a day. Their bread, made in the houſe, is *now ammunition bread.*—In conſequence of this vile policy I found the aſpect of the priſoners quite changed; nor could I wonder to hear that a *quarter* of the houſe is ſoon to be fitted up for an infirmary.

BRUGES. At BRUGES there is to the *Priſon* a court-yard for *criminals*, and another for *debtors*: but the former are never let out. Each ſort has a daily allowance in money, about three pence halfpenny Engliſh; proviſions rather cheaper than in London: a clean ſhirt every week. *Debtors* have the allowance from their *creditors*; who alſo pay the keeper a ſmall fee at the entrance of the priſoner, and a penny a day during his confinement. No dungeons. Two things are remarkable in this priſon, and well worth imitating. One is, the care they take of the *ſick*. There are two medical books,

one

one for the city, the other for the *ſeigneuries* or lordſhips, which are governed by different magiſtrates, but the priſon is common to both. The phyſician at every viſit enters his preſcription in the reſpective book, which is carried to the apothecary; who, after copying the *recipe*, ſends the book back again; and it is kept in the room where the magiſtrates meet to hold a court of judicature, inſpect the priſon, &c. I ſpent ſome hours in looking over them. The preſcriptions are written with regularity for many years paſt. *Bark* and cordials were almoſt conſtant ingredients in the *recipe*. They are not troubled with infectious diſtempers; but perhaps the phyſicians are ſomewhat apprehenſive of them, and order thoſe preventives with ſucceſs. The phyſician orders a ſurgeon to attend them when the caſe requires one: and at his order alſo the keeper provides for the ſick, *ſoup*, *white bread*, &c. the magiſtrates allowing for this *fourteen pence* a day, to continue till countermanded by the phyſician. Some ſick priſoners have been many weeks thus liberally provided for. BRUGES.

The other exemplary practice is, their *care of legacies and donations*. In the council-chamber, under a picture repreſenting viſiting the ſick, feeding the hungry, and releaſing the priſoner, there is in a frame a printed liſt of all charities given or bequeathed to the priſoners from the year 1315 to 1734; with the names and intentions of the ſeveral donors: and in another ſmall frame is a memorial of the time at which each bequeſt is to be diſtributed.

In December 1781, here were three debtors and ſixteen criminals.

In the *Raſp-houſe*, Dec. 1781, there were fifty-eight men who were ſpinning and weaving. Each has his dormitory over the work-rooms. The rooms of the turnkeys adjoining, are furniſhed with alarm-bells. One of the priſoners had been confined thirty-four years, for an attempt to ſet fire to this houſe; ſince which the ceilings have been arched with brick between the joiſts.—This houſe is under the care of four *friars* and four *ſiſters*.—I aſked one of the friars, how much the priſoners earned? He anſwered, *ſome*, ſeven pence a day, but, one with another, no more than two pence. RASP-HOUSE.

The *Hoſpital* in this city is a very ſpacious and airy room, with a wainſcot partition or ſcreen which divides the *men* from the *women*.—The great attention of the *nuns* diſtinguiſhes the hoſpitals in Roman catholic countries. Their recluſe life gives them a pale look, and is the reaſon, probably, why the wards of the patients are kept too cloſe; here however they look very healthy. There are twenty of them, who riſe at four, and are conſtantly employed about their numerous patients. The directreſs of the pharmacy laſt year celebrated her jubilee or fiftieth year of reſidence. HOSPITAL.

Theſe *ſiſters* aſked, whether I was a catholic? I anſwered, "I love good people of all religions." Then, ſaid they, "we hope you will die a catholic."

The

OSTEND. The priſon at OSTEND, which is near the town-houſe, conſiſts of nine rooms, but no court. May 27, 1781, there were in it four debtors and ſeven criminals; and June 21, 1783, two debtors and four criminals. Eight pence a day is paid to the gaoler for each criminal and inſolvent debtor, for which they have one pound and a half of bread, and an allowance of meat except on *meagre* days. The gaoler is allowed two pence a day for each, and fifteen pence at entrance, and diſcharge. The chaplain officiates on Sundays and holydays; he, and the ſurgeon are paid by the city.

PORTUGAL.

PORTUGAL. IMPRISONMENT for debt is prohibited in PORTUGAL by an ordinance made in 1774. There is an entire ſeparation of the ſexes in priſons and infirmaries. No garniſh is taken in priſons; but I found the bad cuſtom prevalent here of detaining priſoners for the gaoler's fees: thoſe fees are often paid by a charitable ſociety called the *Miſericordia*. Many from the firſt families in the kingdom are of this *order*. They ſend proviſions twice a week to ſeveral priſons; and, like the *Confraternita della miſericordia* at Rome, pay great attention to capital convicts. Criminals here are often kept in confinement for ſeveral years *before* they are brought to trial; and ſometimes, even *after* being tried and condemned, they lie in priſon ſome years before they are executed *. I ſaw ſome convicts at Liſbon going from priſon to embark for the ſettlements in the *Braſils*. Such convicts as are deſigned for India are enrolled as ſoldiers, and ſent to a houſe (or hoſpital) on the other ſide of the river, where they are kept ſome weeks, to *bathe*, and to be *better clothed and fed*, that they may be properly prepared for their long voyage.

LISBON PRISONS. The great *Priſon* at LISBON, *Limoiero*, (formerly a palace) is deſigned for the reception of priſoners from the provinces as well as from the city. There were ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four, on Feb. 21, 1783. In one of the lower wards there were ſeventy criminals, but none in irons. On the firſt floor there were many who paid for better accommodations, and received no donations from the *miſericordia*. Here

* Before the Marquis of *Pombal*'s adminiſtration, gaolers uſed often to let their priſoners out on their *parole*. One thus favoured, was ordered for execution ſeven years after he had been condemned. On the gaoler's ſummons, he immediately returned to the priſon from his work in the country. For this punctual regard to his promiſe he received a pardon.

civil

civil and criminal cauſes are tried in a large hall called *Caza da Supplicaçam*, which the priſoners uſe for a day-room and lodging-room: the courts of juſtice are opened at eight or nine in the morning. There are two infirmaries, one for each ſex: in that for men there were eighteen perſons, in ſingle beds with proper bedding: their room looked towards the river, and was ſpacious, clean and airy. In the room for the condemned, the beds were in receſſes. Over theſe, in a large gallery latticed, there were beds for the ſick from the *ſecrete* or private chambers.—In this country, and alſo in Spain, one *ſeldom* ſees glaſs windows; but in priſons, *never*. LISBON PRISONS.

In the *Priſon* at the caſtle, the wards below as well as thoſe in the great priſon, are deſigned for thoſe that cannot pay; and the firſt floor for thoſe who pay a ſtipulated ſum. Several ſmall rooms open into a common paſſage, in ſome of which (the *ſecrete*) the priſoners are cloſely confined. There is no court-yard either to this priſon or to that called *Limoiero* (lemon grove).

The eccleſiaſtical *Priſon (Aljube)*, near the great church, is under the juriſdiction of the Patriarch. It conſiſts of four rooms and a ſmall chapel. Here were confined ſix prieſts, and three women. In this and the other priſons, the priſoners may be converſed with through the iron grates: but I always went into the priſons.

In a *Priſon* by the *rope-walk* near the river, many of the nobles and prieſts were confined in the time of the marquis of *Pombal*'s adminiſtration. Here, nineteen vaulted rooms open into a paſſage: I meaſured ſome of them, they were about twenty feet by nine. The wall was ſix feet two inches thick. In the entrance to each room there were three doors; the middle one was an iron grate with round bars. Over each of the doors there was an aperture to admit light, except in two rooms called *ſecrete*, which were totally dark *.

The *Priſon* at BELLEM (about two miles from Liſbon) has four rooms below, and ſeveral on the firſt floor for thoſe who pay. Criminals leſs atrocious than thoſe ſent to Limoiero are here confined. The priſoners ſubſiſt by charitable donations; and the gaoler told me, that he had a right to a fee from every one diſcharged. BELLEM PRISON.

In the *Arſenal* are four large rooms for the ſlaves or convicts, moſt of whom are *Moors*. Some work at the rope-walk, others fetch water, a few are cloſely confined, and three or four chained to one ſpot; one of whom (an *Italian*) told me he had been thus confined eight years; another, four years. The reſt were chained two and two together, and thoſe that went out had a long chain between them, which was taken off as ſoon as they returned into the *arſenal*. Their allowance from government was one pound of biſcuit a day, and ſome rice, and half a pound of meat three LISBON ARSENAL.

* When the priſon of the inquiſition was rebuilt after the earthquake of 1755, a few perſons ſaw the rooms of confinement. One gentleman told me, that they open into a long paſſage, like thoſe at the priſon by the rope-walk, but were ſmaller and under ground.

LISBON. times a week *. They were employed in carrying water to this priſon, the infirmary, and the great priſon; and guarded by the military.

The *Infirmary* for the marines and ſlaves conſiſted of two remarkably good rooms, lofty, clean and quiet. The ſlaves had *each* a bed with ſheets, and great attention was paid to them.

CASTLE. A *manufactory* was begun in the *Caſtle* about two years ago, for the employment of vagrant and deſerted children, in carding, ſpinning, weaving, making lace, embroidery, &c. About a thouſand children were thus employed here. Such an inſtitution may be a great advantage in a country like this, where young people are very much addicted to idleneſs. But would it not be better, if greater numbers of them, were employed in the arts which are moſt uſeful and neceſſary?

HOSPITALS. The *General hoſpital* of *S. Joze*, (formerly the Jeſuits college) has fifteen wards for men and ſix for women. The number of the former was five hundred and ninety-three; of the latter, two hundred and eighty. Some of the wards were ſpacious (forty-ſix feet wide), and had only two rows of beds, in *receſſes*. Theſe receſſes open into a private paſſage two feet nine inches wide.—The lower wards, particularly thoſe for the inſane, are too cloſe.

The *Military hoſpital* of *S. Joaó de Deos* (in which were one hundred and ſeventy-one patients) was formerly a convent, and not uſed for an hoſpital till ſince the earthquake of 1755. Here are (twelve) wards for different diſorders, but moſt of them I thought too cloſe.

The *Engliſh hoſpital* for *merchants'* ſeamen, (adjoining to their burying-ground) conſiſts of two or three rooms, in which at my firſt viſit March 3, 1783, were ſeven patients. The rooms were clean, the victuals good. This hoſpital has ſix *viſitors*, each of whom attends two months. The names of the viſitors and their months of attendance for this year, I ſaw hung up in the ſtudy of our worthy conſul Sir *John Hort*, by whom this beneficial mode of inſpection was firſt propoſed.

The *Engliſh marine hoſpital* is on the ſouthern ſide of the *Tagus*, which is here about two miles over. The hoſpital has two wards on the ground-floor, in which I found no patients: eight or ten Daniſh ſailors had lately died here of a malignant fever. In the upper ward were fourteen Engliſhmen, each of whom had a bed. The ſide-wall was damp, the ground being ten feet high againſt it, and all the rooms were very dirty.—This hoſpital is rented.—On many accounts, it ſhould be on the Liſbon ſide of the river, where every advantage of ſituation might be choſen. Gentlemen would then undertake the inſpection of it; the head ſurgeon might daily attend; and our ſeamen *here* would not be ſo liable as they are, to be decoyed into foreign ſervice.

* In this country the *priſoners* have a diſpenſation to eat meat the two firſt days of Lent (*viz.* Aſh Wedneſday and Thurſday) ſo that families may ſend in to them, the remains of their fleſh proviſions.

In

In the *Miſericordia hoſpital* for *foundlings*, there were between eighty and ninety children, moſt of them *Moors*. They looked healthy and clean. Each nurſe had four infants under her care. There is a cradle on the outſide which turns on an axis, with a bell to give notice.—Baſtardy in this country is attended with little diſgrace, children not born in wedlock being allowed to inherit; and this, perhaps, may be the reaſon why the number of foundlings in this hoſpital is ſo inconſiderable *. LISBON.

The priſoners at EVORA and ELVAS ſubſiſt by charity. Some of them had been confined three, four, or five years, without being brought to trial †. EVORA.

The *Hoſpital* at Evora had a receſs for the bed of each patient; theſe receſſes were lined with glazed tiles. The wards in it, as in all the hoſpitals I ſaw in this country, were much too cloſe.

Some of the priſons which I viſited, had a paſſage to the ſtreet and to the lodging-rooms, ſecured on both ſides by iron grates, at which moſt of the priſoners were begging.

SPAIN.

I ENTERED SPAIN at *Badajoz*, March 9, 1783. This country abounds with charitable inſtitutions, and there are at preſent few or no beggars in it. Moſt of the priſons have courts for men, with fountains or running water in the centre, and corridors for ſhade. The ſame ſeparation of the ſexes which I obſerved in the Portugueſe priſons, takes place here; and it is the cuſtom likewiſe, as in Portugal, for the gaolers to demand fees of priſoners before they are diſcharged. A condemned criminal, after the judges have made their report, is ſeldom pardoned by the king. After condemnation, SPAIN.

* The price of *bread* at Liſbon.

lb.	*oz.*	
0	8	of fine white bread coſt one *Vintem*.
1	15	of brown — two *Vintems*.

Two *Vintems* are equal to two pence three farthings.

† At Elvas the Marſhal *de Valleré* did me the favour to ſhew me the new barracks, &c. I could not but remark to him, that I was perſuaded, the cloſeneſs of them, as well as thoſe under the ramparts, gave his ſoldiers their pale and languid look. He walked with me to a new fountain, and ſhewed me the plan and intended inſcription in honour of the chief magiſtrate, for whom I told the Marſhal, I ſhould have had an higher eſteem, had I not found poor wretches in the priſon, who never had been put on their examination or trial, for three or four years.

SPAIN. he is called from the other priſoners into the chapel, where his ſentence is read to him by a ſecretary, and a friar attends to exhort and comfort him, who never leaves him till he is executed. The ſentence is generally read on Saturday, and the execution ordered for the Monday following.

When a confeſſion is extorted from a criminal by *torture*, it is read to him twenty-four hours afterwards, that he may either confirm or retract it. But in ſome of the provinces this ſhocking practice does not take place.

It is the cuſtom at Madrid for two of the privy council to viſit the priſons; and they often either reverſe or alter the ſentences of the inferior judges. When I was there, the ſentence of one condemned to the *Prado* priſon for eight years, was altered to four months; another ſentenced to the ſame priſon for ſix months, on account of his large family was diſcharged.

ASYLUMS. Some of the churches in Spain are *aſylums* for debtors and criminals. At Madrid there are only two, *S. Sebaſtian* for men, and *S. Luis* for women. At the former, there were five perſons; one of whom ſaid he had been there two years. At the latter, there was only one. A pavement round theſe churches, about three feet wide, is the verge of the privilege *.

I found more attention paid to priſoners, and the priſons kept cleaner, in the *capitals* of Portugal and Spain, than in the *provinces*.

BADAJOZ PRISONS. At BADAJOZ moſt of the priſoners in one of the *priſons* looked unhealthy, and were deſerters and ſmugglers. Their allowance of bread was a pound and a half *per* day. There is a *Military hoſpital* belonging to this priſon, to which the ſick are removed, and in which I ſaw eleven patients. The entrance to this hoſpital is by a court; and moſt of the wards open to an interior court like other Mooriſh buildings.

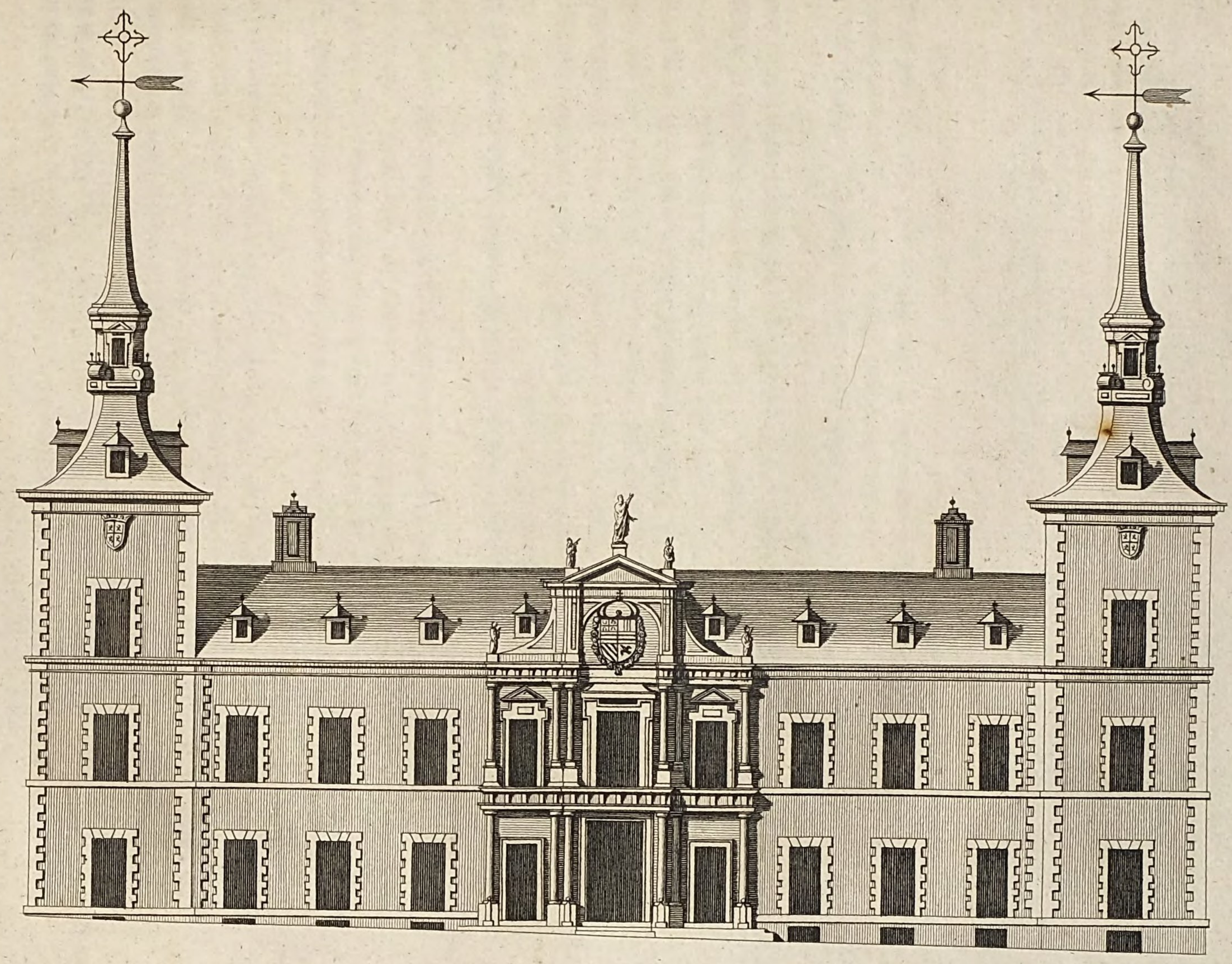
There is another *priſon* at Badajoz. The priſoners were begging at the grates; for they ſubſiſt partly by alms, and partly by ſelling purſes, &c. which they make in the priſon.

TALAVERA HOSPITALS. At TALAVERA there were three *Hoſpitals*. In the largeſt *(Cannon's)* the two wards were ſpacious and airy. That for men had eight iron bedſteads, and the other ſix. Adjoining to the men's ward, there was a neat room and bed for ſick decayed eccleſiaſtics.

* Dr. *Moore*, in his *View of Society and Manners in Italy*, judiciouſly obſerves, that, "the aſylum which "churches and convents offer to criminals, operates againſt the peace of ſociety, and tends to the encourage-"ment of this ſhocking cuſtom *(ſtabbing)* in two different manners: firſt, it increaſes the criminal's hopes of "eſcaping; ſecondly, it diminiſhes, in vulgar minds, the idea of the atrocity of the crime. When the popu-"lace ſee a murderer lodged within the ſacred walls of a church, protected and fed by men who are revered "on account of their profeſſion, and the ſuppoſed ſanctity of their lives; muſt not this weaken the horror "which mankind naturally have for ſuch a crime, and which it ought to be the aim of every government to "augment?" *Letter* XLIII.

At

MADRID



Fachada de la Carcel de Corte.

At TOLEDO there are two *Priſons*. In one of theſe there were only eight priſoners. But in the other, which was the principal priſon, there were, March 16, 1783, two hundred and twenty priſoners; moſt of whom lay under the corridors in a ſmall court: many were loaded with irons, and almoſt all looked unhealthy. In the two ſick rooms on the firſt floor, ſeveral miſerable objects were dying in their beds. On my obſerving to the gaoler, that the priſon was crowded, he informed me, that a fortnight before it had been more crowded, a hundred having been then removed to the arſenal at Carthagena (in Murcia.) TOLEDO PRISONS.

In the *Hoſpital* of *San Juan de Dios* there is only one ward, in which there were ſix beds, each of them placed in a receſs, eight feet by ſix feet three inches. HOSPITALS.

The *Hoſpital* of *San Juan Baptiſta* (founded by one of the archbiſhops) is finely ſituated at a little diſtance from the city. It has ſummer and winter wards for each ſex, exactly ſimilar, except that the wards for ſummer are more airy: the windows opening to the floor. The men's wards are twenty-four feet wide, with two rows of beds in lofty *receſſes*, in each of which is a window for freſh air. The women's wards were clean, the furniture of their beds linen, but not placed, as the beds of the men were, in receſſes. Adjoining to the wards there is a ſpacious corridor for walking.

The principal *Priſon (La Carcel de Corte)* at MADRID, has an elegant front *, with this inſcription, *Reynando la Mageſtad de Felipe IV. anno de* 1634, *con acuerdo del Conſejo ſe fabricó este Carcel de Corte para comodidad, y seguridad de los presos.* "In "the reign of his majeſty Philip IV. A. D. 1634, by direction of the Council, "this Court Priſon was erected for the convenience and ſecurity of priſoners." The number of priſoners, March 22, 1783, was one hundred and forty men and forty women. There are many rooms on the upper floors about fifteen feet by ten, ſome with ſtone bedſteads, and iron hooks for chaining the priſoners. In ſome of the rooms there were three or four priſoners, in others but one. Here are two courts; one of them, in which were moſt of the priſoners, was paved and had arcades on two ſides, and a fountain in the middle †. Some of the priſoners had irons on both legs, with a ſtrong bolt between. Theſe lay on barracks in dungeons down twenty-two ſteps. In one of the dungeons the gaoler has beds, which he lets to thoſe who will pay him a *real vellon* and a half (4 d.) a night. The women were in one large room; none of them in irons. In the *infirmary*, which was a large and clean room, the men lay ſingle, and were not in irons.—The proviſions were good; the bread fine, the allowance exactly one pound *per* day. The gaoler has the liberty of taking ſome priſoners into his houſe, each of whom pays twenty-five *doubloons* for the MADRID PRISON.

* See Plate XVII.

† Near the fountains in the Spaniſh gaols are *convenient ſtone troughs*, at which I generally ſaw the men waſhing their linen.

MADRID PRISONS.

term of his confinement. He has rooms alſo for which ſix *doubloons* are paid, beſides a *real vellon* and a half a night for a bed. He can take off the irons of a priſoner, on the payment of two *dollars*.—The *courts* are held within the priſon.—The whole priſon was clean; and the gaoler, as I was informed by one of my countrymen there confined, whom I frequently viſited, is humane and attentive to his priſoners, who all looked healthy.

The *City priſon (La Carcel de Villa)* is like the former, but has only one court-yard. There were in it about one hundred and twenty men and thirty women. The rooms and dungeons were very dirty and offenſive; and the walls of one of the torture-rooms was ſtained with blood. I was ſorry to find ſuch traces of this practice among people, in other reſpects *generous and humane*.

La Carcel de la Corona is a *priſon* for eccleſiaſtics. There were in it five prieſts, one of whom had his *wife* with him.

At the gate of the poſt-office, there are four or five dungeons where vagrants, beggars, &c. are confined for a few days, till they are ſent to *San Fernando*. There were here five men and two women: their allowance was twelve *quartils* (nearly four pence) a day, beſides alms received at the grates from paſſengers.

The *Prado priſon*, near the public walk of that name, is one long room in which are barrack-bedſteads. Here were upwards of one hundred priſoners: ſome were chained to the floor, or to the barracks on which they lay; ſome worked on the roads, bridges, &c. Others having been *marines*, were to be ſent to the docks. They are divided into three claſſes. To thoſe who work on the roads, &c. the allowance is ſeventeen *quartils* (five pence); to *marines*, fourteen; and to thoſe in irons, who do not work, twelve quartils.

I ſaw about fifty coming from work, and aſked ſome of them, which they preferred; working, or confinement? They readily replied, the former; but added, that they were not forced to work hard. I obſerved that the *guard*, with them and at the priſon, were *calm* and *ſteady*.

SAN FERNANDO.

San Fernando, about eight miles from the city, is a *Houſe of correction* for petty offenders, vagrants, and beggars. Here were three hundred and nine men and five hundred and forty-ſeven women. Some were carrying ſtone to a lime-kiln; ſome making and waſhing the linen of the houſe; and ſome were ſpinning linen and worſted. The work-rooms are thirty-two feet wide; the infirmaries are ſpacious, at the top of the houſe. The priſoners were clothed in an uniform, and each is allowed two pair of ſhoes and ſtockings. The men's apartments were clean, but the women's (as is generally the caſe in the Spaniſh priſons and hoſpitals) were much cleaner. Every one had a bed, a mattreſs and two coverlets. The women here have a court as well as the men; and both courts are commanded by the keeper's balcony. The proviſions were good: the bread allowance is twenty ounces a day. Two of the priſoners attend at dinner, to ſee that each is ſerved with his *full portion* of ſoup (three quarters of a pint). They

are

are allowed three feaſts in a year, Chriſtmas, Eaſter, and San Fernando's day. Here is a ſhop for the ſale of wine, the quality and price of which are fixed by the magiſtrates; but *no ſpirituous liquors* are permitted to be ſold. *No fees* are paid at entrance, or diſcharge. The priſon is attended by a phyſician, a ſurgeon and a chaplain: it has alſo a guard, conſiſting of thirty foot and eight horſe, which is changed every month. SAN FERNANDO.

Here is a head-keeper or governor on the men's ſide, a humane, ſenſible and attentive man, who reſides in the houſe: as alſo on the women's ſide there is a reſident governeſs. The *regulations* are peculiarly calculated for the preſervation of decorum and due ſubordination; for the prevention of fraud and embezzlement in the diſtribution of proviſion and clothing; for enforcing a ſtrict and devout performance of religious duties; for an exact ſeparation of the two ſexes; and for the conſtant and regular employment of every individual in the houſe. I ſhall here copy only the *Diet* table *.

* *The Table of Diet for San Fernando.*

Sundays, *Tueſdays* and *Thurſdays*. Twenty ounces of bread, eight ounces of mutton, and two ounces of garvances (i. e. yellow beans dried).

Mondays, *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*. Twenty ounces of bread, four ounces of meat, and two ounces of garvances. At night, four ounces of bread in broth, or three ounces of lentils; or two ounces and a half of jew-beans.

Fridays and meagre days. Twenty ounces of bread, three ounces of dried fiſh, two ounces of rice, and two ounces and a half of jew-beans.

To make their *ollas* ||, they are allowed, on meat days, eight pounds of ſalt butter; on Fridays, four pounds for ſupper.

On *Fridays*, they are allowed, one pound of oil and twenty-five pounds of jew-beans, garvances, and lentils for *ſoupe-maigre*.—On meat days, *cayenne* pepper for ſauce.

Diet table for the *Infirmary*.

FULL DIET.	Breakfaſt.	Bread two ounces.
	Dinner.	Bread eight ounces, meat ſix ounces.
	Supper.	Bread ſix ounces, meat four ounces.
HALF DIET.	Breakfaſt.	Bread two ounces.
	Dinner.	Bread four ounces, meat four ounces.
	Supper.	The ſame.
COMMON DIET.	Breakfaſt.	Broth.
	Dinner.	Bread two ounces, and broth.
	Supper.	The ſame.
LOW DIET.	Broth only.	

Chocolate, biſcuits, wine and other neceſſaries are allowed the ſick; according to diſcretionary orders from the phyſician, who is to be guided by the medical rules approved of by the body of phyſicians at Madrid.

Nurſes and others who attend the ſick are allowed a diet of ten ounces of meat, ſixteen ounces of bread, two ounces of garvances, and half a *quarto* (about half a pint Engliſh) of wine daily.

|| *Olla*, is a general term in Spain for a variety of ingredients boiled over a ſlow fire, *viz.* meat, greens, pepper, &c.

The

MADRID HOSPICIO.

The *Hoſpicio*, a ſort of priſon, is alſo a well-regulated manufactory, in which the ſexes are entirely ſeparated. A conſiderable number of men, advanced in years, were picking wool. In one room, an hundred and fifty boys were ſpinning worſted; in another, ſixty were carding wool. Forty or fifty looms were employed on coarſe linen; others on wide cloth. In two rooms I obſerved ſtocking and waiſtcoat frames. Some boys were carding and ſpinning the down of hares and rabbits for gloves; and ſome were employed in a pin manufactory. A number of tailors and carpenters I alſo ſaw at work. Fifty of the leaſt boys were under inſtruction in the ſchool. All commonly riſe at ſix; attend prayers, and then go to breakfaſt; dine about noon; and ſup at ſun-ſet. They have twenty-two ounces of bread, and two ounces of peaſe a day, and half a pound of meat, except on meagre days. There are two rooms for the confinement of the diſorderly.—The regulations of this well-conducted houſe are the ſame with thoſe for *San Fernando*.

HOSPITALS.

The *Real Hoſpital General*, is a new building round a ſpacious court (three hundred and ten feet by two hundred) in which are two reſervoirs of water. Three ſides of the court have corridors, twelve feet wide. The great wards (fifty-five feet and a half wide) divided by a wall having ſeveral arches, are furniſhed with double rows of beds on iron bedſteads (ſix feet three inches by three feet two) one for each patient, and a marble ſlab is placed againſt the wall for every two beds. The rooms are arched over, and have many *apertures* in the ceiling, but all the windows were ſhut. At one end of each ward is an altar, at the other a fire-place. The number of men, as appears by a liſt that was given me, was five hundred and eighty-nine. A multitude of viſitors rendered the wards dirty and noiſy. The ſtaircaſes are light and airy; the ſteps are of ſtone, ſixteen inches wide; and the aſcent (four inches) eaſy.

The number of women was three hundred and two. Their apartments in the new hoſpital being not yet built, they were lodged in the old wards, which are much cleaner than the men's. In this hoſpital, and at one or two in Portugal, convaleſcents are put into the cloſeſt and worſt rooms.

Here is a detached ward, for *priſoners*, furniſhed with twenty-eight beds, and well guarded. Here are likewiſe rooms (carefully ſeparated) for inſane, for dropſical; and for conſumptive patients. The contagion of conſumptions is ſuppoſed to infect not only the clothes, bedding, and furniture of rooms, but alſo the walls and ceiling. Danger has been apprehended even from the horſes of conſumptive patients; and for this reaſon it was thought neceſſary, in an inſtance that was mentioned to me, to kill the horſe of an officer who had died of this diſtemper.—Beſides one principal phyſician, there are eighteen others, who attend their ſtated wards; ſix ſurgeons with two hundred pupils (*praticantes*); and twenty-three prieſts; beſides ſervants, who all lodge and board in the hoſpital.

The *Hoſpital* of *San Juan de Dios* is chiefly appropriated to venereal patients. Here were a hundred and ſeventy-three men and twenty-eight women. The wards for

the men are up ſtairs: the women's apartment is on the ground-floor, and has an aperture in it ſo contrived, as that their friends may converſe with them without ſeeing them. The wards of both ſexes were cleaner and quieter than thoſe of the general hoſpital. MADRID HOSPITALS.

In the convent *De la Latina* there are two rooms for ſick men, one for ſummer, the other for winter, with beds in receſſes.

In the *convent* (or hoſpital) of *San Franciſco*, there are two wards, one with ſeven beds for men, the other with eight for women. At the time of my viſit, they were ſerving the afternoon chocolate.—In the hoſpitals that are in convents, the rooms are much cleaner and quieter, and more attention is paid to the patients, than in other hoſpitals.—Here is a charitable foundation for eight widows, of officers who died in the late war.

There are at Madrid two other *Hoſpitals* which may well deſerve to be mentioned; one, called the hoſpital *de la Corte*; the other, the hoſpital of *San Antonio*.

The hoſpital *de la Corte* for the king's ſervants, is built in the form of a croſs. It has an altar in the centre, under a cupola. The wards are vaulted and lofty. The walls are lined (five feet high) with glazed tiles. In the walls there are convenient *alcoves* (three feet nine inches wide, and five feet and a half high) with linen curtains before them. The beds in this hoſpital are large and not in receſſes. The patients have chocolate and biſcuit for breakfaſt, and alſo in the afternoon.

The hoſpital of *San Antonio* is intended chiefly for the reception and accommodation of poor travelling Auſtrians, for *three* days. In one room there are four beds for men; in another, three for women. Here is alſo a refectory. The allowance to each traveller is two pounds of bread, one pound of mutton, and a quarter of a pound of lard a day. In the two rooms for the ſick, the regulations for the phyſician, ſurgeon, and patients, are hung up.

In a room in this hoſpital a charitable ſociety, called the *Hermandad del Refugio*, meet every evening, and then go about the ſtreets, giving notice of their preſence by ſtriking the pavement with ſticks ſhod with iron. Whatever poor and diſtreſſed people they meet with in this perambulation, they conduct to this hoſpital, and ſupply them with a ſupper of bread and eggs, *one* night's lodging (in rooms which are appropriated for them), and a breakfaſt of bread and raiſins *. The ſick they ſend to the general hoſpital, where one of the eighteen phyſicians already mentioned always attends to examine and admit patients.—In that part of this hoſpital which is next the ſtreet, there is a place into which the ſick put notices of their diſtreſs, in conſequence of which they are immediately viſited and relieved by the ſociety. HERMAN. DEL REFUGIO.

* At Madrid the *fine* Spaniſh *bread* was two pounds for two pence halfpenny. I always preferred this to the French bread, which was ſomewhat dearer.—At the entrance of Spain a meaſure of *wheat*, which weighs about 110 *lb.* coſt from twelve to fourteen *reals*; of *barley*, from five to ſix.

A *real* is $2\frac{7}{8}$d.

In

VALLADOLID PRISONS.

In the city of VALLADOLID there are four courts, the chancery, the city, the biſhop's court, and the inquiſition, each of which has a priſon belonging to it: but in the biſhop's priſon, of late, there have been few or no priſoners.

Moſt of the priſoners in the *Chancery* or province *priſon* lie on a bench in a long room: it has no dungeons. In the chapel is a ſtone bedſtead for the condemned. April 4, 1783, there were one hundred and twenty-eight men and thirteen women.

In the *City priſon* alſo moſt of the priſoners were crowded together into one long room. This priſon was not without dungeons. I paſſed through *two*, into a *dark* and *damp* and *diſmal one*, in which I ſaw a poor creature lying on his back chained by both legs to a great ſtone.—Priſoners here are confined for a long time before they are brought to trial.—Fees are demanded as at Madrid.—The priſon allowance is *one real*. About thirty convicts *(preſidios)* were to be ſent the following week to Ferrol, they are allowed *two reals* a day. The priſoners are not allowed to ſhew themſelves at the grates of the priſon; and the ſame is true of the two principal priſons at Madrid.—Not long ſince, one who was put to the torture here, denied the crime for which he was tortured, but confeſſed another (a murder) and was executed for it.

INQUISITION.

I failed in my attempt to gain admittance into the *inquiſition* at Liſbon. At Madrid, by the kind aſſiſtance of Count *Campománes*, I got acceſs to the inquiſitor-general, but the day on which I applied to him being a great holiday, he appointed me ſeven o'clock the next morning. On this holiday I ſaw the inquiſitor, ſeveral of the nobility and others, go in proceſſion to church, carrying the *inſignia* of the order, which are a croſs between a palm and a ſword.—The next morning, the inquiſitor received me at prayers, and in a few minutes conducted me to the tribunal, which was hung with red: over the inquiſitor's ſeat there was a crucifix, and before it a table with ſeats for the two ſecretaries, and a ſtool for the priſoner. I could not prevail on him to ſhew me any other part of the priſon; but he told me that he went round once a month with a ſecretary, and aſked every priſoner whether he had any complaint to make.

The letters of the ſame kind friend, Count *Campománes*, procured my admiſſion at Valladolid. I was received at the *inquiſition-priſon* by the two inquiſitors, their ſecretaries, and two magiſtrates, and conducted into ſeveral rooms. On the ſide of one room was the picture of an *Auto de Fe* in 1667, when ninety-ſeven perſons were burnt: at this time the Spaniſh court reſided at Valladolid *. The tribunal room is like that at Madrid, but has an altar, and a door (with three locks) into the ſecretary's room, over which was inſcribed, that the greater excommunication was denounced againſt all ſtrangers who preſume to enter. In two other tribunal rooms, were the *inſignia* of the inquiſition. In a large room, I ſaw on the floor and

* *Pegna*, a famous Spaniſh inquiſitor, calls the proceſſion, *Horrendum ac tremendum Spectaculum*.

ſhelves,

shelves, many prohibited books, some of which were *English:* in another room, I saw multitudes of crosses, beads, and small pictures. The painted cap was also shewed me, and the vestments for the unhappy victims. After several consultations, I was permitted to go up the private staircase, by which prisoners are brought to the tribunal; this leads to a passage with several doors in it, which I was not permitted to enter. On one of the secretaries telling me, "none but prisoners ever enter these rooms;" I answered, I would be confined for a month to satisfy my curiosity; he replied, "none come out under three years, and they take the oath of secrecy." I learned, by walking in the court, and conversing with the inquisitors, that the cells have double doors, and are separated by two walls, to prevent prisoners conversing together, and that over the space between the walls there is a sort of chimney or funnel, enclosed at the top, but having perforations on the sides, through which some air and a glimmering of light enter. These funnels, the inquisitors told me, are double barred: and one of them serves two cells. Both the inquisitors assured me that they did not put *irons* on any of their prisoners. The passages into which some of the cells open, have small apertures for the admission of light.—In a gloomy area at the back of the prison, there was nothing but a great mastiff dog. VALLADOLID INQUISITION.

It is well known that from *this* court there is *no* appeal.—I need not say how horrid the secrecy and severity of it appear. I could not but observe, that even the sight of it struck terror into the common people as they passed. It is stiled, by a monstrous abuse of words, the *holy* and *apostolic* court of inquisition.

The best *Hospital* in this city is the *Esgueva:* the wards are one hundred and eight feet by thirty, with windows at the ends. Each ward has twenty-eight beds in recesses; and two doors opposite, which open into corridors. HOSPITAL.

The *Prison* at BURGOS, (built, as appears by an inscription on the front, in 1778) surrounds a court forty feet square, in which is a fountain, and a stone trough. The cells are fourteen feet by nine and a half. They have two doors, the inner one latticed. The number of prisoners April 8, 1783, was one hundred and forty-five men and seven women. The women, as in other gaols in this country, are always locked up in their rooms. In the men's infirmary there were nineteen beds in recesses, but only six patients. The architect has been *very attentive* to the construction of drains and sewers, for though this gaol was very dirty, it was not offensive. In this, as in other Spanish prisons, there are stocks for the punishment of offences committed within the prison.—No rules and orders are hung up.—Here is no torture-room. BURGOS PRISON.

The *Hospicio* stands near the river, and consists of a house of correction, an hospital for foundlings, and a chapel. It has two courts, one for men and the other for women, in the former of which there is a water-mill for grinding corn. Two rooms are appropriated to the sick. Four nurses are always present, to take care of the infants that are brought in, till they can be sent to be nursed in the country. The bread is good and made in the house. The allowance to each person one pound and a half. HOSPICIO.

BURGOS. The diſorderly are puniſhed by being confined in a dark room: a woman in one of theſe rooms requeſted, with tears, my interpoſition for her. I applied to the chaplain, who is the ſuperintendent of the houſe, and he readily conſented to releaſe her from her confinement.

HOSPITAL DEL REY. The *Hoſpital del Rey* at the rich convent of the *Volgas*, about two miles from the city, has two ſpacious wards for each ſex, that the chirurgical patients may be ſeparated from the others. Theſe wards were very clean, and the beds placed in alcoves (ten feet by nine feet four inches) with curtains before thoſe for the women. The other three hoſpitals at Burgos reſemble this noble hoſpital: and have ſmall botanic gardens belonging to them *.

PAMPLONA PRISON. The *Priſon* at PAMPLONA is an old building in the middle of the city. It has three ſmall courts: the priſoners lie in boxes without mattreſſes or bedding. There were ſtocks, and alſo a dark vaulted room for the puniſhment of offences committed in the priſon. The rooms being very dirty and offenſive, I inquired whether epidemical diſtempers had not ſometimes prevailed there, and was anſwered in the affirmative, and told that about eight years ago, eighteen or twenty priſoners had died in a ſhort time. Here were ſixty-one men and three women April 15, 1783. Allowance to each is about two pence a day.

The upper floor of this priſon is uſed as a *Houſe of correction* for women. I ſaw twenty-eight in four rooms, all ſpinning, but not with wheels. Each had a bed; the rooms were clean. The bread was good; allowance one pound and a half a day. The term of confinement, from four years to eight; but if any perſon ſhould chooſe to marry one confined for ſmall offences, the magiſtrates are ready to releaſe her. One of the magiſtrates told me that he viſited this priſon every week, to hear any complaints that might be made. I inquired, whether the *keeper* went with him? he replied, that he did.

The torture is not uſed in this province *(Navarre)*. A ſingular cuſtom prevails here; for twice in the year (the day before Chriſtmas, and eight days before Eaſter), the *Viceroy* goes with the magiſtrates to the council-chamber in the priſon, and releaſes whom he pleaſes of the priſoners. The day before I got to Pamplona, he had releaſed thirteen. A few years ago, to the ſurpriſe of the magiſtrates, *all* were releaſed.

ASYLUMS. Two, of the four churches in this city, are *Aſylums* for debtors and criminals, at one of which (the cathedral) there was one criminal.

CITADEL. In the *Citadel* there were one hundred and twenty ſlaves (or convicts) crowded into five or ſix rooms. Thoſe in the upper rooms had only a ring on one leg. Thoſe in the lower rooms, about thirty in number, very ſickly, were chained two and two with heavy chains, and ſome for very ſlight offences. The rooms had

* *San Juan, Barrantes, Concepcion.*

barracks,

barracks, but no bedding. There is the ſame allowance to all, one pound and a half of brown bread and about five farthings each in money. A loaf, weighing exactly three pounds, is given to every ſoldier every other day; but for the priſoners, it is divided, and one half given them every day, to prevent them from ſelling it *.——Thoſe who have only a ring, find ſecurities for not eſcaping, and ſometimes are employed in the houſes in the citadel, and paid for their labour. If they eſcape, their *ſecurities* are obliged to put on the chain and to take *their* places. If they are retaken, their term is doubled. PAMPLONA CITADEL.

Some for more atrocious crimes are ſent to Carthagena, and others to the African ſettlements.

Here is a large building called the *Miſericordia*, ſimilar to the *hoſpicio* in Madrid, in which are confined beggars, vagrants, and refractory children. Workmen alſo are here employed, and apprentices taken, to carry on a manufactory of coarſe cloth. MISERICORDIA.

Near the *Miſericordia* there is an *Hoſpital* for *Orphans* or children of the poor *(los ninos de la doctrina)*. They are taught to read and work, and the boys ſerve in the churches. Their number was forty-five boys and thirteen girls. This houſe is in part ſupported by the contributions of thoſe who play at ball, in a building erected by the city for that diverſion, which is here a favourite one †. HOSPITALS.

At the great *Hoſpital* I found the men's wards very dirty ‡, but the women's clean. There is a diſtinct ward for chirurgical patients, and alſo wards for ſick *priſoners*. I obſerved, that the ſame attention was paid to them, as to the other patients, for I twice attended one of the phyſicians through the wards. All the patients lie

* In this City the bread was remarkably good and cheap; and I found the loaves, at different times, the full *ſtandard* weight.

	lb.	*oz.*	
French bread was	1	10	*for* three halfpence.
Fine *Spaniſh* bread	1	10½	five farthings.
Good brown bread	2	10	two pence.

† At Madrid alſo, a part of the money collected at the *play-houſe* and at the *bullfeaſts*, is appropriated to the ſupport of the hoſpitals.

‡ The floors of moſt hoſpitals in Spain, are laid with a ſoft and bad brick, and they are ſometimes *ſprinkled* but never waſhed. In the men's wards no women attend. What renders the wards in general ſo cloſe and offenſive as many are, is the practice of continually taking ſnuff and ſpitting; together with an univerſal prejudice which prevails in this country, (though ſo hot a climate), againſt the free admiſſion of air, and waſhing of rooms. The cuſtom of waſhing the feet and hands of patients before they are put to bed, which I have obſerved in ſome hoſpitals, is not known here.—I am perſuaded, however, that ſuch a cuſtom, with air and cleanlineſs, and an abſtemious diet, are of more neceſſary importance in hoſpitals than any adminiſtration of phyſick.

PAMPLONA. ſingle; and this ſalutary practice is general in the Spaniſh hoſpitals. Near the women's ward, nine or ten infants lay bound hands and feet in a ſmoky kitchen. In a ſpacious room juſt by, the governeſs lodged. On my mentioning to the phyſician before her, that the infants ſhould be in that room and not in the kitchen; ſhe ſaid it was too cold for them. I replied, the true reaſon was, that ſhe thought they would diſturb her reſt.

Before I take my leave of Spain, I muſt make my moſt grateful acknowledgments of the kind aſſiſtance given me in my tour through it by Sir *John Hort*, Count *Fernan-Nunez* the Spaniſh ambaſſador at Liſbon, and Count *Campománes* at Madrid.

FRENCH FLANDERS AND FRANCE.

THE FRENCH provinces in FLANDERS and the NETHERLANDS, are chiefly governed by the ſame *arrêt de parlement* as the provinces in France.

LILLE PRISONS. The *Tour de St. Pierre* at LILLE is an old building. There were in it, May 24, 1783, three debtors, five ſmugglers and four vagrants. Five were ſick in a very offenſive room, with only one bed. Allowance is one pound and a half of bread. The ſmall and dark dungeons down fifteen ſteps, I was glad to find unoccupied.

I have reaſon to be abundantly thankful for recovery from a fever which I caught of the ſick, in this priſon, at my laſt viſit; and would make my grateful acknowledgment to that *kind hand*, by which I have been hitherto preſerved.

At the *City priſon* there were fourteen priſoners: their allowance conſiſts of bread, butter, and ſmall beer. The dungeons were empty.

CITADEL. The unhealthy countenances of the priſoners at the *Citadel* ſhew the pernicious effects of lying in *caſerns*, or damp rooms under the fortifications. May 26, 1783, here were three hundred and forty priſoners, moſt of them deſerters. In the ſick-rooms, which were very cloſe and dirty, there were eighty-ſix; ſome of whom, though dying, were in irons. The *ſcurvy* has lately made great havock here.—Particular attention ſhould be paid to air and cleanlineſs, where priſoners have no employment. Humanity to them, and alſo to their keepers and viſitors, demands this.—The obſervation of a ſenſible magiſtrate at Hanover, here occurs to my mind: "We have found," ſays he, "that the convicts or ſlaves who are committed for life, "ruin the morals of thoſe who are condemned only for a year or two; therefore, by "a late regulation in the electorate, they are now kept apart."—Such a regulation here would be beneficial in every view.

In

In the *General Hoſpital* for the poor of both ſexes there were about two thouſand in May 1783. Thoſe advanced in years are allowed one third of their earnings. There were upwards of three hundred of the girls making lace, for each piece of which they are rewarded with a ſmall donation. Many of the boys, though lodged and boarded here, learn trades in the city; and at twenty years of age, all of both ſexes are diſcharged from the hoſpital. The girls looked healthy, and their dormitories, infirmaries, and work-rooms were clean.—The internal regulations of this houſe, and of the infirmary, *(Hôtel-Dieu)*, are very good; but (taking up more than twenty quarto pages) they are too long to be inſerted. LILLE HOSPITALS.

The two *Hoſpitals Lá Comteſſe* and *St. Sauveur* are lofty buildings, deſigned only for the admiſſion of men, for in this city the hoſpital laſt deſcribed is the only one that takes in women. The patients are diſtinguiſhed into three claſſes, *viz.* wounded—very ſick—and recovering. Each claſs has a ſeparate ward, and every patient a ſeparate bed. When a ſick perſon arrives at either of theſe hoſpitals, his bed is immediately ſhewed him; after which one of the ſiſters brings warm water to him, waſhes his feet, dries them, and kiſſes one foot. Another brings clean ſheets and a clean towel. A man ſervant makes and warms the bed, and the patient goes directly into it. All the patients are kindly attended by the *nuns*, but from prejudices cauſed by their retired mode of living, ſome inconveniences ariſe, ſuch as, neglect of waſhing the rooms and opening the windows; in conſequence of which, the wards are rendered offenſive, and very unhealthy, particularly in the night-time.

In the priſon at ARRAS I obſerved one circumſtance which was different from what I had ſeen in France. Of one hundred and thirty-nine priſoners, I ſaw two in the court who had irons. But upon aſking one of them the reaſon of it, he told me "it was for attempting an eſcape." ARRAS.

At AMIENS are two priſons; one for *Les Bourgeois et Le Libertinage*; the other, *Lá Conciergerie*.—In the town-houſe, I ſaw great numbers attending the trial of a woman for confining her ſon. He was then about thirty-two years of age, and had been confined ſixteen years, with a ſeverity which had almoſt deprived him of his intellects. The proſecution was carried on by his father's relations, who had been long ſolicitous for his releaſe. AMIENS.

In or near PARIS the principal priſons were the *Conciergerie*, *Grand* and *Petit Châtelet*, *For-l' Evêque*, *L' Abbaye*, and the *Bicêtre*. But at my viſit in 1783 I found two of the worſt of them, *Petit Châtelet* and *For-l' Evêque*, with their horrid dungeons, entirely demoliſhed. The debtors *now* are ſent to a new priſon, the *Hotel de la Force*; and criminals are ſent to the *Conciergerie*, or the *Grand Châtelet*.—The king's *Declaration* for this alteration, dated the 30th of Auguſt 1780, contains ſome of the moſt humane and enlightened ſentiments reſpecting the conduct of priſons. It mentions the conſtruction of *airy and ſpacious infirmaries* for the ſick; *ſeparate places of confinement, and courts*, for men and women, and for priſoners of different claſſes; and a *total abolition of under-ground* PARIS.

dungeons,

PARIS. *dungeons*, upon this principle, that it is unjuſt, that thoſe who may poſſibly be innocent, ſhould beforehand ſuffer a *rigorous puniſhment*.

Moſt priſons in the city have three or four doors, from four feet to four and a half high, ſeparated from each other by a little area or court. Within the inner door is, in ſome priſons, a *turnſtile*. The number and lowneſs of the doors (at each of which you muſt ſtoop) and the turnſtiles, effectually prevent the priſoners ruſhing out.

In moſt of the priſons there are five or ſix *turnkeys*, *viz.* two or three at the doors: one walking in the court, to prevent conferring and plotting (a circumſtance to which French gaolers are very attentive): one at the women's ward: and every day one of them is abroad, or otherwiſe at leiſure. This liberty they have in rotation. They are ſtrictly prohibited, under ſevere penalties, from receiving any thing of the priſoners, directly or indirectly, on any pretence whatever. The gaoler is obliged to board them; and to pay each of them at leaſt one hundred *livres* a year.

I was ſurpriſed at ſeeing that none of the priſoners in the courts were in *irons*. No gaoler (I was informed) may put them on a priſoner, without an expreſs order from the judge. And yet in ſome of the priſons, there were more criminals than in any of our London gaols. When I was firſt there, the number had been recently increaſed by an inſurrection on account of the ſcarcity of corn. My reader will perhaps preſently ſee reaſon to conclude, that the manner in which priſons are conducted makes the confinement more tolerable, and chains leſs needful. Indeed it was evident, from the very appearance of the priſoners in ſome of the gaols, that humane attention was paid to them.

Moſt of the courts are paved; and they are waſhed in ſummer once or twice a day. One would hardly believe how this freſhens the air in the upper rooms. I felt this very ſenſibly once and again when I was in the chambers: and an Engliſhman, who had the misfortune to be a priſoner, made the ſame remark. I ſeldom or ever found in any French priſon that offenſive ſmell which I had often perceived in Engliſh gaols. I ſometimes thought theſe courts were the cleaneſt places in Paris. One circumſtance that contributed to it, beſides the number of turnkeys, was that moſt of them were near the river.

As priſoners are not properly ſeparated, it is difficult to keep ſuch as become the king's evidence apart from the reſt: the gaoler of *Le Petit Châtelet* was obliged to fit up a ſeparate room for that purpoſe.

Priſoners, eſpecially criminals, attend maſs almoſt every day, and the gaoler or a turnkey with them: but ſuch of them as are Proteſtants are excuſed. No perſon is admitted into any priſon during the time of divine ſervice.

As condemned criminals generally throw off all reſerve, and by relating their various adventures and ſucceſs, prove pernicious tutors to young and leſs practiſed offenders; care is taken to prevent this miſchief, by ſending thoſe who are ſentenced to

to the galleys, to a ſeparate priſon, *La Tournelle*, near the *Port de St. Bernard*; where they are kept till the time for their being carried off. Before they are ſent hither they are branded. Some continue here many months; but their term commences two days after ſentence. I heard that about two hundred were ſent from that priſon to Marſeilles and Toulon, a week or two before I was there, in 1776. At my viſit in 1778, I found only fifteen priſoners, who were chained two and two together. In 1783, there were ninety-three. Their daily allowance is one pound and a half of good bread, and half a pound of meat, and ſoup. On *maigre* days they are allowed peaſe in their ſoup. On their journey they have two pounds of bread, half a pound of meat, a pint of wine, and about a quarter of a pound of cheeſe, or eggs. They are ſent from hence to Marſeilles, Toulon, Breſt, &c. on the 25th of May and the 10th of September, and are joined with many other convicts from the provinces. I was informed, that in May 1778, one hundred and ſixty-three went off from this priſon. PARIS.

To prevent the frequent conſequences of deſperation, no one condemned to death by the inferior court is without hopes of life, till the parliament confirms or reverſes the ſentence: and they never make known their deciſion, till the morning of the day on which a priſoner is to ſuffer. Then they publiſh a confirmation of the former ſentence; and it is ſold in the ſtreets. Executions are often in the afternoon: the laſt that I ſaw was by torch-light: but the criminal was almoſt dead by the torture before his execution.

The chambers are opened at ſeven in the morning, from November 1ſt to Eaſter; at ſix, from Eaſter to November: and ſhut in the evening at ſix, from November 1ſt to Eaſter; at ſeven, from Eaſter to November. But debtors have an hour more at night. This they commonly ſpend in the court; as they do not chooſe to be there in the day-time, among felons. Common-ſide priſoners are obliged to come out of their night-rooms at the forementioned morning hours; experience having ſhewn, that lying in bed and idleneſs, are productive of the *ſcurvy* and other diſtempers. Women are kept quite ſeparate from men.

Taking *garniſh*, or footing, is ſtrictly prohibited. If priſoners demand of a new comer any thing of that ſort, on whatever pretence; if, in order to obtain it, they diſtreſs him by hiding his clothes &c. they are ſhut up for a fortnight in a dark dungeon, and ſuffer other puniſhment. They are obnoxious to the ſame chaſtiſement for hiding one another's clothes, or being otherwiſe injurious.

The daily allowance to criminals is a pound and a half of good bread, and ſome ſoup. The ſoup is not made, nor is any other proviſion dreſſed, in the priſons. They have clean linen once a week, from a *ſociety*, which was inſtituted about the year 1753. The occaſion of it was the prevalence of a contagious diſeaſe which in France they call *le ſcorbut*, the *ſcurvy*. This diſtemper was found to proceed from the priſons; and to ſpread in the *Hôtel-Dieu*, whither priſoners that had it were removed.

PARIS.

removed. The cauſe of it was generally thought to be *want of cleanlineſs in priſons*; where ſeveral of thoſe confined had worn their linen for many months, and infected the moſt healthy new-comers that were put in the room with them. Eight hundred were ill of it at once in the hoſpital of *St. Louis*, to which all that were ſick of it in the *Hôtel-Dieu* had been carried. By the Abbé *Breton*'s exerting himſelf on this occaſion, a fund was raiſed to ſupport priſoners in the *Grand Châtelet* with clean linen every week. This put an effectual ſtop to the malady in that priſon. Numbers afterwards joined the ſociety; the King and Queen honoured it with their contributions; and the charity extended to three other priſons: ſo that at laſt, ſeven hundred priſoners were provided for in the ſame manner, and a ſtock of linen requiſite for that purpoſe, *viz.* five thouſand ſhirts, was completed. The elder priſoners have charge of the linen that is in the priſon; they receive it (every Saturday) and return it, and are gratified by the ſociety; which continues to the preſent time*.

Beſides this, there is ſcarce a priſon in the city that has not a patroneſs†; a lady of character, who voluntarily takes care that thoſe in the infirmaries be properly attended; ſupplies them with fuel, and linen; does many kind offices to the priſoners in general; and by ſoliciting the charity of others, procures not only the relief and comforts mentioned already, but ſoup twice a week, and meat once a fortnight.

There is alſo annually at each priſon ſomewhat like our charity ſermons; public ſervice in the chapel, and a collection. On theſe occaſions the patroneſs attends; as I ſaw at Chriſtmas 1778, and ſoon after found the priſoners ſupplied with clothes.

Thoſe who ſleep on ſtraw, pay the gaoler no fee at entrance, or diſcharge; but they pay one *ſou* or halfpenny a day; and have clean ſtraw once a month: thoſe in the dungeons, once a fortnight. Theſe latter are ſeldom let out; never in the court.

All the regulations are ordered to be read in the chapel to priſoners, the firſt Sunday of every month, by the chaplain; and they are hung up in the priſon for common inſpection. If any priſoner tears, or otherwiſe damages them, he ſuffers corporal puniſhment: if a regiſter or gaoler does ſo, he is fined twenty livres: if a turnkey, he is diſcharged.

The diſcipline obſerved is ſo exact, that at the fire in the *Conciergerie*, the numerous priſoners (as I was informed) were removed without any confuſion, or a ſingle eſcape. There are good rules for preſerving peace; for ſuppreſſing profaneneſs; for prohibiting gaolers or turnkeys abuſing priſoners by beating them or otherwiſe‡; forbidding their furniſhing them with wine or ſpirituous liquors,

* For a further account of this *moſt uſeful* inſtitution, ſee *Code de la Police.* 1767. Tom. I. *p.* 510, &c.

† *Treſorieres ou Dames de charité.*

‡ Monſieur *Guy du Rouſſeaud de la Combe*, in his *Traité des Matieres Criminelles*, Paris, 1769, *quarto*, 6th edition, cites at *page* 339, an *arrêt* of parliament in the laſt century, that condemned a gaoler to be hanged, becauſe he let a priſoner periſh for want of food.

ſo as to cauſe exceſs, drunkenneſs, &c. Keepers are puniſhed for this, when known to the magiſtrates, by a fine for the firſt offence; and for the ſecond by ſtripes. PARIS.

They are allowed to ſell ſome things to their priſoners; but the quality, quantity and price muſt be ſuch as the ordinances of police define and require.

The turnkeys viſit the dungeons four times a day; in the morning when the priſons are opened, at noon, at ſix in the evening, and at ten at night. I was ſorry to find the humanity which is ſo conſpicuous in the forementioned, and other excellent rules, ſo deficient as to continue the uſe of thoſe ſubterraneous abodes; which are totally dark, and beyond imagination horrid and dreadful. Poor creatures are confined in them night and day for weeks, for months together. If the turnkeys find any priſoners ſick, they muſt acquaint the phyſician and ſurgeon, who viſit them; and if needful, order them to more wholeſome rooms till they recover.

A priſoner of rank, a very ſenſible man, to whom I was ſpeaking concerning gaolers in 1778, ſaid, "They pay nothing to the crown, and their revenue was not "ſmall; at the *Conciergerie*, it is about fifteen thouſand *livres*; at the *Grand Châtelet*, "twenty thouſand; at *Fol-l'Evéque*, twenty thouſand; at the *Petit-Châtelet*, twelve "thouſand; at *L'Abbaye*, ten thouſand. And all things conſidered," he added, "priſoners have no juſt reaſon to complain of this claſs of men in France."

The nomination of a gaoler belongs to the magiſtrates. When he has been nominated, he is propoſed to the *procureur general*; and if, after a careful inquiry into his character, it appears that he has the reputation of a man of probity, he is fixed in the office, and takes an oath of fidelity. The office is freely given him without any expence whatever; ſo that keepers are not tempted, by paying for their places, to oppreſs their priſoners: to remove all pretext for ſo doing, rents which they formerly paid to the crown are remitted, and the leaſes given up.

As for *debtors*, their number is ſmall. Of the two hundred and two priſoners in the *Conciergerie*, in 1778, but ſix were *debtors*. In the other priſons there were a few more. This perhaps is owing to the following good *arrêts*. Every bailiff who arreſts and impriſons a *debtor*, muſt pay to the gaoler in advance, a month's aliment or ſubſiſtence, i. e. ten livres ten ſoûs, equal to nine ſhillings Engliſh (proviſions are at Paris cheaper in general than at London): and if the like ſum be not paid within fourteen days after the end of every month, the priſoner is ſet at liberty. Beſides this, the *debtor* pays no coſts of arreſts, &c. The whole of them falls on the creditor: and ſo do all expences occaſioned by his ſickneſs or death.

As the beſt regulations are liable to be abuſed, priſoners are not thought ſufficiently provided for by *enacting* good laws: the *execution* of them is carefully attended to. The ſubſtitutes of the *attorney-general* (ſhould) viſit the priſons once a week, to inquire if the rules be obſerved; to hear complaints of priſoners; to ſee if the ſick be properly attended; and the like.—Beſides this, the *parliament of Paris* ſends to all the priſons five times a year two or three *counſellors* with a *ſubſtitute* of

PARIS. the *attorney-general*, and two clerks. They go at Chriſtmas, Eaſter, Whitſuntide, one day before 15th Auguſt, St. Simon and Jude. There is in each priſon (as in other foreign gaols) a room for their reception called the *council-chamber*. It is occupied at other times by the head-gaoler.

The arrival of this deputation is announced by boys, who, though offenders, are allowed to do little errands in the priſon: theſe go round the court and into every room, giving notice of it aloud. The deputies go, without the gaoler or turnkeys, into every room and dungeon, and

1ſt. They aſk the priſoners one by one, if they have any complaint to make of the gaoler or his ſervants. But they never meddle with thoſe who are confined by an order from the king.

2. They receive the petitions of priſoners who have been detained too long without trial.

3. In caſe of debts not exceeding two thouſand livres (about ninety pounds) if the debtor can raiſe a third part of his debt, and no more, they receive it for the creditors. How they clear him of the remaining two thirds, I will ſhew preſently. They take notes of theſe matters in the priſon; and give an account of all to the parliament, at their general public meeting a day or two after.

In behalf of priſoners who have not been tried, the parliament commonly orders the attorney-general to write in their name to the inferior judges, inquiring the cauſes of delay, or ordering expedition. If a priſoner be acquitted, he is diſcharged within twenty-four hours.

The laws of France do not in ordinary caſes admit a *debtor* to bail without the conſent of his *creditor*. But in the caſe mentioned above, the parliament obliges creditors to accept of bail for the remainder of debts under two thouſand livres. And even this bail ſeems a matter of mere form; for they ſometimes take for bail men that are inſolvent. I have heard there is no ſtanding law for this; and that it is rather an immemorial cuſtom: becauſe the parliament enacts a particular law for each caſe as it occurs. In France there are no inſolvent acts.—When priſoners have received their liberty from the king, or their creditors, they cannot be detained a moment for fees, hire of rooms, debts contracted in priſon, or on any pretence whatever.

The deputies hear no complaints of the gaoler againſt his priſoners. When he has any to make, he applies to the chief juſtice, by whoſe order the priſoner was committed. If he was impriſoned by an order from the king, he applies to the lieutenant-general of the police; if without ſuch an order, to the lieutenant-criminal.

Beſides the deputation now mentioned, the parliament appoints to each priſon one of their own body, a counſellor. They always chooſe a gentleman of fortune and good character: he is called *Commiſſaire de lá Priſon*. His buſineſs is much like

that of the deputation; and his office perpetual. By frequent discourse with prisoners I learned, that these officers are very humane to the distressed. They can (as the parliament) oblige creditors to accept one third part of debts under two thousand livres: but they use this power with much caution. PARIS.

The *Conciergerie* has an airy court (fifty-five yards by thirty-eight) with a fine piazza. The dungeons are dark and offensive. There is a new infirmary, with beds admitting only one patient in each. *At my former visits here was a tap-room, which now, to the honour of the police, is abolished.* At several visits in 1783 the prisoners were calm and quiet *. CONCIERGERIE.

At the *Grand-Châtelet*, as well as the *Conciergerie*, the prisoners pay for their rooms according to their goodness; even those who lie on straw pay one sou a night. In this prison there are eight dungeons, which open into dark passages. In four of these dungeons (ten feet eight inches by six feet eight) I saw sixteen prisoners, two in irons, and all lying upon straw †. GRAND-CHATELET.

L'Abbaye is a *Prison* for the military or guards, and for such debtors as are men of rank. In the debtors rooms a partition of lath and plaster, detached from the brick-wall, answers the end of an expedient to prevent escapes: for if the smallest perforation be made in the partition, it is immediately discovered, by the mortar falling between that and the wall into the keeper's court, through the aperture which is left for that purpose. Here are six small dungeons, in which, as the gaoler said, there were sometimes fifty confined. L'ABBAYE.

* The number of prisoners in the *Conciergerie*, June 1, 1776, and May 15, 1783.

On straw, - -	Men	99	—	126
	Women	22	—	0
In the Infirmary, -	Men	13	—	18
	Women	14	—	0
In the dungeons, -	Men	25	—	16
Prisoners who pay for their rooms		29	—	22
	Total	202		182

Some pay in this prison forty five *livres* a month for a room; some twenty-two and a half; others seven and a half. A *livre* is = 10½d.

† The number of prisoners May 16, 1783, in the *Grand-Châtelet*.

In rooms, - -	47.
On straw, - -	209.
In dungeons, -	16.
In infirmaries, -	33.
Total	305.

I chose to visit the prisoners in the dungeons, on *maigre* days, because their allowance then being only bread, a little present of wine is the more acceptable.

PARIS HOTEL DE LA FORCE.

The *Hôtel de la Force*, a *new Priſon* for debtors, (vagrants, deſerters and petty offenders) has been occupied only from January 1782. It is an airy and ſpacious building, and has ſeveral courts and areas for the ſeparation of men, and women, and the different kinds of priſoners. The courts are all clean and well ſupplied with water. The number of debtors were ſeventy-eight men and eleven women. Over their doors are painted the price to be paid for the beds from five to thirty ſoûs a night. There are alſo rooms and beds for debtors that cannot pay: all the priſoners that are poor have one pound and a half of bread and ſoup every day *.

Here are two chapels, an airy infirmary, for each ſex; and a well furniſhed apothecary's ſhop, from which this, and the other priſons are ſupplied with drugs. Here are fourteen turnkeys, twelve every day on duty in ſeparate departments; but in caſe of any riot or diſorder they can readily aſſiſt one another: two *walk* in each of the men's courts.—By the liſt ſent into the *office of the police*, May 17, 1783, the number of priſoners of all deſcriptions was two hundred and ſeventy-one, of whom many were deſerters.

The *arrêt* of parliament of the 19th of February 1782, for the regulation of this priſon, containing twenty-nine articles, is ordered to be read in the chapels before all the priſoners on the firſt Sunday of every month, and to be fixed on the doors of the chapels, and on ſeveral other conſpicuous parts of the priſon †.

SAINT-MARTIN.

The *Priſon* of *Saint-Martin* is for looſe women, who are ſeldom confined here for more than fourteen days. Here are ſix rooms for thoſe that pay ſix livres a month for their beds, and four rooms for thoſe that lie on ſtraw. On the upper floor there are three rooms (called *ſecrete)* for the puniſhment of the refractory. The court is ſmall. At my laſt viſit there were one hundred and fifteen priſoners, ſo that the rooms were crowded. The damp dungeons are *now* not uſed.

SAINT-ELOI.

The *Priſon* of *Saint-Eloi*, intended for women, is ſituated in a very cloſe part of the city. Here were thirty-eight priſoners; ſome of whom had been confined three or four years. All were troubled with a cutaneous diſorder, and ſome to a very

* At Paris and Bordeaux, in May 1783, the fine white bread was two pence *per* pound—ſecond ſort, three halfpence—and brown bread, eight pounds for nine pence: but at ſome diſtance from Paris a liſt of the weight and price of bread was put up for public inſpection, which I here copy.

Prix du Pain dans le Marquiſat D'Arpagon.

Pain le plus blanc, peſant 9 *livres*—18 *ſols.*
Pain commun, peſant 9 *livres*—16 *ſols.*
Pain bis, peſant 9 *livres*—13 *ſols.*

A *ſol* or *ſoû* is equal to a halfpenny Engliſh.

† Moſt of the articles of this *arrêt* are ſimilar to thoſe in the excellent *arrêt* of 1717; but the eleventh article being new, I will copy it. "*Les priſonniers ne paieront à l'avenir aucun droit d'entrée ni de ſortie de la priſon.*" *i. e.* Priſoners ſhall pay no fee at coming in or going out of the priſon.

great

great degree. No court. Each has one pound and a half of bread a day, and (from a charity) ſoup four times a week. PARIS.

At the *Hôtel-de-ville* there are two rooms, in which were two men and a woman.

The *Bicêtre* is upon a ſmall eminence about two miles from Paris. If it were only a priſon, I ſhould call it an enormous one; but this for men, like the *Salpêtriere* for women, is indeed a kind of general hoſpital. Of about four thouſand men that are within its walls, not one half are priſoners. The majority are; the *poor*, who wear a coarſe brown uniform, and ſeem as miſerable as the poor in ſome of our country work-houſes: the *inſane:* and thoſe that have the venereal diſeaſe. Each ſort is in a court and apartments totally ſeparate from the other, and from *criminals.* Some are in little rooms about eight feet ſquare, window three feet and a half by two feet, with a grate, but not many glazed: there is but one priſoner in a room. Theſe pay two hundred livres a year for their board. The number of theſe rooms is two hundred and ninety-ſix. There are others in two large rooms called *Lá Force*, on the other ſide of the court *(Lá Cour Royale)* which were crowded with priſoners: in 1778, there were upwards of two hundred. Such a number confined together in idleneſs, muſt produce a great corruption of manners. Many at their unhappy end have aſcribed their ruin to the flagitious examples they had *here* ſeen, and the inſtructions *here* given them. BICETRE.

Over the two rooms *Lá Force*, there is a *general infirmary*: and over that, an infirmary for the *ſcorbut*; a diſtemper very common and fatal among them. There were ſixty-three patients in 1778, moſt of them ill of this diſorder. They contracted it in a year or two, from their confinement, as they were never ſuffered to go out of their rooms. Many loſt the uſe of their limbs by it. I ſaw ſeveral ſuch miſerable objects at *St. Louis*'s hoſpital, where they are often admitted at the expiration of their term at the *Bicêtre.*

In the middle of *Lá Cour Royale* are eight dreadful dungeons down ſixteen ſteps: each about thirteen feet by nine: with two ſtrong doors; three chains faſtened to the wall; and a ſtone funnel at one corner of each cell, for air. From the ſituation of theſe dreary caverns, and the difficulty I found in procuring admittance, I conclude hardly any other ſtranger ever ſaw them: that is my reaſon, and I hope will be an apology, for mentioning the particulars.

Priſoners make ſtraw-boxes, tooth-picks, &c. and ſell them to viſitants. I viewed the men with ſome attention; and obſerved in the looks of many a ſettled melancholy: many others looked very ſickly. This priſon is not ſo well managed as thoſe in the city: it is very dirty: no fire-place in any of the rooms: and in the ſevere cold in 1775, ſeveral hundreds periſhed.

Water in plenty was thought of ſuch importance here, that they have a ſtone well which is a curioſity. It was ſunk in 1735; is fifteen feet diameter, and near ſeventy yards deep. The two *buckets* hold each about three hogſheads: at my former viſits they

PARIS BICETRE.

they were drawn up by horſes, and emptied themſelves into a *reſervoir*, ſixty-four feet ſquare, and nine deep. A bucket was drawn up in five minutes. They worked ſixteen hours every day, not excepting Sundays; and drew daily about five hundred hogſheads. Three horſes worked at a time, and twelve were kept for the ſervice.

The *French* are now ſenſible of the bad police of confining perſons in idleneſs; for of late they have here ſet their priſoners to work. I ſaw in 1783, one hundred and twenty employed in three rooms, in poliſhing &c. plate glaſs: and the water was drawn by ſeventy-two priſoners, in three *ſets*, each *ſet* working one hour at a time; and five hours in a day. They draw ſixteen buckets an hour, and about two hundred and forty buckets daily, and are paid for each bucket two ſoûs and a half *. The priſoners are much healthier than they were at my former viſits.

SAL-PETRIERE.

The great hoſpital, or *Salpêtriere*, near the city, is for women and girls, their number is upwards of five thouſand. Many of the girls are employed on the fineſt embroidery. Here are numbers of poor and inſane; and a ſiſterhood of *religieuſes* reſide in the houſe. The criminals are quite ſeparate from the others, and ſeldom ſeen by ſtrangers. There are but few of theſe employed.—At my laſt viſit there were eight hundred and twenty confined, moſt of them by their parents or relations. Many of their lodging-rooms are ſix feet ten inches by five feet ſeven. There are three infirmaries; in two of them the patients lay in ſingle beds, but the other (for criminals) was crowded, and had three in a bed. The whole houſe was kept clean and quiet by the great attention of the good ſiſters.

BASTILLE.

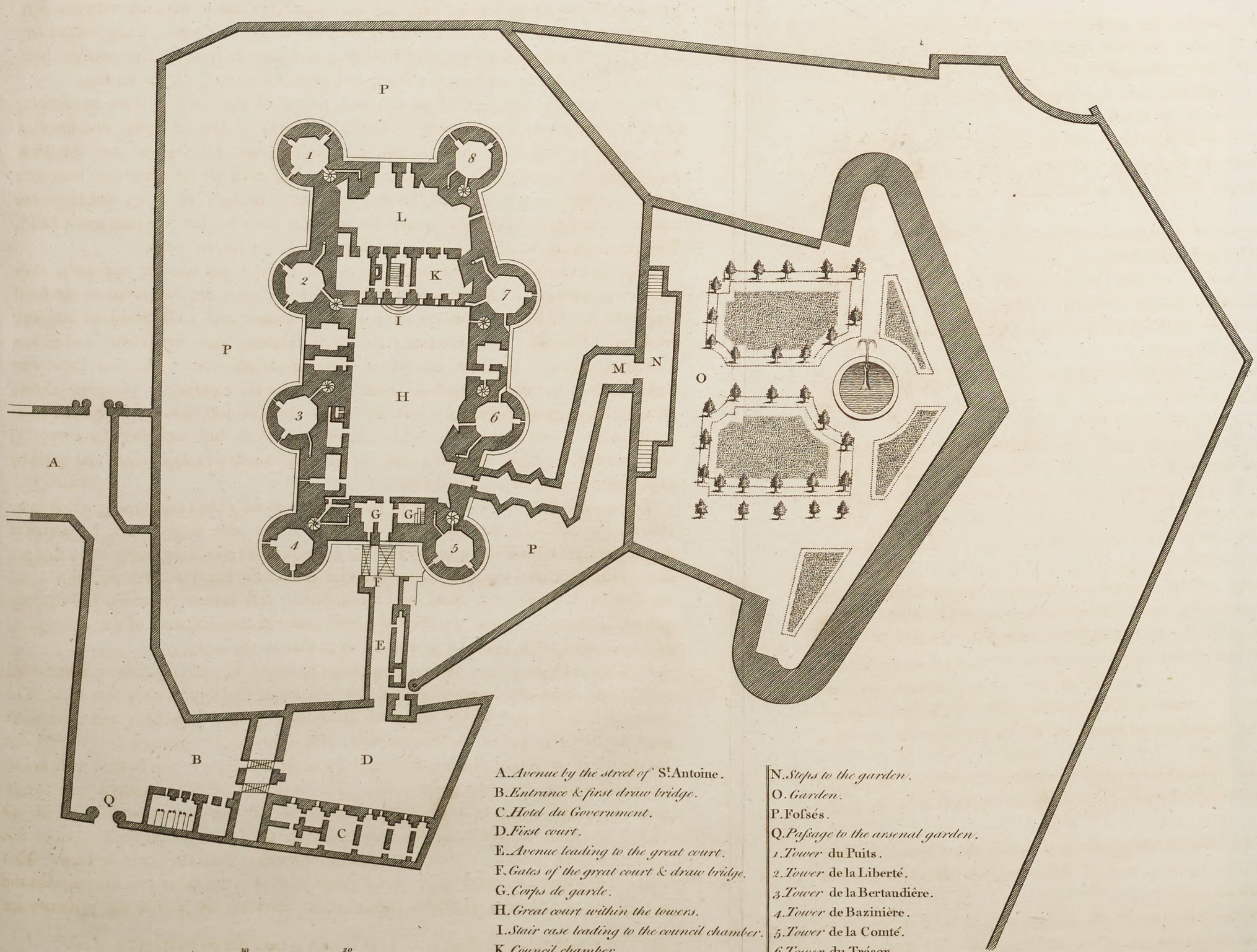
The *Baſtille* may occur to ſome of my readers, as an object concerning which ſome information would be acceptable. I am happy to be able to give this, by means of a pamphlet publiſhed in 1774, written by a perſon who was long confined in this priſon. It is reckoned the beſt account of this celebrated ſtructure ever publiſhed; and the ſale of it being prohibited in France under very ſevere penalties, it is become extremely ſcarce. I have extracted the moſt material circumſtances of the deſcription, and have cauſed the plate to be copied from that in the work.

" This caſtle is a ſtate priſon, conſiſting of eight very ſtrong towers, ſurrounded with a *foſſé* about one hundred and twenty feet wide, and a wall ſixty feet high. The entrance is at the end of the ſtreet of *St. Antoine*, by a drawbridge, and great gates into the court of *l'Hotel du Gouvernement*; and from thence over another drawbridge to the *corps de garde*, which is ſeparated by a ſtrong barrier conſtructed with beams plated with iron, from the great court. This court is about one hundred and twenty feet by eighty. In it is a fountain; and ſix of the towers ſurround it, which are united by walls of free-ſtone ten feet thick up to the top. At the bottom of this court is a large modern *corps de logis*, which ſeparates it from the court *du Puits*. This court is fifty feet by twenty-five. Contiguous to it, are the other two towers. On the top of the towers is a platform continued in terraces, on which the priſoners are

* Each man draws about 14*lb.* or half as much as thoſe that are accuſtomed to labour.

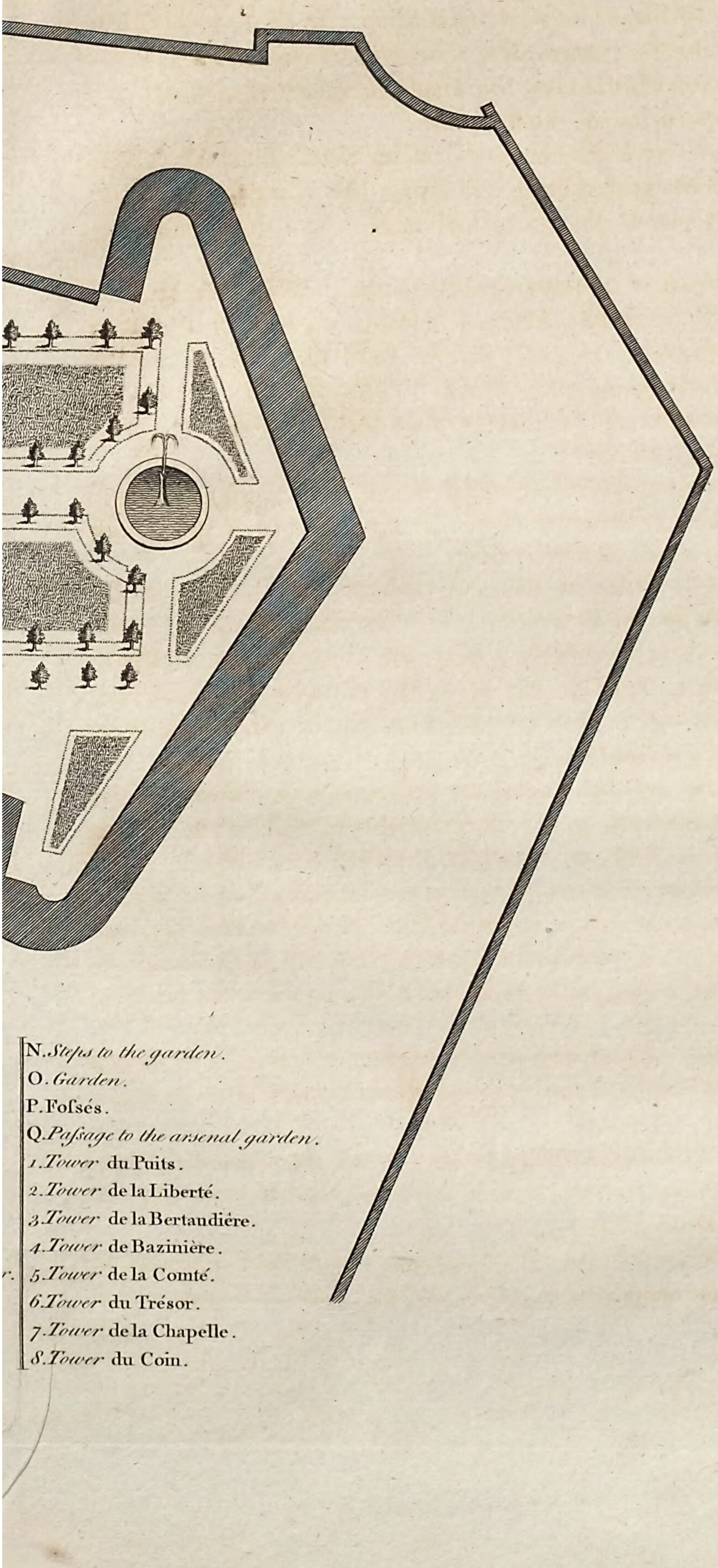
ſometimes

THE BASTILLE.



A. *Avenue by the street of* St. Antoine.
B. *Entrance & first draw bridge.*
C. *Hotel du Government.*
D. *First court.*
E. *Avenue leading to the great court.*
F. *Gates of the great court & draw bridge.*
G. *Corps de garde.*
H. *Great court within the towers.*
I. *Stair case leading to the council chamber.*
K. *Council chamber.*
L. *Court* du Puits.
M. *Way to the garden.*
N. *Steps to the garden.*
O. *Garden.*
P. Foſsés.
Q. *Paſsage to the arsenal garden.*
1. *Tower* du Puits.
2. *Tower* de la Liberté.
3. *Tower* de la Bertaudière.
4. *Tower* de Bazinière.
5. *Tower* de la Comté.
6. *Tower* du Trésor.
7. *Tower* de la Chapelle.
8. *Tower* du Coin.

LLE.



N. *Steps to the garden.*
O. *Garden.*
P. Foſsés.
Q. *Paſsage to the arsenal garden.*
1. *Tower* du Puits.
2. *Tower* de la Liberté.
3. *Tower* de la Bertandière.
4. *Tower* de Bazinière.
5. *Tower* de la Comté.
6. *Tower* du Trésor.
7. *Tower* de la Chapelle.
8. *Tower* du Coin.

sometimes permitted to walk, attended by a guard. On this platform are thirteen cannons mounted, which are discharged on days of rejoicing. In the *corps de logis* is the council-chamber, and the kitchen, offices, &c. above these are rooms for prisoners of distinction, and over the council-chamber the king's lieutenant resides. In the court *du Puits* is a large well for the use of the kitchen. BASTILLE.

"The dungeons of the tower *de lá Liberté* extend under the kitchen, &c. Near that tower is a small chapel on the ground-floor. In the wall of it are five nitches or closets, in which prisoners are put one by one to hear mass, where they can neither see nor be seen.

"The dungeons at the bottom of the towers exhale the most offensive scents, and are the receptacles of toads, rats, and other kinds of vermin. In the corner of each is a camp-bed, made of planks laid on iron bars that are fixed to the walls, and the prisoners are allowed some straw to lay on the beds. These dens are dark, having no windows, but openings into the ditch: they have double doors, the inner ones plated with iron, with large bolts and locks.

"Of the five classes of chambers, the most horrid next to the dungeons are those in which are *cages of iron*. There are three of them. They are formed of beams with strong plates of iron, and are each eight feet by six.

"The *calottes*, or chambers at the top of the towers, are somewhat more tolerable. They are formed of eight arcades of free-stone. Here one cannot walk but in the middle of the room. There is hardly sufficient space for a bed from one arcade to another. The windows, being in walls ten feet thick, and having iron grates within and without, admit but little light. In these rooms the heat is excessive in summer, and the cold in winter. They have stoves.

"Almost all the other rooms (of the towers) are octagons, about twenty feet in diameter, and from fourteen to fifteen high. They are very cold and damp. Each is furnished with a bed of green serge, &c. All the chambers are numbered. The prisoners are called by the name of their tower joined to the number of their room.

"A surgeon and three chaplains reside in the castle. If prisoners of note are dangerously ill, they are generally removed, that they may not die in this prison.—The prisoners who die there are buried in the parish of St. Paul, under the name of domestics.

"A library was founded by a prisoner who was a foreigner, and died in the *Bastille* the beginning of the present century. Some prisoners obtain permission to have the use of it.

"One of the centinels on the inside of the castle rings a bell every hour, day and night, to give notice that they are awake: and on the *rounds* on the outside of the castle they ring every quarter of an hour."

I have inserted so particular an account of this prison, chiefly with a design of inculcating a reverence for the principles of a *free constitution* like our own, which

will

PARIS BASTILLE.

will not permit in any degree the exercise of that despotism, which has rendered the name of *Bastille* so formidable*. I was desirous of examining it myself; and for that purpose knocked hard at the outer gate, and immediately went forward through the guard to the drawbridge before the entrance of the castle. But while I was contemplating this gloomy mansion, an officer came out much surprised; and I was forced to retreat through the mute guard, and thus regained that freedom, which for one locked up within those walls it is next to impossible to obtain.

Many of my readers, acquainted with the strict police of France, would have supposed that the other prisons would have been as inaccessible to a visitant as the *Bastille*. And indeed my first application for admittance at the *Grand Châtelet* was unsuccessful. But fortunately remarking the tenth article† of the *arrêt* 1717, I pleaded it before the *Commissarie de lá Prison*, to whom I was referred, and by its means gained admission as well into that prison, as those of *Le Petet Châtelet* and *For-l'Evéque*, and had an opportunity of seeing almost every individual confined in them.

HOSPITALS.

The *Hospitals* of *Saint-Louis* and the *Hôtel-Dieu* for the sick, are the two worst hospitals that I ever visited. They were so crowded, that formerly I have often seen five or six in one bed, and some of them dying.

The *Hôtel-Dieu* is situated in the closest part of the city‡. The new wards are too low. In 1783, the hospital was cleaner than at my former visits, but in the great ward *(St. Charles)* and in the women's wards, many of the patients were two or three in a bed§.

* Sir *William Blackstone* observes, that the preservation of personal liberty is of great importance to the public: "for if once it were left in the power of any, the highest, magistrate to imprison arbitrarily whom-"ever he or his officers thought proper, (as in France it is daily practised by the crown‖) there would "soon be an end of all other rights and immunities."

‖ "I have been assured upon good authority, that, during the mild administration of cardinal *Fleury*, above 54,000 *lettres de cachet* were issued, upon the single ground of the famous *bulle Unigenitus*." *Commentaries*, Book I. Chap. 1.

† The article is as follows.

"*Les geoliers conduiront les personnes qui viendront faire des charités dans les lieux de la prison où elles* "*desireront les distribuer, ce qu'elles pourront faire elles-mémes sur le preau ou dans la cour; mes les aumónes ne* "*pourront être distribuées dans les cachots noirs que par les mains du geolier, en présence des personnes qui les* "*porteront*."

‡ One cannot but wish, that after the fire in the *Hôtel-Dieu* a few years since, the hospital had been removed to a more airy situation.

§ Over one of the gates of the *Hôtel-Dieu* is the following inscription, which, from its application to *such a place*, has an air of ridicule and even of profaneness.

"*C'est icy lá Maison de Dieu, et lá Porte du Ciel.*"

The

PARIS HOSPITALS.

The *Hoſpital* of *Saint-Louis* ſtands out of the city. There is a conſiderable aſcent to the wards, and there is no floor over them. They were dirty and noiſy, and in many of the beds there were three patients.—According to the liſts I procured at my viſits in 1783, the number of patients was,

	Hôtel-Dieu.		*St. Louis.*
May 6,	1709,	—	662.
---- 16,	1707,	—	694.
---- 20,	1657,	—	660.
---- 21,	1708,	—	661.
Number *received* in 1782,	21484,	—	3898.
Died --------	3899,*	—	899.

Though theſe two hoſpitals are a diſgrace to Paris, it has many other charitable foundations which do honour to it; and from which this country may derive uſeful information.

The *Hoſpital* of *Lá Charité* for men, is one of the beſt in Paris. There are now two hundred and three beds, and another ward is nearly finiſhed, twenty-ſix feet and a half wide. All the patients lie ſingle; the furniture of their beds is green, and they wear a uniform of the ſame colour. Here is lately made a convenient walk for the patients. The preſentation of beds is bought, and deſcends to heirs; the price for a bed is twelve thouſand livres, as I was informed by one of the *fathers*. The beds are always occupied; except three or four which are reſerved, that immediate attention may be always paid to a patron's preſentation. This hoſpital does honour to the order of *St. Jean de Dieu:* the friars chambers are over the wards, which I think improper, becauſe it may occaſion the windows of the wards to be too often ſhut.

This fraternity has alſo the charge of the *hoſpital* for *Convaleſcents*, which conſiſts of a hall with a brick-floor containing twenty-one beds. Adjoining is a refectory, where the patients (who continue here only eight days) have *four* meals a day, *viz.* at ſix, nine, twelve and a half, and five o'clock. They are allowed meat and wine every day in the year, *Good-Friday* excepted. I wiſh the French phyſicians were convinced of the neceſſity of *waſhing* (not ſprinkling) the wards.

The *Hôpital des petites-Maiſons* is ſituated in a ſpacious garden or court, containing a number of ſmall houſes for the aged and infirm of both ſexes, and ſingle rooms for the *inſane*. Here are alſo ſix rooms for the ſick, in which are a hundred and thirteen beds; a new room for forty beds is not yet occupied. The good *ſiſters* kindly attend. The neatneſs and cleanlineſs I obſerved here engaged me often to repeat my viſits.—

* My learned friend Dr. *Price* will be pleaſed to find ſome alteration for the better in the *Hôtel-Dieu*, for the number that died in 1782 was conſiderably under a fifth of thoſe that were admitted. See his *Reverſionary Payments*, vol. I. *p.* 296. 4th edit.

PARIS HOSPITALS.

Rooms in the hoſpital and beds in the ſick wards are bought by the opulent, as aſylums for aged domeſtics and poor friends.

Madame Necker's hoſpital is a noble example of private charity. It has beds for ſeventy men and ſixty women, who are attended by fourteen of the ſiſters. The medical and chirurgical patients are ſeparated. I adviſed waſhing the men's wards; but my advice has not been taken.

In the *Hôpital des Incurables* there are about four hundred perſons, moſt of them aged and infirm, and clothed in a neat uniform; the men in grey, the women in black. Each has a bed, two chairs, a table and a cupboard. The furniture is changed twice in a year, in winter it is green woollen, in ſummer white linen; the houſe is then thoroughly cleanſed: the rooms on the ground-floor open (very properly) into a ſpacious and pleaſant garden. The proviſions were good, and ſerved by the ſiſters, forty of whom have the care of this hoſpital.—A preſentation here, formerly bought for ten thouſand five hundred livres, is now raiſed to twelve thouſand.

QUINZE-VINGTS.

The *Quinze-vingts* hoſpital was founded in 1260 for the accommodation of three hundred *blind* perſons. Formerly they uſed to beg in the churches for ſubſiſtence; but lately, in conſequence of the attention of Cardinal *Rohan*, and an increaſe of the rents, an income ſufficient for ſupporting them has been obtained, and is now ſettled on them by an *arrêt* of March 14, 1783. They are divided into three claſſes; ſingle perſons, who have twenty ſoûs a day—married, twenty-ſix—and thoſe who have been married twenty-two or twenty-three years, thirty-ſix ſoûs: theſe allowances are paid every month. Each perſon has three pounds of ſalt given him thrice in the year. Wood for firing is alſo given to the moſt neceſſitous. The parents of children are allowed two ſoûs a day for every child under ſixteen; beſides a ſum to put out their children to apprenticeſhips. Every indulgence is granted of walking out, viſiting friends, &c. Several who have families increaſe the means of their ſubſiſtence by keeping little ſhops. There were fifty-two of the third claſs at my viſit in 1783.—The regulations are hung up on the walls in ſeveral places. There are two rooms for confining the diſorderly.

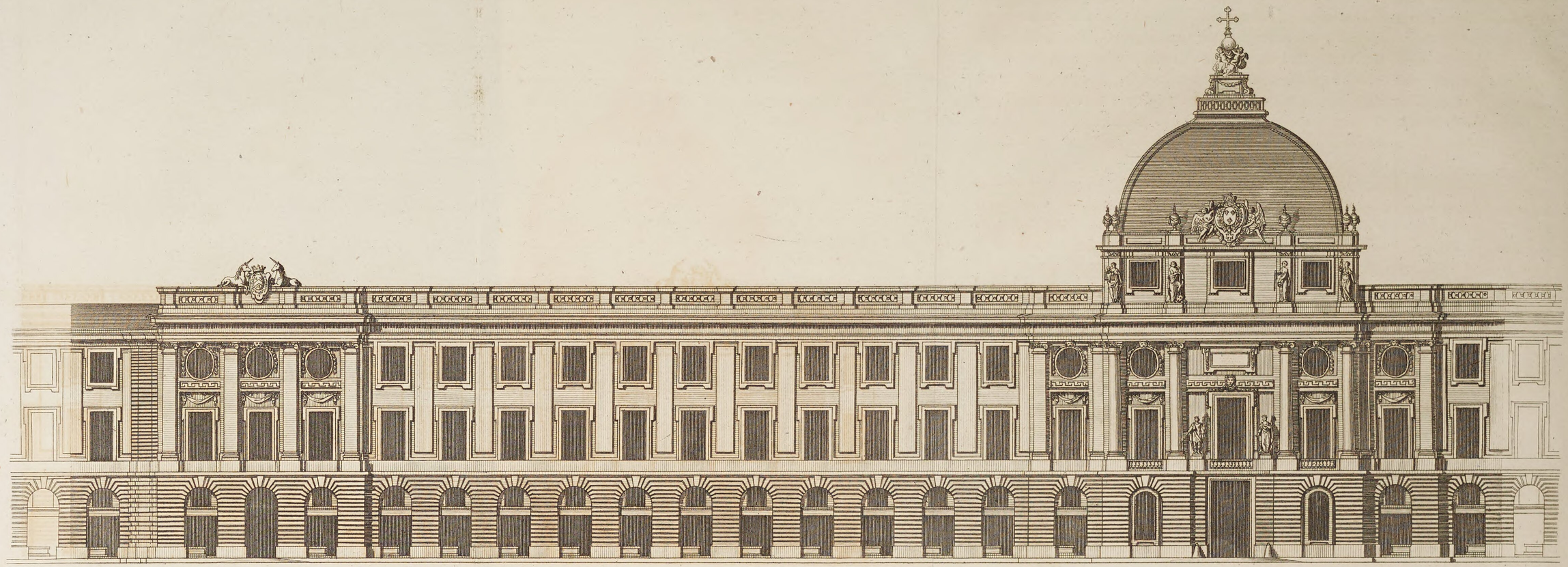
An infirmary is deſigned, and oculiſts are to be appointed, who, beſides attending the infirmary, are to attend twice in the week to give advice to others who may apply to them. An annual ſum is likewiſe to be offered for the beſt diſſertation on diſorders of the eyes.—This hoſpital is a privileged place: and a chapel belongs to it in which divine ſervice is conſtantly performed.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

At the *Foundling-hoſpital* near the *Hôtel-Dieu*, the infants lie in neat cradles with white furniture. May 21, 1783, there were here only fifty, the reaſon of which is, that they are ſent into the country ſoon after they are received. They remain in the country five or ſix years, and when they are brought back, moſt of the girls are placed at *Salpêtriere*, and the reſt with the boys in the ſuburb of *St. Antoine*; in which laſt place there were at this time four hundred and fifty boys and girls.—I learned from the

LYONS

Hôtel-Dieu.



T. Miller Sc

5 10 20 40 60 80 100 120 *Lyons Feet*

liſts which are made out every month, that the whole number of foundlings on this foundation on the 1ſt of May 1783, was thirteen thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven. PARIS.

In the *provincial gaols* I ſaw little worth noting, but what has been already mentioned at Paris. Theſe alſo have charitable patroneſſes, who take care that the priſoners be not defrauded of their allowance; and procure them farther relief. But theſe priſons do not ſeem to be ſo carefully inſpected as thoſe in the city; although the *arrêts* of parliament for regulation of both are for the moſt part ſimilar, and were made in the ſame year, 1717. They are drawn up with ſound judgment, and accurate knowledge of the complex ſubject. I found many articles of them in the laws of other nations; but cannot ſay whether the French *arrêts* were compiled from them, or followed by them *. PROVINCES.

The 32d article of the *arrêt* for the provinces requires that priſons be "*au raiz de chauſſee*," *level with the ground* †. Yet at Challons, and ſome other towns, I ſaw many priſoners in dungeons; larger indeed, but in other reſpects not much better than thoſe at Paris. In the four horrid ones at the *Priſon de St. Joſeph* (formerly a convent) at LYONS, June 1776, were twenty-nine criminals: the heat ſo exceſſive, that few of them had any other garment on than their ſhirts. Some of them were ſick: none looked healthy. In the nine other rooms of that gaol there were one hundred and twenty-eight priſoners; of which number twenty-two were women. LYONS.

To the *Pierre-en cize*, a ſtate priſon at Lyons, you aſcend by more than two hundred ſteps: among the few priſoners in it, I ſat talking a while with one who ſaid he was in the fiftieth year of his confinement.

I cannot leave this city without giving a ſhort account of the *Hôtel-Dieu*, as it is the beſt hoſpital I have ſeen in France. It is near the *Rhone*; the principal building is in the form of a croſs, near three hundred feet from end to end both ways. The wards thirty-two feet wide, and twenty-five feet high; with apertures between the joiſts of the floor above, and two tier of windows; in many of them two caſements. Three rows of iron bedſteads in each ward. Under a dome in the centre is an octagon altar, in view from every part of the croſs. Prayers, which are read there twice a day, can be heard through the wards. This part of the houſe is for thoſe HOTEL-DIEU.

* They are printed in quarto. The *arrêt* for the city is dated 18th June: it contains thirty-nine articles. The title is *Arreſt de la Cour du Parlement, portant Réglement général pour les Priſons, droits et fonctions des Greffiers des Geoles, Geoliers et Guichetiers deſdites Priſons: Avec le Tarif des droits attribués auſdits Geoliers.* The *arrêt* for the provinces, dated 1ſt September, has the ſame title, except the *Tarif*. It contains thirty-three articles. To this *arrêt* is annexed three others, *viz.* the office of clerks, gaolers and turnkeys—the aliment of priſoners—and their attendance at maſs.

† The foundation of this was probably the firſt article upon priſons in the excellent criminal *Ordonnance de Louis* XIV. 1670, which directs that they ſhall be ſo diſpoſed that *the health of priſoners ſhall not be incommoded.*

LYONS HOTEL-DIEU. that have *fevers*. There are other wards for the *wounded*; for *lying-in-women*; for *foundlings*; for the *inſane*: all ſeparate: and a room for chirurgical operations. The croſs-wards are ſo airy, as not to be in the leaſt offenſive: and yet there are, in another part of the houſe, two upper rooms ſtill more airy and pleaſant *(chambres de convaleſcence)*: to theſe they remove patients that are recovering; and thoſe whom I ſaw there ſaid they were very refreſhing. They come down from them at meals to a refectory. Theſe rooms ſoon complete the patients recovery; and ſeem an excellent precaution againſt the ſlow hectic fever, of which our hoſpital-phyſicians ſo frequently complain *. The whole was clean and quiet. There are eight chaplains; nine phyſicians and ſurgeons; and twelve ſiſters. Theſe are ladies of a religious order, dreſſed in a neat uniform, who make up, as well as adminiſter, all the medicines preſcribed; for which purpoſe there is an elaboratory and apothecary's ſhop, conſiſting of five or ſix apartments, the neateſt and moſt elegantly fitted up that can be conceived.—The front alſo of this hoſpital being very elegant, I give the plate.

BORDEAUX PRISONS. At the *Town-houſe* in BORDEAUX April 27, 1783, there were in three rooms down twenty-ſeven ſteps fifteen priſoners in irons, who told me they were never out. In two rooms down thirty-one ſteps there were ten men, and in another room a woman. On the ground-floor there were many confined for ſlight offences.

In the *Palais* (the priſon for the province), the men were in the court. The windows of the women's two rooms were (improperly) towards the ſtreet.

The *Houſe of correction (Maiſon de Force)* is in a convent. The rooms were neat and clean. There were twenty-four women at needle-work, who put on their veils when I entered the hall.

HOSPITAL. The great *Hoſpital* is in a cloſe part of the city. The wards for men are on the firſt floor round a quadrangle. The women have three wards on the ground-floor, one for medical patients; one for chirurgical *(bleſſée)*, the other for thoſe that are very ill. In many of the wards there were two in a bed. This hoſpital is kept clean, as it is under the care of the *religieuſes*; who have alſo the care of the foundling hoſpital which is a ſpacious building near the river.

ST. OMER'S. At *Lá Priſon Royale*, or the new priſon, at ST. OMER'S, the daily allowance is a pound and a half of bread, and ſoup. The priſoners have clean linen every week.

DUNKIRK. In the priſon at DUNKIRK, the French priſoners were in two or three rooms by themſelves.

* I was induced to take ſuch particular notice of this hoſpital, from the recollection of ſomething ſimilar to theſe *chambers of convaleſcence* propoſed by my ingenious friend Mr. *Aikin* of Warrington, in his *Thoughts on Hoſpitals*. I had not the pamphlet then with me, but have ſince turned to the paſſage, and find he adviſes that "all patients capable of ſitting up, ſhould remain through the day in large airy halls."

Here

Here (January 1779) I found many of my countrymen *priſoners of war*. In five rooms there were a hundred and thirty-three—*captains*, *mates*, *paſſengers* and *common ſailors* all crowded together—who lay on ſtraw, with one coverlet for every three perſons. In three other rooms there were thirteen accommodated in a better manner, becauſe moſt of them were *ranſomers*, and capable of paying ſix ſoûs a night for their beds *. The court was ſmall, being only forty-two feet by twenty-ſix; nor was there ſufficient plenty of water. The bread, beer, and ſoup were good, and the beef tolerable. In a former war, the contract here was twelve ſoûs a man; in the laſt it was fifteen. Each room was ſupplied with two ſmall faggots a day for firing. The ſick (of whom there were only three) were taken to the military hoſpital. The regulations were hung up in Engliſh † and French. DUNKIRK. PRISONERS OF WAR.

In

* A *ranſomer* is a perſon confined as a ſecurity, till the ſum is paid for which a ſhip has been *ranſomed*.

† BY THE KING.

RULES to be obſerved by all Priſoners of War in the Kingdom of France.

Article I. The orders given by the commiſſary of the marines encharged with the care of the priſoners are to be ſtrictly complied with unargued and undiſputed. None of the priſoners ſhall inſult, threaten or abuſe, much leſs ſtrike the turnkey, nor any of thoſe appointed to do buſineſs in the priſon, under the penalty of incurring ſuch puniſhment as ſhall be ordered by the commiſſary of the marines, and of loſing turn of being exchanged; nay, further, they ſhall be cloſe confined and deprived of one half of their food or pittance.

Art. II. All and every priſoner, when the commiſſary makes review, ſhall anſwer to their name or names, and if in the liſt delivered to the commiſſary there be found any error, they ſhall point it out, that it may be rectified, in order to prevent the confuſion that might reſult from miſtaking of names.

Art. III. All priſoners that ſhall refuſe to anſwer to their names at the review, ſhall be puniſhed by being deprived of their food till ſuch time as they ſubmit to the call.

Art. IV. If there happen any damage to the place where the priſoners are kept, whether it be with intent to make an eſcape, or otherwiſe purpoſely and wilfully committed, the expence for repairing ſuch damage ſhall be paid out of the food of thoſe that are found guilty of the infringement, and if there be no means of diſcovering the guilty perſons, all the priſoners ſhall contribute an equal ſhare out of their food to the charges of ſuch repair.

Art. V. Whoever after eſcape from his priſon is retaken, ſhall be ſhut in a dungeon, and ſhall be ſtinted to half his pittance of food, till he has by this confinement ſatisfied for the expences made for ſeizing and bringing him back to gaol, and ſhall loſe his turn of exchange beſides. A ſea-officer thus contravening, ſhall from that moment be looked upon and treated as a common ſailor.

Art. VI. It is forbidden to fight, quarrel, or make any riot in the priſons or places where the priſoners are allowed to take the air, under pain of incurring ſuch puniſhment as the offence may require.

Art. VII. The priſons ſhall be kept clean and neat by the ſailors, every man in his turn as ſhall be regulated, and whatever ſailor ſhall refuſe this ſervice in his turn, his food ſhall be withheld from him till he ſubmit to it.

Art. VIII. The priſoners are to inform the commiſſary of the clothes or other neceſſaries they may want, and can pay for, and the commiſſary ſhall not only allow them to be provided with ſuch things, but ſhall alſo take care they be not impoſed upon in the price.

Art.

BERGUES. PRISONERS OF WAR.

In the priſon at BERGUES I found forty-ſeven *Engliſh priſoners*. The table of victualling was hung up here as at Dunkirk, but the proviſions were not ſo good. There were twelve on their *parole* in this town, nine at Bourbourg, and two at Ardres, who told me they had procured bondſmen for their ſecurity.

CALAIS.

The common *Priſon* at CALAIS, being ſmaller than that at Dunkirk, was much crowded: for it contained one hundred and twenty-ſeven Engliſh priſoners. Seventeen ſailors lay in one room * on ſtraw, without coverlets; a few had not even ſtraw: on my complaining of this to the *commiſſary*, he ſaid, he would ſend to St. Omer's for coverlets. After informing him farther, that I had found *captains*, *paſſengers* and *mates* confined in France, but that I ſuppoſed perſons of this deſcription in England

Art. IX. In every priſon the priſoners may appoint three or five of themſelves, and change them at their pleaſure, in order to inſpect their victuals and ſee if they be good, and if they have their ſhare or portion whether in weight or meaſure according to the following victualling table; and if there ariſe any reaſon for complaint, either of dreſſing, ſerving them up, or otherwiſe, they are with decency to appriſe the commiſſary of it, who finding ſuch complaint well grounded ſhall give immediate redreſs and do them juſtice.

Art. X. It ſhall be allowed to tradeſmen or ſellers of ware (except ſuch as deal in things that are not fit to be ſold to priſoners) to wait at the great gate of the priſons from ten o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon, in order to ſell their ware to ſuch priſoners as have wherewithal to pay for them on the ſpot.

Art. XI. Whatever priſoner ſhall dare by this means to take or bring in ſtrong liquors or other things that are not fit for priſoners, or ſhall receive or deliver any letter, ſhall be puniſhed for the abuſe he has made of this facility.

A TABLE OF VICTUALLING.

Days of the Week.	Middling Beer or Cider.	Bread.	Beef.	Butter.	Cheeſe.	Peaſe or Beans.
	A Pot containing a quart and half *Paris* meaſure.	Pounds Avoirdupois Weight.	Pounds Avoirdupois Weight.	Ounces.	Ounces.	A Pint Half a Pound Avoirdupois Wt.
Monday	1	1½	¾	-	-	½
Tueſday	1	1½	¾	-	-	-
Wedneſday	1	1½	¾	-	-	½
Thurſday	1	1½	¾	-	-	-
Friday	1	1½	-	4	or 6	½
Saturday	1	1½	¾	-	-	-
Sunday	1	1½	¾	-	-	½
	7 Pots, or 10½ Qu.	10½	4½	4	6	2

In ſuch places where beer or cider cannot be had, there ſhall be delivered to each priſoner three quarters of a quart of wine *per* day, Paris meaſure.

* That room was nineteen feet by twelve. In another ſmaller room, in two tiers, were twenty-three hammocks belonging to the ſailors; for ſometimes their hammocks were given them. The court of this priſon was only twenty-five feet by fourteen and a half.

were

were on their *parole of honour*; he replied, and desired I would note it down, that "a *parole* could not be granted without security; a hundred guineas for captains, seventy-five for mates, sixty for sailors, and twenty-five for boys." Passengers were on the same footing with captains. On the second day of my being there, the *rules* (the same as at Dunkirk) were hung up, both within and *without* this prison. CALAIS. PRISONERS OF WAR.

Many of the prisoners in this and other prisons had no change of linen, and some were almost entirely destitute of clothes, being the crews of vessels shipwrecked in the great storm of December 31st, 1778.

There were twenty-six of our people in a spacious ward in the military hospital, to whom great attention was paid. Each had a bed and sheets; and their bread and meat were good. But most of them having a disorder which did not break their spirits, they would have been better pleased if their allowance had been equal to that in the prison.

I shall close this part, with reciting a few particulars which I think of consequence in the *Construction and Regulation of Hospitals*, most of which have been collected from the observations I have made abroad. CONSTRUC. AND REGULA. OF HOSPITALS.

The *Situation* of an infirmary or *Hospital* should be on elevated ground, near a stream, and out of a town—the entrance to it by a flight of easy steps *(a)*—the wards from twenty-five to thirty feet high, arched, and without buildings over them *(b)*—distinct wards for medical and chirurgical patients *(c)*—rows of windows opposite to one another, and even with the ceiling—hasps and staples to the *upper* sashes to prevent their being shut *(d)*—a stone gallery for more readily opening and shutting the windows *(e)*—apertures near the ceiling, and the ceilings lath and plaster *(f)*—the fire-places in the middle of the longer side of the wards—the beds in spacious recesses *(g)*—the bedsteads iron painted, and with a screw, that the backs may be easily raised or lowered—the beds on varnished boards with hair mattresses—in each ward a cistern bason and towel for the patients *(h)*—the vaults on the outside of the wards *(i)*—airy rooms and refectories for convalescent patients *(k)*—a convenient bath, with an easy descent into it *(l)*—a piazza and spacious walk to induce patients to take the air and exercise *(m)*—two doors to each ward, one of them iron latticed *(n)*—the wards washed once a week—scraped and lime-whited at least once a year *(o)*—the patients washed at their admission in the cold or warm bath, and to conform strictly to the rules of nicety and cleanliness.

(a) *See* Rome, Florence *and* Madrid.
(b) Bologna, Florence.
(c) Burgos, Bordeaux.
(d) Newport in the Isle of Wight.
(e) Bologna.
(f) Great hospital at Madrid, Lyons.
(g) Toledo, Burgos.
(h) Petersburg, Moscow.
(i) Milan, Utrecht.
(k) Lyons, Petersburg, Vienna, Paris.
(l) Worcester, Gloucester, Manchester.
(m) Haslar, Plymouth.
(n) Bologna.
(o) Edinburgh, Haslar.

SECTION

SECTION V.

PRISONERS OF WAR IN ENGLAND, &c.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

WHEN I visited my countrymen confined as prisoners of war in France, some of the *commissaries* and other gentlemen informed me, that they had received great complaints from the French prisoners in England. On my return in January 1779, I waited on the *commissioners* of the sick and wounded seamen, and gave them an account of the English prisoners in France, and of my intention to visit the French prisoners. In order to assist me in this business, they very readily favoured me with letters to their agents at several prisons.

Having determined to take another general view of English prisons, to see what improvements had been made, in consequence of two late acts of parliament *, and of the charges given by the Judges in their circuits to the grand juries, I chose to begin my tour in those parts where most of the French prisoners were confined; and of them, therefore, I shall first give some account: in my narrative I *now* add my observations in 1782 on these and other prisoners of war, to whom I paid peculiar attention.

PLYMOUTH.

In the *Mill-prison* near PLYMOUTH, February 3, 1779, there were three hundred and ninety-two French prisoners. The wards and courts in which they were confined, were not so spacious as those appropriated to the American prisoners, nor were they so well accommodated with provisions. The hospital, which had fifty patients in it, was dirty and offensive.

In the ship *Cambridge* there were three hundred and ninety-six prisoners; and the next day, two hundred and fifty more were coming in.—The bread was heavy, and the meat bad; and too little attention was *then* paid to the sick. An hospital ship, called the *Tiger*, was fitting up for an infirmary †.

At my visit, July 30, 1782, the old prison was disused, and there were a hundred and eighty-seven French, two Spanish and seven Dutch in a new prison. This is situated on an eminence; the wards are spacious (twenty feet nine inches wide),

* 14th *Geo.* III. Cap. XLIII. and 16th *Geo.* III. Cap. XLIII.

† This was an infirmary till the hospital which they were building near *Mill-prison* was finished.

and

and there is a large area. In the infirmary, the cradles (or bedſteads) are ſimilar to thoſe in the royal hoſpital *.—All the French priſoners embarked the next day in a cartel. PLYMOUTH. PRISONERS OF WAR.

None of the windows in the wards of this priſon (or in that at Shrewſbury) were glazed; they had *(Venetian)* blinds ſimilar to thoſe in diſtilleries *(ſee* Plate II. A). This and the airy ſituation greatly contributed to the health of the priſoners, who alſo had the advantage of Dr. *Farr*'s frequent viſits.

Received into this priſon,

From May 27, 1777, *to* Aug. 1, 1782,	American	1296,	*Died*	45.
June 26, 1778, -- Dec. 31, 1782,	French	7673,	----	109.
July 7, 1779, -- Dec. 25, 1782,	Spaniſh	749,	----	12.
Dec. 24, 1780, -- May 7, 1783,	Dutch	634,	----	13.
	Total	10352		179.

Of the American priſoners, two hundred and twenty-eight had the ſmall-pox, a hundred and eighty-two of them were inoculated at their own deſire.—Twenty-five of the French priſoners died of their wounds.

At BRISTOL, in a priſon which had been a pottery, there were a hundred and fifty-one French priſoners, Feb. 9, 1779. The wards were more ſpacious, and leſs crowded than thoſe of the priſon near Plymouth. There were two day-rooms, in which many ſhoe-makers, tailors, &c. were at work: an advantage which the priſoners at Plymouth deſired, but could not obtain.—The bread was good.—There being no infirmary, the ſick were attended and victualled at a ſmall houſe near the priſon, where ſeven ſhillings a week was paid for each patient. There were five in that houſe, in a dirty and offenſive room.—March 2, 1782, there was a new priſon, built on a riſing ground about three miles from the city (two hundred and fifty-ſix feet by forty-five), conſiſting of two floors, each of which having a partition, the wards were twenty-one feet wide. There was no chimney: the wards were dirty, being never waſhed. Adjoining, is a ſpacious infirmary, which has a fire-place in each ward, and a detached kitchen. The whole was encloſed by a low wall and pales. Here were ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four Spaniſh, and thirteen Dutch priſoners. Their guard was fifty of the militia.—The bread was not ſo good, and the priſoners had not that attention paid them, as when the priſon was *in the city*.—Here was painted on a board, that an open market is allowed from ten to three. BRISTOL.

* By Dr. *Farr*'s order, a board under the beds in the infirmary is bruſhed with the *oil of tar*; which corrects the noxious effluvia, and is an agreeable ſcent.—In moſt of the hoſpitals in Denmark and Ruſſia, and alſo the houſes in Sweden, the floors are ſtrewed with the young ſhoots of the fir.

WINCHESTER. PRISONERS OF WAR.

There were a thouſand and ſixty-two French priſoners in the priſon at WINCHESTER, March 2, 1779. The wards are lofty and ſpacious. The area large. The meat and beer were good: but the bread (being made with leaven and mixed with rye) was not ſo good as that at Briſtol *. If two or three of the rooms had been uſed as work-rooms, the health of the priſoners would have been promoted, and they would not have been indolently lying in their hammocks in the day-time; as I obſerved they were, both here and at *Mill-priſon*.

Several priſoners were confined in the dark hole.—Forty days confinement on half allowance, in order to pay ten ſhillings to thoſe that apprehend them after eſcapes, ſeems to be too ſevere a puniſhment. On ſuch occaſions, the obſervation of the worthy magiſtrates at Bern always occurs to my mind, "that every one muſt be deſirous of regaining liberty."

The hoſpital wards were lofty, and upwards of twenty feet wide. Each patient had a cradle, bedding and ſheets; and the ſurgeon paid them great attention †.

Feb. 26, 1782, the priſon was cleaner than at my former viſit, and there were many improvements in the wards and courts. The well was in order. The number of priſoners was three hundred and twenty-eight French, three hundred and forty-nine Dutch, and ſeven hundred and thirty Spaniſh, beſides in the infirmary, nine French, thirty-nine Dutch, and thirty-ſeven Spaniſh.—On inquiring for the attentive ſurgeon, I was ſorry to hear, he had died of the *gaol-fever*, which was fatal to many in this priſon.

FORTON.

In a priſon not very convenient at FORTON near Goſport, there were a hundred and ſeventy-ſeven French priſoners, March 2, 1779. On that day the meat was very bad, and had been killed, as the butcher's ſervant ſaid, that morning: but it was returned, and Mr. *Newſham* the agent procured them good meat inſtead of it.—Moſt of the ſix-pound loaves wanted weight. I ſaw the bread weighed for a hundred and forty-two priſoners, and obſerved a deficiency of three pounds.—The ſtraw, by long uſe, was turned to duſt in the mattreſſes, and many of them here, and at other places, had been emptied to clear them of vermin. The floors of the bed-rooms and hoſpitals could not but be dirty and offenſive, the boards having been laid rough. I took notice of this kind of bad policy in all the floors of the new priſon which was then building here, and almoſt finiſhed.

The regulations were in the French language, and were the ſame with thoſe publiſhed in a former war. They were evidently the original from which thoſe

* I particularly obſerved the *bread*; for in France it was remarkably good and well baked.—The priſoners are much happier when an attention is paid to this article.

† Mr. *Smith* the agent alſo was aſſiduous in his department. He mentioned to me, in 1779, that he thought it would be an advantage if one of their prieſts (two of whom were at a little diſtance on their *parole*) were permitted to attend the priſoners. This, he ſaid, would be the means of comforting ſome, of awing others, and of giving information whenever there was any *juſt* reaſon for complaints.—At my viſit in 1782, the Roman catholic priſoners had fitted up a little chapel.

printed in *page* 181 are tranſlated. For the ſake of greater accuracy, they will be given at the end of the book. I was informed both here and at Wincheſter, that they had been hung up, but were torn down. The regulations in the Spaniſh language were the ſame as thoſe in the French.—It would be better, to *paint* them on a board, which ſhould be faſtened in ſome conſpicuous place in every priſon. FORTON. PRISONERS OF WAR.

On the priſoners complaining that the bread was too light and the meat bad, I referred them to the ninth article of the regulations, by which they are directed to apply to the agent, and (if not redreſſed) to the *commiſſioners*. One of them pertinently replied, "How is that poſſible, when every letter is examined by the agent *?"

At my viſit November 6, 1782, I found there was no ſeparation of the Americans from other priſoners of war, and they had the ſame allowance of bread, *viz.* one pound and a half each. There were a hundred and fifty-four French, thirty-four Dutch, and a hundred and thirty-three Americans; of theſe, twelve French, twenty-five Dutch, and nine Americans were in the hoſpital. The wards were not clean †. No regulations hung up. I weighed ſeveral of the ſix-pound loaves, and they all wanted ſome ounces of weight.

The American priſoners then had an allowance from the *States*, paid by order of Dr. *Franklin*. I found a gentleman of Portſmouth diſtributing this kind allowance. From Lady-day to Michaelmas, officers received one ſhilling *per* week, and ſeamen ſix-pence: and from Michaelmas to Lady-day, officers two ſhillings and ſeamen one ſhilling *per* week. American officers were not on *parole* as other officers.

Received into this Priſon,

From June 13, 1777,	*to* Nov. 6, 1782,	American	1200,	*Died*	69.
June 30, 1778, --	Nov. 6, 1782,	French	11720,	----	166.
June 11, 1779, --	July 3, 1782,	Spaniſh	3028,	----	167.
Dec. 30, 1780, --	Sept. 28, 1782,	Dutch	934,	----	17.
		Total	16882		419.

There was a new temporary *Priſon* at DEAL. It had an airy and ſpacious room below, and another above, and a convenient kitchen.—The regulations were hung up, the loaves were full weight, the proviſions of all ſorts were good, and the mattreſſes had plenty of ſtraw. I made my firſt viſit (as I did always) without the DEAL.

* I could have wiſhed, that the gentlemen concerned for the American priſoners, had extended their regards alſo to the French, and by their attention and viſits had obliged the contractors to be *more careful* in diſcharging their duty.

† It might have been better, if in the rooms appropriated to the ſick, there had been *women* nurſes, as in the royal hoſpitals at Haſlar and Plymouth, which are neat and clean.

DEAL PRISONERS OF WAR.

agents or contractors, and I had the pleaſure of hearing the priſoners expreſs their ſatisfaction.

The priſon adjoins to the naval hoſpital, the wards of which were clean and not in the leaſt offenſive. In this the ſick and wounded priſoners had the convenience of a ward, ſimilar to that which the Engliſh priſoners had at Dunkirk and Calais; and were attended by a ſkilful and humane ſurgeon. There were ſeventy-three in the priſon, and fifteen in this ward, April 17, 1779: and twenty-eight French and three Dutch December 5, 1782, and only one ſick.

Received into this Priſon,

From Nov. 3, 1778,	*to* Dec. 8, 1782,		French	2420,	*Died*	20.
Dec. 23, 1780,	-	-	Dutch	698,	----	15.
July 15, 1779,	-	-	Spaniſh	32,	----	0.
Aug. 24, 1781,	-	-	American	13,	----	1.
			Total	3163		36.

Died of Fevers 24. Of Wounds 11. Of the Scurvy 1.

CARLISLE. In the county gaol at CARLISLE, in one large room in the debtors ward, there were twelve French priſoners, May 10, 1779. They were not ſupplied with hammocks, as at Plymouth, Wincheſter, &c. but lay on ſtraw without coverlets. Their allowance, ſix-pence a day.

PEMBROKE. On the 5th and 6th of June 1779, I viſited the priſons at PEMBROKE. There were fifty-ſix French priſoners in an old houſe adjoining to that in which the Americans were confined. Moſt of them had no ſhoes or ſtockings, and ſome were alſo without ſhirts. —They had no victualling table, nor did they know what was their allowance. There were two or three who had their allowance in money, which ſhould have been three ſhillings and ſix-pence a week each for their aliment, but ſix-pence was deducted. They lay, in general, on the boards without ſtraw; for there were but four hammocks in two rooms, each of which contained eighteen priſoners. Here was a court-yard, but no water or ſewer.

In the two rooms of the town gaol there were twenty French priſoners. They had ſome ſtraw, but it had not been changed for many weeks. Having no ſupply of water in the gaol, and not being permitted, as they were at the other priſon, to fetch water for themſelves, they were often neglected. On Sunday at noon, no water had been brought to them from Friday evening.—They walked in a field, with a guard, about an hour every day.—Their bread was tolerable, but their beer very ſmall, and their allowance of beef ſo ſcanty, that they preferred to it an allowance of cheeſe and butter.

At a houſe appropriated for an hoſpital, there were nine French priſoners, beſides five of the crew of the Culloden man of war, and three Americans. Theſe lay in

three or four rooms on ſtraw with coverlets, but without ſheets, mattreſſes or bedſteads. PEMBROKE. PRISONERS OF WAR.

At my viſit October 21, 1782, there was a new priſon. Two rooms; one on the ground-floor, the other over it (thirty-ſix feet by ſixteen) very dirty and offenſive, though there were only ſix French priſoners. They had been confined to their rooms on ſhort allowance from the fourteenth of September for making an eſcape. The bedding was on the floor; the ſtraw in ſome of the mattreſſes had not been changed for eighteen weeks. The priſoners ſaid they were half ſtarved; the bread was very brown, and the weight of the daily allowance only ſixteen ounces. No regulations were hung up.—The former agent was diſmiſſed.

No agent, or relation of any agent, ſhould be concerned in any contract relative to priſoners of war.

Such obſervations as theſe have convinced me, that *humanity* and *good policy* require that *inſpectors* of the priſoners of war ſhould be appointed, who ſhould be deſired to report quarterly their ſtate as to health, proviſions, &c. No doubt ſome independent gentlemen in the neighbourhood would accept ſuch an humane office *without* a ſalary.

In another view, alſo, ſuch an appointment would be advantageous. Theſe priſons are uſually guarded by the *militia*, and the centinels have in ſeveral inſtances ſhewn themſelves too ready to fire on the priſoners, in which they have been countenanced by inexperienced officers. Several perſons have thus been killed on the ſpot, though perhaps there was no ſerious deſign of an eſcape. The *agent* is too much in awe of the officers to make due inquiries and repreſentations on theſe occaſions; whereas an independent gentleman would probably exert himſelf in a proper manner.

At CHESTER Caſtle, Aug. 27, 1779, there were twenty-three French priſoners of war. They were healthy and well, and made no complaint. CHESTER.

At LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30, 1779, were five hundred and nine priſoners of war, all French, except fifty-ſix Spaniards, who were kept ſeparate on account of the animoſities between the two nations. Theſe were all confined in four or five rooms crowded with hammocks three tier high; but they had a ſpacious airing ground, and the priſon was ſituated on a fine eminence. There were thirty-ſix ſick, in ſome ſmall rooms of a houſe at a diſtance from the priſon. Theſe had no ſheets; but great attention ſeemed to be paid them by the ſurgeon, and they made no complaints. At the priſon, the bedding wanted regulation. No table of rules or victualling was hung up, (1779) or ever had been. The priſoners rejoiced at the diſcharge of the late *agent*; and from the character of the *new* agent, had every reaſon to expect all due attention and humanity. Their meat was fine and good; the beer good; the bread heavy.—Sep. 5, 1782, there were twenty French, ſeven Spaniſh, and ſeven Dutch priſoners. LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL. PRISONERS OF WAR.

Received into the Priſon at Liverpool *,

From September 3, 1778, *to* September 5, 1782,	French	1283,	*Died* 14.
September 5, 1779, -- February 23, 1781,	Spaniſh	69,	---- 3.
February 2, 1781, -- October 8, 1782,	Dutch	84,	---- 1.
	Total	1436.	18.

Here, as well as at all the other places throughout the kingdom where French priſoners were confined, I found that there was an allowance from the French court of one penny *per* day to all ſailors and boys; two pence to boatſwains, carpenters, &c. and three pence to thoſe of ſuperior rank; which was regularly paid them every month. There was beſides a ſupply from the ſame court of clothes, linen, and ſhoes to thoſe who were deſtitute of theſe articles: a noble and exemplary proviſion, much to the honour of thoſe who conducted public affairs in France †!

HULL. The priſon in the fortreſs at HULL conſiſts of ſeveral rooms, with two tier of ſhelves for the ſtraw, or beds. There were only fifty-one Dutch priſoners, Jan. 30, 1782, many having been lately ſent to Shrewſbury. Theſe priſoners were ſenſible of the attention paid them by Mr. *Kirman* the ſurgeon and agent.

LINCOLN. In the *Caſtle* at LINCOLN, Feb. 1, 1782, I found eight Dutch priſoners, who had been taken ill on their march from Hull to Shrewſbury. One of them, an old man, died the next day; the reſt recovered. Their allowance was ſix-pence a day, and they were kindly ſupplied from a collection made by Dr. *Stinton*, chancellor of Lincoln.

SHREWSBURY. At SHREWSBURY, in a large and elegant building on the bank of the *Severn*, called the orphan-houſe (as being erected in 1765 for the reception of children from the foundling-hoſpital at London), there were in June 1782, three hundred and thirty-

* The Scheme of Diet for priſoners of war in the *Hoſpital* at Liverpool.

LOW DIET. Water-gruel, panado, rice-gruel, milk-pottage, or broth, eight ounces of bread, (and if butter is ordered, two ounces).—For *drink*, toaſt and water, ptiſan, or white decoction.

HALF DIET. For *breakfaſt*, milk-pottage; for *dinner*, half a pound of mutton, ſome light bread-pudding, or in *lieu* of it, ſome greens, a pint of broth, a pound of bread, and three pints of ſmall beer.

FULL DIET. *Breakfaſt* as above. For *dinner*, one pound of meat, one pint of broth, one pound of bread, and two quarts of ſmall beer. *Supper*, in the two laſt mentioned diets, to be of the broth left at dinner, or if thought neceſſary to be of milk-pottage.

Rice milk, orange whey, orange and lemon water, tamarind whey, vinegar whey, balm and ſage tea to be diſcretionally uſed by the ſurgeon.

† I have ſince heard that a bounty was paid by the court of England to their priſoners in France, at the following rates, *viz.* captains, mates, ſailing maſters, ſurgeons, and ſtewards, three pence *per* day each; common ſailors, boys, and paſſengers of inferior rank, three halfpence *per* day each; which payment was made every twenty-eight days.

eight

eight Dutch priſoners; twenty-ſeven of them were in the hoſpital. The wards were ſpacious, a hundred and twenty feet by twenty. At the back of the priſon there is a fine area of four acres well ſupplied with water, and at the hoſpital an area of one acre. The regulations in Dutch and French were hung up. The beds in the hoſpital were not crowded; all had ſheets; and the ſurgeon paid great attention to the patients. SHREWSBURY. PRISONERS OF WAR.

Many of the priſoners were without ſhoes and ſtockings, and ſome had no ſhirts; for they had not received any bounty from the States, as the French and Spaniſh priſoners had from their courts. But by a generous ſubſcription in the town promoted by the ſurgeon (£61 : 15 : 0), they were ſoon after ſupplied with neceſſary clothing. The Dutch government afterwards ordered an allowance.

At YARMOUTH, July 8, 1782, there were ten French and ninety-two Dutch priſoners. Their rooms and court, and the three rooms of the infirmary, were too cloſe. The regulations in French and Dutch were hung up. The proviſions were good. The priſoners looked healthy and well: moſt of them had been brought in but a few days. YARMOUTH.

At FALMOUTH, Feb. 6, 1783, there were ſixty-five French, twenty-four Spaniſh and nineteen Dutch priſoners; of whom, ſixteen French, ſix Spaniſh and five Dutch were in the hoſpital. The priſon was ſituated on a fine eminence about two miles from the town, and had plenty of water. The proviſions were good, and the priſoners then made no complaint.—The hoſpital was above a mile from the priſon. The patients lay ſingle, in good cradles, hair-beds, ſheets and coverlets. The wards were tiled, and were the more airy and ſalutary for not being ceiled. FALMOUTH.

All priſons and hoſpitals ſhould be near towns, for the convenience of proviſions being ſent in regularly, and the attendance of ſurgeons and agents.

The Number of Priſoners,

From Sept. 11, 1778, *to* Feb. 10, 1783,	French	2669,	*Died*	37.
July 12, 1779, - -	Spaniſh	185,	----	5.
Jan. 3, 1781, - -	Dutch	302,	----	6.
	Total	3156		48.

Signed R. W. Fox, *Agent.*

My principal object in procuring liſts of the *number* of priſoners of war who had been *received* and had *died* in ſeveral priſons, was to refute a prevailing opinion of our ſeverity and inattention to ſuch priſoners. Theſe liſts, which I received from the agents, were afterwards checked by the books of the *Commiſſioners of ſick and wounded ſeamen in London*, who readily granted me that favour.

PRISONERS

PRISONERS OF WAR IN SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH. PRISONERS OF WAR.

I found in the caſtle at EDINBURGH, July 6, 1779, ſixty-four French priſoners, in two rooms formerly uſed as barracks for the ſoldiers. In one of the rooms they lay on ſtraw, two and two, in boxes againſt the wall, with two coverlets to each box: in the other room they lay on mattreſſes in hammocks.—The regulations as to diet, &c. were hung up. Their bread was excellent, and all other proviſions good; nor was there any thing of which they made complaint.—They received every month, the allowance from the French court.—There were fourteen in the hoſpital, which was a houſe at ſome diſtance in the city, where they had bedding and ſheets, and great attention was paid them by the humane ſurgeon and agent.

In the caſtle, March 27, 1782, there were fifteen American and fourteen French priſoners; and ten who were ſaid to be Iriſh, who were cloſely confined, being out only one hour in a day. In ſuch cloſe confinement priſoners ſhould always have one of the doors iron-latticed.—The bread was very good; the water in the well was brackiſh, the priſoners ſhould have been permitted with a guard to fetch water every day from the city.—Auguſt 17, 1782, there were only five French priſoners.

The Number of Priſoners received at Edinburgh, from Nov. 23, 1778, to Aug. 17, 1782.

French	842,	*Died*	31.
Spaniſh	108,	----	0.
Dutch	10,	----	0.
Americans	30,	----	3.
Total	990		34.

In June 1781 there were two hundred and ſeventeen French priſoners landed from the Jamaica fleet, who had been fourteen weeks on their paſſage. All were ſickly; moſt of them had an inveterate ſcurvy: of theſe twenty-four died.

PRISONERS OF WAR IN IRELAND.

BELFAST. ON the 13th of July 1779, there were ſeventy-ſeven French priſoners at BELFAST, who had been brought there the beginning of May.—There was no table of regulations, and they ſeemed to be much neglected. Sixteen of them were in the hoſpital, including three attendants. Many others were ſick, but in the hoſpital there was neither room nor accommodations for them.

At

At DUBLIN, July 22, 1779, there were twenty-two priſoners of war, in a good room fitted up for a temporary priſon. Their bread and other proviſions were very good; and they were treated with all the humanity and kindneſs that could be expected. DUBLIN. PRISONERS OF WAR.

In the Old Newgate, May 28, 1782, there were thirty-two priſoners of war of ſeveral nations, being part of the crew of a Dunkirk privateer. They were confined in one large room. Allowance ſix-pence a day to each. Theſe priſoners were ſoon after removed to Kilkenny.

At KILKENNY, June 9, 1782, there were a hundred and fifty-ſeven French *, three Spaniſh and five Dutch priſoners of war, beſides eleven in the infirmary and ſeventeen French on their *parole*. They were all privateers men: they looked healthy and had no cauſe of complaint. This was acknowledged by thoſe on *parole*, Mr. *Watters*, the agent being attentive to them.—September 12, 1782, there were only three French and four Dutch priſoners. KILKENNY.

The Number of Priſoners at Kilkenny, from Aug. 29, 1779, to Sept. 12, 1782.

French	1418,	*Died*	34.
Spaniſh	162,	----	9.
Dutch	9,	----	0.
Total	1589		43.

* A copy of a liſt of the ſums which the French king grants to his ſubjects detained in England, &c. as a ſupplement to what they receive from the court at London.

AT LIBERTY.

				£.	*S.*	*D.*
King's ſhips.	To the ſurgeon majors and chaplains - - -	*per Day*		0	0	3
-------	To the volunteers of the firſt claſs - - - -			0	0	3
-------	To the maſters, pilots and carpenters - - -			0	0	3
-------	To gunners, captains of arms, ſurgeons mates, apothecaries, ſecond maſters of all conditions, ſecretary of frigates, and ſecond pilots -			0	0	3
-------	To the volunteers of good family - - -			0	0	2

CONFINED.

King's ſhips.	To the ſecond maſters, ſergeant officers, gunners mates, and gunſmiths - - - - - -		0	0	1½
-------	To the ſailors, ſoldiers, and ſhip boys - - -		0	0	1

MERCHANT MEN.

Merchant ſhips.	Captains, at liberty, or confined - - -		0	0	3
-------	Second captains and other officers, at liberty, or confined -		0	0	2
-------	Sailors, ſoldiers, volunteers and ſhip boys. - - -		0	0	1

They are alſo ſupplied when deſtitute of clothing, each of them to the amount of one pound two ſhillings and five pence halfpenny *Iriſh*, for jacket, waiſtcoat, ſhirt, ſhoes, ſtockings and hat.

AMERICAN PRISONERS.

PLYMOUTH. AMERICAN PRISONERS.

In *Mill-priſon* near PLYMOUTH, there were two hundred and ninety-eight American priſoners on the 3d of February 1779. Their wards and court were ſpacious and convenient, and their bread, beer, and meat good. On July 30, 1782, there were only ſeven American priſoners.

FORTON.

The Americans were equally well accommodated at FORTON near Goſport, where I found two hundred and fifty-one priſoners, March 2, 1779.

The table of regulations was almoſt the ſame with that for the French priſoners. The principal difference was, that in the victualling table, the bread allowance was then only one pound a day. The meagre day was Saturday; and againſt the weekly article of two pints of peaſe, was added, "or greens in lieu." The regulation, *Art.* 5. is well worth copying. "As water and tubs for waſhing their linen and "cloaths, will be allowed, the priſoners are adviſed to keep their perſons as clean as "poſſible, it being very conducive to health."

PEMBROKE.

At PEMBROKE, June 5, 1779, there were confined in an old houſe thirty-ſeven American priſoners. Some of them were without ſhoes and ſtockings.—There was no victualling table, or table of regulations; nor did they know what was the allowance ordered by government. They lay on ſtraw on the floor, and their ſtraw had not been changed for ſix or ſeven weeks.—By liberal ſubſcriptions, ample proviſion had been made for the other American priſoners: I was ſorry to find that theſe had been entirely overlooked.

In a houſe appropriated for an hoſpital, in which were ſome Engliſh ſailors and French priſoners, I found alſo three American priſoners, very poorly accommodated. —I ſhould not omit mentioning that I found the American priſoners (except at Pembroke) clean and well clothed—the latter, not entirely from the generous ſupplies they have had from this country, but in conjunction with that from their own.—At my viſits in 1782, the Americans were with the other priſoners of war, and had an allowance from the States; as I mentioned at Forton (*page* 187).

Before I leave this ſubject, it will be but juſtice to mention the care and aſſiduity of the *Commiſſioners*, who themſelves viſited many of the priſons in England, and diſmiſſed ſuch agents as had abuſed their truſt; and who are ready to receive any information which may be for the benefit of thoſe committed to their care.

SECTION

SECTION VI.

SCOTCH AND IRISH PRISONS.

IT may not be improper, before I enter on a particular account of Engliſh priſons, to mention what further occurred to me that ſeemed worthy of obſervation, in my journies into Scotland and Ireland in 1779, 1782 and 1783.

SCOTLAND. The priſons that I ſaw in Edinburgh, Glaſgow, Perth, Stirling, Jedburgh, Haddington, Ayr, Kelſo, Nairne, Bamff, Inverneſs, &c. were old buildings, dirty and offenſive, without court-yards and alſo generally without water.

If a priſoner for debt declares upon oath that he has not wherewithal to maintain himſelf, the creditor muſt aliment him within ten days after notice is given for that purpoſe, with at leaſt three pence a day *, but generally the magiſtrates order ſixpence.—By the proceſs of *ceſſio bonorum* †, a debtor after being a month in priſon, may obtain his liberty, and be ſecured againſt execution for any previous debts, by making a ſurrender of all his effects to be divided among his creditors: though if he afterwards comes into better circumſtances, his effects may be attached for the payment of thoſe debts. This compaſſionate law prevents a creditor putting his debtor in priſon, unleſs he has good reaſon to believe he is acting fraudulently.

Perjury is not frequent in Scotland. The oath, and the form of adminiſtering it, are very ſolemn. The witneſs, holding up his right hand, repeats the following words after the judge:—"By God himſelf, and as you ſhall anſwer to God at the "great day of judgment, you ſhall declare the truth, and nothing but the truth, in "ſo far as you know, or ſhall be aſked at you."—The depoſitions are read over by the clerk, and ſigned by the witneſſes and the judge ‡.—It is enacted by the 20th of *Geo.* II. that "the circuit-courts ſhall be regularly held twice in every "year, within that part of Great Britain, called Scotland, and the Judges thereof

* By act of king *William*'s firſt parliament, 1696, ſixth ſeſſion, Chap. XXXII.

† See the *Principles of the Law of Scotland*, 5th edit. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1777. *page* 462 and 3.

‡ *Louthian's Form of Proceſs, before the Court of Juſticiary in Scotland.* Edin. 1752. *page* 109.

SCOTLAND. "shall continue by the space of six days at least, at each town or place where the "circuit-courts shall be held, for the dispatch of business *."

There are in Scotland but few prisoners; this is partly owing to the shame and disgrace annexed to imprisonment; partly to the solemn manner in which oaths are administered, and trials and executions conducted; and partly to the general sobriety of manners produced by the care which *parents* and *ministers* take to instruct the rising generation †.

I am indebted to *Andrew Crosbie*, Esq. for an account, from the clerk of the justiciary, of the executions from January 1768 to May 1782, which shall be inserted in a table at the end of the book; from which it will appear, that in thirteen years and a half, there have been only fifty-four executed, and twenty-two pardoned.

In Scotland, executions formerly were not delayed after conviction or sentence; such delays being often equally injurious to the criminal and to society. Here, the punishment of the offender was made to appear the immediate consequence of his crime ‡.

* This good act is similar to one enacted for the counties of Wales in 34th and 35th of *Henry* VIII. Chap. XXVI. "That every of the said sessions shall be kept and continued by the space of six days in "every of the said shires, at either of the said times, as is and hath been used within the said three shires "of North Wales."

† It is provided by statute *in the sixth session of king William's first parliament*, 1696, Chap. XXVI. "That there be a school settled and established, and a schoolmaster appointed in every parish" in Scotland, and the presbytery has the superintendence of the execution of this act, which has been carefully attended to. Many schools are also settled by donations and legacies, and by the society for propagating christian knowledge; so that *no parish* is without a school, and in some there are four or five. In the southern parts of Scotland, it is very rare that you meet with any person that cannot both read and write. It is scandalous for any person not to be possessed of a Bible, which is always read in the parochial schools.

‡ By the act made in king *William*'s first session, 1695, Chap. IV. all capital crimes are restricted to the trial and sentence within three Suns; and the "Execution, which is hereby left to the discretion of the Judge, not exceeding nine days after sentence."—The Statute of the 11th of *Geo.* I. Chap. XXVI. enacts, that no sentence of death, or corporal punishment, can, on the south side of the *Forth*, be put in execution in less than thirty, and on the north, than forty days. This statute is altered in so far as respects punishments that amount neither to death nor demembration; and the law allows all such lesser corporal punishments to be inflicted after eight days on the south side of the river *Forth*, and twelve days on the north side of the river *Forth*. This alteration is made by the statute of the 3d of *Geo.* II. Chap. XXXII. which likewise empowers the court of justiciary to stay execution of such sentences pronounced in inferiour courts for thirty days, upon cause shewn, that such application may be made for redress as may be competent by the laws of Scotland. The statute of the 11th of *Geo.* I. is reserved *entire* by the statute of the 25th of *Geo.* II. Chap. XXXVII. which enacts, that murderers in England shall be executed within three days.

All

All criminals are tried *out* of irons: and when acquitted, they are *immediately* discharged in open court; and no gaoler has a fee from any criminal.—Women are not put in irons in Scotland. SCOTLAND.

In the *Tolbooth* at EDINBURGH *, July 6, 1779, there were thirteen debtors and nine felons; and in the *Canongate* Tolbooth, there were five debtors and one felon: and in the *houſe of correction* there were fifty-three women, crowded into three dirty and offenſive EDINBURGH.

* I here give the table of fees from the Tolbooth in this city, which is the only one I ſaw in the priſons in Scotland, except a ſimilar one in the Canongate Tolbooth, and one at Glaſgow.

ACT OF COUNCIL regulating the fees payable to the jailor and clerk of the Tolbooth of Edinburgh.—Edinburgh, ſeventeenth July, ſeventeen hundred and twenty-eight. The which day the Lord Provoſt, bailies, council, deacons of crafts, ordinary and extraordinary, being convened in council, and taking into conſideration the preſent ſtate of their Tolbooth, and particularly the fees that have been in uſe to be exacted by the jailor and clerk of the ſaid priſon, both from creditors at incarceration of priſoners, and from the debitor or perſon himſelf impriſoned; and judging it highly reaſonable, that theſe fees ſhould for the future be publicly aſcertained by authority of the council for the benefit of all concerned; therefore the council do tax and ſettle the ſame as follows, *viz.*

FEES payable to the JAILOR.

The incarcerator of any debitor for any ſum of money ſhall pay at incarceration one halfpenny ſterling for each pound *Scots*, and another halfpenny ſterling of each pound Scots to be paid by the debitor at his liberation; and this in place of one penny ſterling of each pound Scots in uſe to be paid by creditors at incarceration, and of the like ſum of one penny ſterling of each pound Scots, uſually paid by the debitor at liberation as relief money.

	Scots. £. S. D.
Item, Each perſon impriſoned for a civil debt or otherwiſe not being a burgeſs, ſhall pay to the jailor of houſe dues each night attour what is above - - -	0 6 8
Item, Each burgeſs impriſoned for a civil debt or otherwiſe, ſhall pay alſo to the jailor of houſe dues each night attour what is above - - - -	0 3 4
Item, The incarcerator of any perſon or perſons by the lord's letters of laburrows ſhall pay at incarceration - - - - - -	3 0 0
Item, The incarcerator of any perſon or perſons on laburrows by a magiſtrate, ſheriff, or juſtice of peace, ſhall pay at incarceration - - - - -	1 10 0
Item, The incarcerator of any perſon for exhibition of papers, or for implementing of writs (captions of reproduction of proceſſes before the inferior courts excepted) ſhall pay at incarceration - - - - - -	1 10 0

The council ordains and declares when any gentleman or other perſon ſhall be incarcerate in the Tolbooth, and ſhall deſire to have a room in the priſon by him or herſelf, ſuch perſons ſhall be liable for the conveniency of ſuch room to pay to the jailor ten ſhillings ſterling weekly in place of priſon fees, or ſuch as they and the jailor ſhall agree, but not to exceed ten ſhillings.

That all priſoners ſhall be liable to pay the under-keepers, and the woman who cleans the houſe as priſoners were in uſe to do before the act of council the 17th day of July 1728; but if any diſpute ſhall ariſe thereanent, the magiſtrates for the time being ſhall have the full power of determining the ſame.

FEES

EDINBURGH.

offenſive rooms, where they work and ſleep.—March 28, 1782, there were in the Tolbooth, four debtors and twenty-three criminals; in the Canongate, two debtors; and in the *houſe of correction*, thirty-ſeven women.

I will only juſt mention the cloſe confinement of *poor* * criminals in the Tolbooth, the horrid *cage* in the room known by that name, and the ſeverity practiſed there of chaining the condemned to an iron bar; becauſe I found that the late Provoſt

FEES payable to the CLERK of the TOLBOOTH.

	Scots. £.	S.	D.
Imprimis, Each perſon incarcerate upon any laburrows, ſhall at his liberation pay -	0	12	0
Item, Each perſon incarcerate by warrant from the magiſtrates, ſhall at his liberation pay	0	6	0
Item, Each perſon incarcerate by warrant from ſheriff or juſtice of the peace, ſhall at liberation pay - - - - - - - -	0	12	0
Item, All government priſoners ſhall pay each at liberation - - - -	2	0	0
Item, For each petition by a priſoner for the benefit of the act of grace, and for the clerk's declaration thereto ſubjoined ſhall be paid - - - - -	0	6	0
Item, For the borrowing or delivering up of any diligence by which priſoners are incarcerate (all magiſtrates warrants at or within ten mercks excepted) ſhall be paid - - - - - - - -	0	4	0
Item, All perſons incarcerated or arreſted for a ſum or ſums at or below £120 Scots, ſhall pay to the clerk at liberation four pennies for each pound Scots; and for ſums above £120 Scots, ſhall pay at liberation to the clerk two pounds Scots and no more.			
Item, All perſons incarcerate for exhibition of papers, or for implementing of writs (captions for reproduction of proceſſes before the inferior courts excepted) ſhall pay to the clerk at liberation - - - - - - -	1	10	0
Item, All creditors or incarcerators of priſons for civil debt or otherwiſe ſhall be free of all fees to the clerk at incarceration.			

And the council ſtatues and declares, that if any fees ſhall be demanded or exacted in time coming, by the jailor or clerk of their Tolbooth, other than theſe above ſet down, they ſhall incur the deprivation of their reſpective offices; and ordain their preſents to be printed and publiſhed, that none may pretend ignorance.

And the council hereby ordains *James Cleland* principal jailor and his ſucceſſors in office, to affix a copy hereof in the *Tolbooth-hall*, and in his own office, under the penalty of £5 Scots, *toties quoties*.

Extracted (ſigned) *George Home*.

Edinburgh, the Sixth Day of July, Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-nine Years. Theſe do certify by me *William Gilles* clerk to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, that the above is a true and exact copy of the act of council of the city of Edinburgh, by which the keeper of the ſaid *Tolbooth* and me as clerk thereof are governed.

William Gilles.

* I ſay *poor*, becauſe ſuch as have money have too much liberty. For in the ſame priſon, I lately ſaw ſome, who were confined for a riot, drinking *whiſkey* in the tap-room, in company with many profligate townſmen, who were readily admitted, as they promoted the ſale of the gaoler's liquors.

Mr. *Steuart* was uſing his beſt endeavours to get a new gaol built, which ſhould be ſubject to better regulations and ſtand in a more airy ſituation. EDINBURGH.

I could not but admire the *Royal Infirmary* at Edinburgh. Few hoſpitals in England exceed it in airineſs and cleanlineſs. Great attention is paid to the patients, and their complaints are very accurately minuted: the ſtudents attend the phyſician in his round of the wards. The ſucceſs of this inſtitution is evident, from the few that die in compariſon with the number admitted. The proportion of deaths to the number admitted, from 1770 to 1775 incluſive, was as one to twenty-five nearly. In 1776 and 1777, the proportion was nearly as one to twenty-nine. The total number of patients admitted in 1780 was two thouſand two hundred and twenty-eight, of whom ſeventy-ſix died: the number in 1781 was two thouſand two hundred and ſix, of whom ſeventy-four died—Dr. *John Hope*, the firſt phyſician in this hoſpital (who lives very near it and gives unremitting attendance) informed me, that two or three years ago, a putrid fever prevailed in it; but that white-waſhing the walls had eradicated the infection, and that this ſalutary practice had been continued ever ſince *. INFIRMARY.

The *Orphan-hoſpital* alſo deſerves particular commendation, in which in 1782, there were about ſeventy boys and ſixty girls, who appeared decently clothed, cheerful, clean and healthy. The girls are taught (beſides reading and writing) ſpinning, knitting, ſewing and houſhold work; and the boys carding, ſpinning, knitting, mending their clothes, &c. All are educated in the principles of virtue and religion, and formed to ſuch habits as may tend to make them good ſervants and apprentices. Every part of the houſe was clean.—The maintenance, &c. for each child, is about *five* pounds.—Mr. *Tod*, the treaſurer, merits peculiar reſpect for the attention and zeal with which he endeavours to promote the uſefulneſs and credit of this hoſpital †. ORPHAN-HOSPITAL.

In the *Tolbooth* at GLASGOW, July 9, 1779, there were thirteen debtors and ſeven criminals; and in the *houſe of correction*, ſeventeen women were ſpinning, decently clothed: in September 1782, there were eighteen debtors and five criminals in the *Tolbooth* ‡, and twenty-ſix priſoners in the *houſe of correction*. GLASGOW.

The

* *See page* 30.——On my viſit at Haſlar hoſpital in November 1782, I had the pleaſure to hear that there was an order to white-waſh the wards twice a year.

† I muſt not omit here making my acknowledgments to the magiſtrates of Edinburgh, for the honour they did me, by preſenting me with the freedom of this city.

‡ COPY of the FEES and REGULATIONS to be exacted and obſerved in the *Tolbooth* at Glaſgow; as appointed by Act of the Magiſtrates and Town Council of Glaſgow, dated the 31ſt of Auguſt, 1769.

	Sterling. £. S. D.
1. Every burgeſs incarcerated, ſhall, during his confinement, pay for jaylor fee, for each night, at the rate of - - - - - -	0 0 2
And every perſon not a burgeſs, ſhall pay for jaylor fee, during his or her confinement, each night, at the rate of - - - - -	0 0 4

2. Every

The Number of Priſoners, September 1782.

	Debtors.	Criminals.
In Edinburgh Tolbooth -	13,	22.
——— Canongate -	3,	2.
Dumfries - -	3,	0.
Perth - - -	4,	3.
Aberdeen - -	8,	6.
Inverneſs - -	3,	5.

It

	Sterling. £.	*S.*	*D.*
2. Every perſon impriſoned by virtue of an act of warning, ſhall pay to the jaylor, excluſive of the dues in 1ſt article - - - - - -	0	1	$4\frac{2}{3}$
And every perſon incarcerated by virtue of a written warrant, from a magiſtrate, a juſtice of peace, or a ſheriff, ſhall pay - - - -	0	1	8
3. Every perſon incarcerated by virtue of a caption, or a juſticiary, or admiral warrant, ſhall, excluſive of the dues in 1ſt article, if a burgeſs, pay - - -	0	2	$9\frac{1}{3}$
If an unfreeman, - - - - - -	0	5	$6\frac{2}{3}$
4. The jaylor, on ſigning an atteſtation of a commitment, ſhall receive - -	0	1	0
And on the delivery up of diligence to perſons neglecting to require the ſame, within eight days after the priſoner's liberation, he ſhall receive - - -	0	1	0

RULES to be obſerved by the Jaylor and his ſervants.

1. The jaylor ſhall not by himſelf or any of his ſervants, directly or indirectly, demand or receive from any priſoner, or from any perſon in his or in her name, at entry, or during his or her confinement, any ſums of money under the name of entry money, garniſhing, or any other denomination, ſeparate from and over and above the fees ſtipulated as above. Further, the jaylor ſhall not ſuffer any of the priſoners, to make demands of money or drink from perſons newly incarcerated, on any pretence whatſoever.

2. The jaylor ſhall, from 1ſt of April to 1ſt of October, open each day the priſon at eight, and ſhut it half an hour after nine in the morning; open it at eleven before noon, and ſhut it half an hour after two o'clock afternoon; open it at four o'clock afternoon, and ſhut it at ten o'clock at night. And from the 1ſt of October to the 1ſt of April, he ſhall open the priſon each day at nine in the morning, and ſhut it half an hour after two o'clock afternoon; open it at four o'clock afternoon, and ſhut it at ten o'clock at night; only on Sundays, the priſon ſhall be ſhut during publick worſhip, any thing in this rule to the contrary. And the jaylor is always to keep the whole keys of the priſon in his own cuſtody while it is ſhut up, and not entruſt them with any of his ſervants.

3. The jaylor, every morning and evening, at the opening of, and before ſhutting up the priſon, ſhall perſonally viſit every room and place therein, carefully inſpect the windows, chimnies, and walls thereof, in order to prevent and diſcover all attempts to cut the iron ſtanchers, or to break through the ſtone walls, joiſts, and floors of the priſon, and he ſhall take particular care, that no inſtruments be conveyed to, or be in the poſſeſſion of any of the priſoners, whereby they may effectuate their eſcape, or hurt one another; and in caſe the jaylor ſhall, through indiſpoſition, be prevented from the execution of his duty, he ſhall take care to employ ſome faithful perſon in his abſence.

4. The jaylor and his ſervants, are expreſsly prohibited, on any account, to ſell, or ſuffer to be brought in to any of the priſoners, ſpirits, or ſtrong liquor, whereby they may be in danger of being intoxicated; and to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to promote ſobriety amongſt thoſe under their charge.

5. The

It would, perhaps, anſwer no end to give a deſcription of all the Scotch priſons that I viſited. I will, therefore, only add to this account the following particulars.

DUMFRIES. At DUMFRIES in the court-houſe is a room called the *open gaol* (ſixteen feet three inches by eleven feet three) with cloſets and a fire-place, where a debtor that finds bail has the key, and may converſe at the door.—The gaol in this town was burnt by a priſoner ſome years ago. To prevent this for the future, the rooms in it have been vaulted.

ABERDEEN. The like accident happened to the upper floor of the *Tolbooth* at ABERDEEN, a neat and clean priſon, the upper floor of which is now very properly arched over.

INVERNESS. The Tolbooth at INVERNESS has no fire-place, and is the moſt dirty and offenſive priſon that I have ſeen in Scotland *. (The room for debtors is ſixteen feet by fourteen and a half: that for felons about thirteen feet and a half ſquare, and only ſix feet and a half high; the window is twenty inches by ſix.)

In one of the piers of the ſtone-bridge at Inverneſs, there is a vaulted room intended for a *priſon*. This room was conſtructed in 1684, when the bridge was built, but had not been opened for three years before my late viſit. Near the wall of the bridge there is a trap-door twenty-two inches ſquare, and a few ſteps down from it, an iron door (two feet three inches wide, and two feet and a half high), from which there is a deſcent of a few ſteps more to the room juſt mentioned, which is ten feet four inches by ſeven feet ſix, and ſix feet high. On the ſides there are a ſtone ſeat, a ſmall window, and two apertures to dip for water, &c.

5. The jaylor ſhall keep the priſoners for debt, in the beſt rooms, and ſeparate from criminals and diſorderly perſons, and prevent, as much as poſſible, their aſſociating and converſing together, and the friends and ſervants of debtors, ſhall be allowed at all convenient times, to bring in vivers for their ſupport.

6. In order to make the priſon more healthy and clean, the jaylor ſhall, at his own expence, cauſe pair and clean the ſtairs, ſweep the rooms, and remove and carry away all filth and naſtineſs, at leaſt, three times in the week.

7. The jaylor, in the event of his exacting, by himſelf, or his ſervants, more fees than ſtipulated as above, or in the event of tranſgreſſing any of the rules or inſtructions foreſaid, ſhall be diſmiſſed from his office, or otherwiſe puniſhed as the magiſtrates, for the time being, and council ſhall judge proper.

It is recommended to the magiſtrates, frequently to examine and inquire into the fidelity of the jaylor and his ſervants; and the council hereby ordains theſe dues and regulations to be printed and publiſhed, that none may pretend ignorance; and ordains John Rowan jaylor, and his ſucceſſors in office, to affix a copy hereof in the moſt public part of the Tolbooth, under the penalty of ten pounds Scots.

* As this is the circuit-town for ſeven other counties (one third of Scotland), I hope the judges will recommend the erection of a new gaol. A regard to themſelves requires this; for the offenſive room in which the criminals are lodged, opens into the *court*.—Part of the forfeited eſtates might be appropriated to that purpoſe.

SCOTLAND. The following defects may be remarked in the priſons in Scotland.

They have no courts belonging to them *; generally want water and ſewers;—are not clean;—they are not viſited by the magiſtrates;—too little attention is paid to the ſeparation of the ſexes;—the keepers are allowed licences for the ſale of the moſt pernicious liquors; the conſequence of which is, that the county allowance being paid in money to the priſoners, they generally ſpend it in *whiſkey* inſtead of bread.

"We do not think it poſſible, that a nation can attain to improvement in ſcience, "to refinement of taſte, and in manners, without, at the ſame time, acquiring a "refinement in their ideas of juſtice, and feelings of humanity †."

IRELAND‡.

DUBLIN NEW PRISON. I was happy in finding at DUBLIN in 1779, a *New Priſon* almoſt ready for the removal of the priſoners into more airy and convenient apartments, in which I hoped the ſhocking intercourſe of the two ſexes which took place in the old priſon, would be avoided. This new priſon is one hundred and ſeventy feet in length, and has ſeparate courts for men and women. The cells on the firſt and ſecond floors are about twelve feet by eight, and on the upper floor twelve by four, all arched with brick, to prevent danger from fire‖. I was ſorry to find dungeons, and wiſhed they might never be uſed, except at night for the condemned. It might be beſt to convert the chapel at the top of the houſe into an infirmary; for the ſick rooms are too ſmall, and likely to produce infection.

* The original cauſe of this ſeems to have been the following very ſevere maxim in the *Scotch* law. "After a debtor is impriſoned, he ought not to be indulged the benefit of the air, not even under a guard; "for creditors have an intereſt, that their debtors be kept under cloſe confinement, that, by the *ſqualor* "*carceris*, they may be brought to pay their debt." Act Seſſ. 14. June 1671. *The Principles of the Law of Scotland*, 5th edit. *p.* 461.

† *Hugo Arnot's Hiſtory of Edinburgh*, *p.* 298.

‡ I have frequently referred, in the early parts of this work, to the *Iriſh* acts of parliament for the regulation of priſons, as containing many articles highly laudable and worthy of imitation. I am ſorry, however, that it is neceſſary for me to ſay, that the police of this country in theſe matters is as defective in point of execution, as it is commendable in theory.

‖ It would have been much better if the ſame precaution had been uſed in *London Newgate*.

In

In the two courts there are pumps. Great attention ſhould be paid to air and cleanlineſs in the ſtaircaſes, cells and vaults, and in the narrow paſſages, to prevent them from becoming offenſive and infectious*. I well remember the dreadful ſtate of Dublin *Newgate* in the beginning of the year 1775, when I ſaw numbers of poor creatures ill with the *gaol-fever*, unattended and diſregarded. DUBLIN NEW PRISON.

The criminals in the gaols of Ireland are very numerous. One reaſon of this may be, that in this country there are no houſes of correction, unleſs *cages* could be called ſo, in which drunken or riotous perſons are locked up for a night or two†. Another reaſon is, that acquitted perſons are continued in confinement till they have diſcharged their fees to the clerk of the crown, or peace, the ſheriff, gaoler and turnkey‡. Even boys almoſt naked, and under the age of twelve, are ſometimes confined a year or two for theſe fees, though amounting to no more than about forty ſhillings‖. How ſurpriſing is it, that any kingdom can endure ſuch injuſtice! It is a particular aggravation of it, that the priſoners thus confined, generally loſe, at the ſame time, their allowance of bread§. I have heard that Judge *Aſton* (who was

* The paſſages are three feet and a half wide, and the ſtaircaſes only two feet one inch.

† It may be an exception, that in a houſe adjoining to old *Newgate* called the *black dog*, there were ſeveral *fines*, &c. and that in another houſe (a ſort of bridewell adjoining to the work-houſe in Dublin) I found in 1779 eleven young creatures; ſome of theſe for ſmall offences were confined with outrageous lunatics. The magiſtrates ſeem to have overlooked a compaſſionate direction in an act of *their* legiſlature (ſee 3d of *Geo.* III. Chap. XXVIII.) "that perſons of inſane mind and outrageous behaviour" are not to go in common with the other priſoners.

‡ There is an act for diſcharging without fees, perſons who ſhall be acquitted "of offences for which "they are or ſhall be indicted, and for making a compenſation to ſheriffs, gaolers, clerks of the crown, "and clerks of the peace, for ſuch fees," by a preſentment on the reſpective counties. But many that are acquitted receive no benefit by it, becauſe the preſentment muſt be made by the foreman of the petty jury to the grand jury, and confirmed by the Judges of aſſize; and alſo the ſum preſented at one aſſize muſt not exceed "ten pounds if it be a county at large;" or "five pounds if it be a county of a city or county of a town." 3d *Geo.* III. Chap. V. *p.* 100, 101.

‖ The fees of the Clerk of the crown, or peace £1 8 2 *Iriſh.*
Sheriff - - - - 0 7 9
Gaoler - - - - 0 7 9
Turnkey - - - - 0 1 1
N. B. One ſhilling *Engliſh* is thirteen pence *Iriſh.*

§ Since writing the above, by an act of 21ſt and 22d of *Geo.* III. for reviſing, continuing and amending ſeveral temporary ſtatutes, it has been enacted *(page* 827) "that every perſon confined or to be confined in "any of his majeſty's gaols within this kingdom, charged with any criminal offence, ſhall be intitled to "receive the priſoners allowance of bread, during the time of his or her ſaid confinement; and if ſuch perſon "ſhall, after having been tried for ſuch offence and acquitted thereof, be confined for his or her fees, every "ſuch perſon ſo confined ſhall be in like manner intitled to the like allowance."—This however being the laſt clauſe in the act, has eſcaped the attention, as Sir *Francis Hutchinſon* juſtly obſerved to me, of the compiler of the ſmall gaol-code.

DUBLIN NEW PRISON.

here Lord chief juſtice of the common pleas) often ordered the acquitted priſoners to be diſcharged. In 1779 I obtained the releaſe of ſome boys from the county gaol at *Kilmainham*, on paying for them half fees; and of ſome others from *Newgate*, the ſheriffs of Dublin conſenting to relinquiſh their fees. But as thoſe boys had been aſſociated with the moſt profligate and abandoned felons for many months, I did not in the leaſt wonder to find that ſome of them returned to their former habitation in a few days.—In 1783 the deputy keeper of the *new priſon* gave me a liſt of ſixteen detained for their fees. At Kilmainham alſo I found there were fifteen acquitted priſoners confined for their fees in the dungeons. At both theſe priſons I reſtored to their families ſeveral who ſeemed the moſt proper objects of compaſſion. Some had children dying with the ſmall-pox, others had hardly rags to cover them. But this diſtreſs had no more effect on the clerk of the crown, ſheriffs and gaolers, than to engage them to give up half their fees.

In 1782, a bill was brought in by Mr. Provoſt *Hutchinſon* *, which paſſed into an act for diſcharging all thoſe who were *then* in confinement for fees only (21ſt and 22d of *George* III. Chap. XLI.) I have every reaſon to hope, from the attention and humanity of this gentleman, that during the preſent ſeſſion, a *perpetual* act for the ſame purpoſe will be paſſed.

On paſſing the old priſon frequently, I could not avoid obſerving officers from the recruiting regiments waiting at the doors and windows, to receive either the offenders who were permitted to enliſt, or any of their aſſociates. When the exceſſive profligacy and daring wickedneſs of this ſet of people is conſidered, the moſt melancholy apprehenſions muſt be entertained, of the dreadful conſequences likely to reſult from their mixture with thoſe who may have had a ſober education, and have entered voluntarily into the ſervice of their country †; and likewiſe of the danger to ſociety in general, from turning looſe ſuch a ſet of wretches at the cloſe of a war.

Our Engliſh priſons have alſo contributed their ſhare towards recruiting the army, enliſting being the condition on which *many* have obtained their releaſe from confinement, or immunity from ſome other puniſhment. I ſhall make no farther remark on this practice, but that if it be a neceſſary one, the legiſlature may receive ſome ſatisfaction from the effects of their late ſalutary laws reſpecting the health of priſoners. If this mode had been adopted while priſons were in their *former* ſtate, it would have been the occaſion of carrying the moſt *fatal diſeaſes* into the midſt of our ſeamen and ſoldiers.

* I ſhall always reflect with pleaſure on the unexpected honour which at this time was done me by the College, by preſenting me with the degree of Doctor of Laws.

† Theſe dreadful conſequences have followed in a new raiſed regiment, which I ſaw in Scotland in 1782.

There

There is a new *Marſhalſea* priſon in Dublin. The firſt ſtone was laid, as appears by the inſcription, July 3, 1775.—At my viſit in 1779, here were about ſixty priſoners *.—In the city *Marſhalſea*, which is a very old building, there were fifty-five debtors. Many debtors in this and the other priſons, being not alimented, are objects of compaſſion. But ſome of them are relieved by the care of a humane ſociety at Dublin, ſimilar to that called the *Thatched-Houſe* Society in London.—Such ſocieties deſerve the higheſt praiſe.—I wiſh however to recommend to compaſſion other priſoners (whoſe miſeries have been long hid from the eyes of the public) who, though they ſeem to deſerve aſſiſtance leſs, yet need it more, to ſave them from the ruin to which the bad ſtate of the priſons expoſes them. DUBLIN MARSHALSEA.

I obſerved with pleaſure, the progreſſive improvements in the *Houſe of Induſtry*. At my laſt viſits, the houſe, infirmary, and cells for the lunatics were quite clean, and the numerous inhabitants quiet and orderly; which is chiefly owing to the daily inſpection of the governors in rotation. In the year which ended March 25, 1782, there came in voluntarily two thouſand eight hundred and nineteen; and four hundred and ſixty were compelled. Auguſt 2, 1783, the number was one thouſand four hundred and forty. HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

There is an Iriſh act for preſerving the health of priſoners, paſſed in the 17th and 18th of *George* III. Chap. XXVIII. ſimilar to the Engliſh act † for the ſame purpoſe. But I did not find it in any of the priſons.—There is another act of the ſame year, which is ſimilar to the Engliſh act, for "the puniſhment, by hard labour, of offenders who, for certain crimes, are or ſhall become liable to be tranſported." But the *hulks* on the *Thames* having cruelly deſtroyed many healthy and robuſt young men, their cries probably reached the Iriſh ſhore, and prevented *any* proceedings in conſequence of that act.

In 1782, I found that the Houſe of Commons had taken into conſideration that part of the police which reſpects priſons, and had appointed a gaol-committee for

* In one of the inſolvent acts in Ireland (11th *George* II. Chap. XVI. *p.* 986) I found a *ſingular* clauſe, which I wiſh had been inſerted in ſome of our late inſolvent acts; to *compel* debtors, inſtead of continuing in priſon, and ſpending their ſubſtance there, "to diſcover, and deliver up to their creditors, their eſtate and effects, in order to the ſatisfaction of their juſt debts."

† This differs from the Engliſh act in one important circumſtance. The Engliſh act requires "the walls "and cielings of the ſeveral cells and wards, both of the debtors and the felons, and alſo of any other rooms "uſed by the priſoners in their reſpective gaols and priſons, *where felons are uſually confined*, to be ſcraped "and white-waſhed, once in the year at leaſt, to be regularly waſhed and kept clean, &c." whereas the *Iriſh* act requires the ſame precautions in the cells, wards, and rooms of gaols and priſons without reſtriction; for the clauſe "*where felons are uſually confined*" is omitted.—I have known it pleaded as an excuſe for not white-waſhing and keeping clean the priſons in England where only debtors or petty offenders have been confined, that, they were not obliged to it by the act of parliament.

DUBLIN. this purpoſe. To this Committee I reported the ſtate of ſeveral of the priſons in Dublin *.

NEW PRISON. I carefully inſpected the gaols in Dublin in 1783. The following remarks on the *New Priſon* I think particularly worth mentioning. It is not kept clean—The pumps being out of order there is no regular ſupply of water—There is no proper ſeparation of the ſexes from one another—or of petty offenders from the moſt abandoned criminals—Numbers of acquitted priſoners are detained for the fees—Such as are committed to *hard labour* are confined in idleneſs—There is no bedding, though the floors are ſtone—Spirituous liquors are ſold in the priſon †—New comers are robbed, or ſtripped and abuſed for the *penny-pot* or garniſh ‡—The proper priſoners have not the uſe of the day-rooms §—The dungeons are uſed as lodging-rooms for priſoners before they

* At my viſit in June 1782, the Number of Priſoners was as follows.

	Debtors.		Criminals.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
In The New Priſon - -	3	0	82	42
Old Newgate - -	2	0	15	15
Four-court Marſhalſea	149	8	3	0
City Marſhalſea -	47	6	0	0
Thomas-court and Donore	1	1	0	0
City-Bridewell -	0	0	2	21
Kilmainham - -	30	2	15	2

The Number of Priſoners in Auguſt 1783 was,

	Debtors.	Criminals.
In The New Priſon - -	7	120
The *Black-dog* Priſon -	18	9
Four-court Marſhalſea -	130	0
City Marſhalſea - -	61	0
Thomas-court and Donore -	3	0
Kilmainham - -	4	25
City-Bridewell - -	0	14 ‖

‖ In the city bridewell there were alſo ſixteen lunatics. No phyſician or apothecary has attended in this houſe for two or three years.

† A *noggin* or gill of that pernicious and deſtructive liquor *whiſkey*, is ſold in Dublin ſo cheap as three halfpence or two pence, and half a pint for three pence or four pence. This makes it the common liquor of priſoners and of the lower claſs of people, who are often intoxicated by it almoſt to madneſs.

‡ Garniſh is three ſhillings and nine pence halfpenny *Iriſh*, ſeveral of thoſe whom I had releaſed gave the ſame account of it.

§ The day-room on the women's ſide was always ſhut up. At my laſt viſit the condemned criminals were in the men's day-room; and the women's day-room was kept locked, for two or three felons who lodged in the deputy keeper's rooms to play in at tennis and other diverſions.

are

are condemned—The ſick have no proper rooms or beds, and no attention was paid to them *—No bath †—No divine ſervice—The keeper does not reſide in the priſon—Criminals are made turnkeys ‡—The act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up; nor any table of fees, rules or orders—The allowance, two-pennyworth of bread a day; but being delivered only twice a week, and not fixed by weight, ſome of the priſoners are almoſt ſtarved ‖. DUBLIN NEW PRISON.

To this gaol there are ample appointments. But ſuch appointments can be of little conſequence, while the ſheriffs and magiſtrates neglect their duty, and ſeldom or never inſpect the gaols or puniſh defaulters.—Are not ſuch magiſtrates inexcuſably guilty?—Should they not be conſidered as acceſſary to the crimes and abuſes and miſeries occaſioned by their neglect?

Moſt of the remarks now made on this gaol at Dublin, are applicable to many of the *county* gaols.

I enumerate theſe particulars, not with a view of aggravating the idea of inattention to theſe objects in Ireland, or making a compariſon between their management, and that in this country *(which is ſtill greatly defective)*; but with a view of inciting the public-ſpirited *Iriſh* gentlemen, now occupied on this ſubject, to ſet an example of a thorough and effectual reform, which may be imitated by this nation.

By an act of 21ſt and 22d of *Geo.* III. all judges, from and after the 24th of June 1783, are required to give in charge to the grand juries the two acts, one for the better preventing the ſeverities and unjuſt exactions practiſed by gaolers againſt their priſoners, &c. (3d *Geo.* III.) the other for preſerving the health of priſoners in gaol, &c. (17th and 18th *Geo.* III.) and the judges are further required to examine into the ſtate and ſituation of the different gaols, and the conduct of the gaolers, and to impoſe a fine on

* Two of the committee of the Houſe of Commons in June 1782 accompanied me to the new priſon, and examined ſome of the ſick who lay on the ſtone-floors totally neglected. Dr. *Cleghorn* and Dr. *Scott* have been ſince ordered by the grand jury to attend them; but no bedding, no alteration of diet, and no nurſes are ordered for them.—I was ſorry to find in 1783, that the former ingenious young phyſician had died of the *gaol-fever*.

† The only building deſigned for a bath which I ſaw in the gaols in Ireland, was in the court yard at *Trim*, June 17, 1782. I looked into it, and found it was the gaoler's pig-ſty.

‡ This priſon is ſecured by a military guard.

‖ The *aſſize* of bread in Dublin is fixed every week, and put up in the *Tolſey*.

June 15, 1782.		*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	Auguſt 4, 1783.		*lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*
White bread.	Twopenny loaf,	0	12	7	*White* bread.	Twopenny loaf,	0	11	7
	Fourpenny,	1	9	7		Fourpenny,	1	7	7
Houſhold	Fourpenny,	2	6	7	*Houſhold*	Fourpenny,	2	3	7
	Sixpenny,	3	10	2		Sixpenny,	3	5	6

the

DUBLIN. the county not exceeding five hundred pounds for neglect of repairing and enlarging ſuch gaols.—Lord *Temple*, Lord Lieutenant in 1782, whoſe ſpirited and patriotic exertions in Ireland will be long remembered there, ordered the ſheriffs to report the ſtate of the county gaols, directing at the ſame time the *(ſix)* acts relative to priſons * to be ſent to every ſheriff. His lordſhip alſo introduced a new mode of execution at the *New-priſon* and *Kilmainham*. The criminals come out of a front window on a ſcaffold, which falling down, they are left hanging.

CHARTER-SCHOOLS. Having taken notice of ſeveral of the orphan-ſchools abroad, I cannot help adding an account of ſome particulars relating to the Proteſtant *Charter-Schools*.

Their number is forty-one, beſides four nurſeries to ſupply them with children. In viſiting them I carried with me a ſermon preached before the incorporated ſociety, (to which is added an *account of the ſeveral ſchools*) publiſhed in 1781, at the requeſt of the ſociety. In the two ſchools near Dublin, that at Clontarf-Strand for boys, and at Santry for girls, I was greatly ſurpriſed to find but forty-ſix in the former, and thirty-four in the latter, though the numbers given in the *publiſhed account* were a hundred boys and forty girls. At Kilkenny and Caſtledermot the deficient numbers were twenty-ſix in the former, and ſeventeen in the latter; and there was a like deficiency in ſome of the other ſchools. Theſe ſchools are managed by a committee of fifteen, who meet every week in Dublin †. This committee has lately diſcovered a conſciouſneſs of their error in publiſhing ſuch falſe accounts, and ſuffering them to be delivered from the pulpit; for in the laſt *ephemeris* the true numbers ſeem to be given; and they amount to about ſeven hundred (or near a third) leſs than the numbers which had been before ſtated.

The maſters of theſe ſchools hold a certain quantity of land belonging to the ſociety, for which they pay no higher rent than was paid when the ground was originally granted. Every maſter is allowed a ſalary of £12 *Iriſh*; and contracts for the clothing, diet, and work of the children. Theſe contracts are ſo low (*viz.* annual clothing £1 : 5 : 0 *Iriſh*; diet £3 : 2 : 6) that the ſtate of moſt of the *ſchools* which I viſited was ſo deplorable, as to diſgrace proteſtantiſm and encourage popery in Ireland, rather than the contrary.

If the committee finds a decreaſe in their funds, a leſs number of theſe ſchools with proper attention, will do the ſociety much more credit than a large number of ſuch ſickly, naked and half ſtarved children as I found in them. In ſhort; theſe ſchools demand a thorough parliamentary inquiry.

May I be allowed to hint, that there ſhould be one plain decent uniform for all the children—Diſtinct ſchools for each ſex—Clean linen twice a week—A convenient

* See the laſt note in *page* 203.

† There is beſides a local committee for ſuperintending each ſchool.

bath—

bath—A larger allowance to the maſters * for diet, and for waſhing, fire and candles—A crib bedſtead for *each* child—Rooms appropriated to the ſick, and an apothecary for each houſe—Diſtinct ſchool-rooms, work-rooms and dining-rooms, and an area encloſed for play—A dairy and pantry—The maſter's and miſtreſs's bed-room ſituated ſo as to look into the children's dormitory—The provincial nurſeries aboliſhed, and that at Dublin put on a larger plan (ſince if proper attention were paid to the children, the admiſſion of a child would be a matter of favour and intreaty †)—That a check ſhould be kept on the local committees by the occaſional inſpection of one of the committee of fifteen, whoſe travelling expences might be paid by the ſociety—That the rules and orders for every department ſhould be conſpicuouſly hung up—That premiums and every encouragement ſhould be given to the moſt *cleanly* and *diligent* children—And the houſes *lime-whitened* once a year. CHARTER-SCHOOLS.

I beg leave further to ſuggeſt, that it ſeems highly deſirable that theſe ſchools ſhould be in the *vicinity of large towns*; both for a more eaſy ſupply of proviſions, medical aſſiſtance, &c; and, more particularly, for the convenience of frequent viſits from the local committees, without whoſe unremitting attention to enforce the preſcribed *rules*, all the endeavours of the gentlemen in Dublin will be abſolutely fruitleſs. I have generally found that in ſchools ſo ſituated, more attention has been paid to the children by the perſons concerned in their education, than in thoſe at ſome miles diſtance.

Many of the hoſpitals in DUBLIN may be viewed with pleaſure. In the *Blue-coat Hoſpital*, the boys looked healthy and cheerful. *Stephens's*, *Simpſon's*, *St. Patrick*'s and the *Infirmary* at the *Foundling Hoſpital*, were ſome of the cleaneſt. The governors of *Mercer's Hoſpital* have lately adopted a new and ſalutary contrivance. One pane in each of the upper ſaſhes is taken out, and its place ſupplied by a fine wire lattice painted green; which rendered all the wards (at my viſit in 1783) freſher and more agreeable than thoſe in *any other* hoſpital in the city, though this is ſituated in the cloſeſt part of it. Before I quit the ſubject, I ſhall take the liberty to ſpeak a word in favour of the *Military*, who are crowded in their *Hoſpital* (which is an old and incommodious building) into a kind of encloſed caſes, ſwarming with vermin; and are almoſt ſtifled, moſt of the windows being faſtened down. DUBLIN HOSPITALS.

* In the *Account of the Highland Schools* in Scotland, *page* 26, it is ſaid, "in fact the inſufficiency of the "ſchool-maſters ſalaries has been found to be one great ſource of irregularities.—For theſe reaſons, and "conſidering the advanced price of proviſions in every part of the country, as well as the importance of "placing their ſchool-maſters in a ſituation above want, the ſociety anxiouſly wiſh that every ſchool-maſter "in their ſervice ſhall have their yearly ſalary increaſed."

† I was not at the nurſery at *Monivae* in *Connaught*; but I ſaw ſeveral children lately ſent from thence, who were diſtempered, half naked objects. I was further confirmed in my opinion of the inutility of the provincial nurſeries, on being informed at one of the beſt ſchools, that near *Waterford*, (which had its full number of boys) that there was no difficulty in repleniſhing it from the neighbourhood, ſince parents frequently requeſted to have their children taken in.

SECTION VII.

A PARTICULAR ACCOUNT OF ENGLISH PRISONS.

AS the Tables of which the preſent Section will chiefly conſiſt, contain ſeveral terms which cannot be familiar to the generality of my readers, I ſhall begin with an explanation of them.

In the firſt page of every county, city, &c. the ſecond article of the *Gaoler* or *keeper*'s emolument is *Fees*; by which are meant ſuch only as are taken by him and his ſervants on the admiſſion or diſcharge of a priſoner. The ſums ſet down againſt this article are from the beſt information I could procure in my repeated journies; but they differ ſometimes from thoſe ſpecified in the *tables of fees*, where ſuch are found.

The next article under *gaoler* is *Tranſports*. The ſum ſet down to this, is what (from the beſt intelligence I could gain) I found was allowed them for conveying convicts ſentenced to tranſportation to the reſpective ſea-ports; and for paying the merchant or contractor what he was *ſuppoſed* to demand for their paſſage: although by the ſtatutes 4th *George* I. and 8th of his preſent Majeſty, it is enacted that "The perſon or perſons "ſo contracting—ſhall have a property and intereſt in the ſervice of the ſaid offenders "for ſuch terms of years."

With reſpect to the following article, *Licence*, I ſhall obſerve that in ſome places, as at Warwick, Oxford, Worceſter, Exeter, Cheſter city, Yarmouth, Colcheſter, Carliſle, Montgomery, Monmouth, Uſk, &c. the gaoler has *no* licence, and yet is permitted, by connivance, to ſell beer, and ſome gaolers even wine to the priſoners, and their viſiters. In theſe caſes I have made no diſtinction.

Under *Priſoners* in the ſame page, the number which I found in the reſpective county-gaols on my different viſits is diſtinguiſhed into *debtors* and *felons &c.* The *&c.* is meant to include two kinds of priſoners chiefly; *viz. fines* and *petty offenders*. By *fines* are underſtood ſuch as are detained till they pay a ſum of money, a *fine*:—ſuch as are obliged to find ſecurity for good behaviour:—and ſuch as are committed for a limited term to mere confinement, or (which is much the ſame) to hard labour. Of theſe latter ſome have been previouſly whipped, or burnt in the hand.—The *petty offenders* are ſuch as are ſent to gaols inſtead of bridewells, for reaſons mentioned in a former ſection. Theſe alſo in ſome gaols are called *fines*. Beſides theſe there are ſometimes a few *deſerters*, which I have generally mentioned.

Wherever

Wherever there were *tables of fees*, I thought myſelf obliged to give exact and literal copies of them: I am not therefore anſwerable for the improprieties of expreſſion, or defects of form to be found in ſome of them: but to prevent tireſome and uſeleſs repetitions, I have abridged the formalities of preamble and concluſion. For the ſame reaſon, I have uſed the ſame liberty, with regard to the *rules* and *orders* of the few priſons that have ſuch; as I have done likewiſe by the *liſts of benefactions and legacies*. Where no mention is made of *rules*, &c. it may be concluded, that there are none hung up in that priſon. Where there is no *table of fees*, I commonly note the defect *.

I have deſcribed no priſon but from my own examination at the ſeveral dates ſet down before the number of priſoners. At each viſit I entered every room, cell, and dungeon with a memorandum book in my hand, in which I noted particulars upon the ſpot. My deſcription will to ſome readers appear too minute; but I choſe rather to relate circumſtances, than to characterize in general terms. By theſe, the legiſlature will be better acquainted with the real ſtate of gaols; and magiſtrates will be able to judge whether the priſons over which they preſide, and to which they commit offenders, be fit for the purpoſes they are deſigned to anſwer. I might add, that a variety of deſcriptions may poſſibly ſuggeſt ſomething uſeful in the plans of ſuch priſons as may hereafter be erected; ſince whatever may appear worth copying may be extracted from any †.

I have here and there taken the liberty of pointing out what ſeemed to me, as I viewed a priſon, an obvious remedy of ſome defect that happened to ſtrike me. But I did not examine with the accuracy of a ſurveyor; and hope I ſhall not be thought to direct in the ſtyle of a *dictator*.

As in my firſt edition, I mentioned, that the ſtate of ſome of our priſons was ſo much altered for the better, that an idea could ſcarcely be formed of the condition they had been in a few years ago; ſo I have now the additional ſatisfaction to remark, that the humanity and attention of the magiſtrates in ſome counties, have enabled me in this edition to eraſe the notes of cenſure reſpecting the management of gaols as to cleanlineſs, aliment, bedding, and the like, which I thought it my duty before to inſert.

* It ſhould be obſerved, that by the ſtatute 32d *George* II. if any gaoler, or keeper, demand fees not ſet down in a table ſigned by the juſtices, and afterwards confirmed by the judge or judges of aſſize, and juſtices, and hung up conſpicuous in the priſon; ſuch demand is illegal, and the offender is liable to a penalty of fifty pounds to the perſon injured.

† My minuteneſs with reſpect to meaſurements and other circumſtances relating to the conſtruction and government of theſe buildings, will require no apology with thoſe who conſider, that in the formation of new eſtabliſhments, it is of uſe to be acquainted with many things which, though apparently trivial, are frequently of material conſequence to the purpoſes intended to be anſwered.

THE TOWER.

Tower. THE TOWER is a ſtrong fortreſs, and the only priſon in *England* for ſtate-delinquents of rank. The care of it is committed to an officer called the *Conſtable* of the Tower, who has under him a lieutenant, a deputy-lieutenant called the *governor*, and many other officers, among whom are forty *warders*, whoſe uniform is the ſame with the king's yeomen of the guards. Nineteen of theſe warders have ſeparate houſes well furniſhed, in *any* of which, as the governor is pleaſed to order, the ſtate-delinquents may be confined; and the cuſtom has been to aſſign them two of the beſt rooms on the firſt floor: then, iron bars are fixed to their windows by the *board of works*. Sometimes they are committed to *cloſe* confinement; but in general they are at liberty to walk in the area of the tower, attended always with a warder.

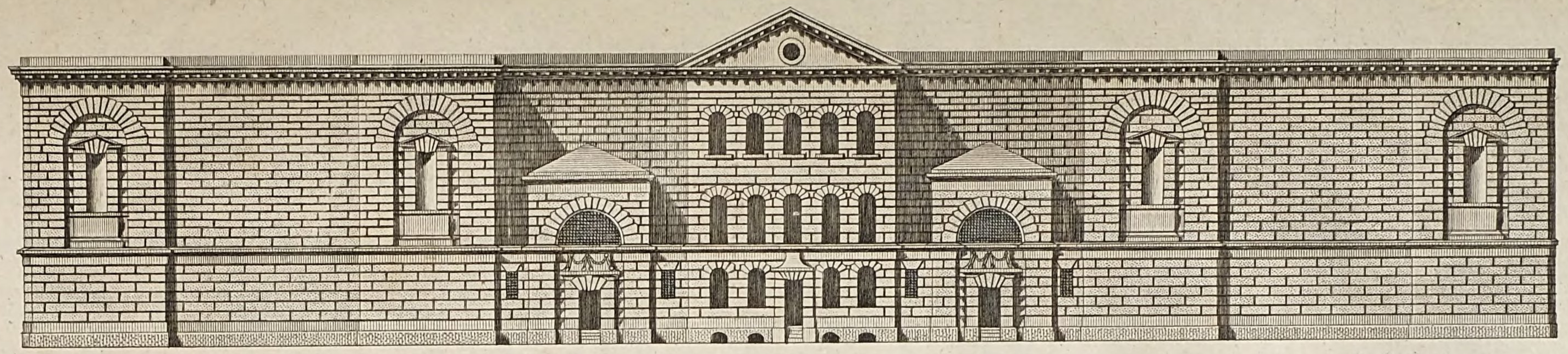
There had been no priſoners here for ſeveral years before my viſit in 1779; and when there are any, they are ſoon brought to a legal trial, and conſequently their confinement can never be long. Six ſhillings and eight pence a day are allowed by government for their ſubſiſtence; but they ſeldom accept this allowance.

September 1, 1783, there were no priſoners. Mr. *Laurens* was the laſt, who went out December 31, 1781.

In this Fortreſs, beſides the houſes juſt mentioned, there are ſeveral public offices and ſtore-houſes; ſuch, particularly, as the office of Ordnance, the Jewel-office, the Mint, and buildings for holding artillery and arms.

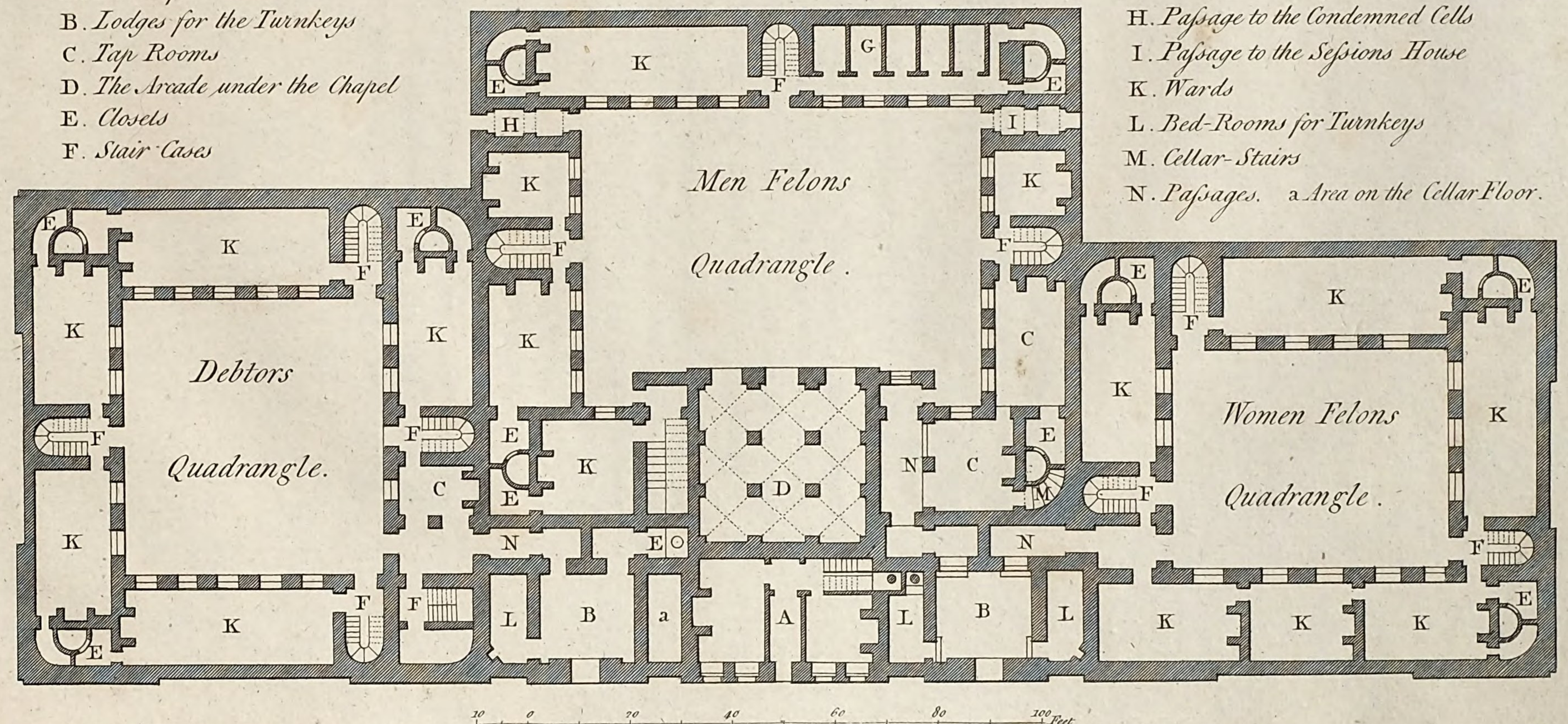
NEWGATE.

NEWGATE.



A. *The Keeper's House*
B. *Lodges for the Turnkeys*
C. *Tap Rooms*
D. *The Arcade under the Chapel*
E. *Closets*
F. *Stair Cases*

G. *Cells for the Refractory*
H. *Paſsage to the Condemned Cells*
I. *Paſsage to the Seſsions House*
K. *Wards*
L. *Bed-Rooms for Turnkeys*
M. *Cellar-Stairs*
N. *Paſsages.* a *Area on the Cellar Floor.*



NEWGATE.

GAOLER, *Richard Akerman.*

Salary, £200.

Fees,

Debtors,	-	£0 : 8 : 10.
Felons,	- -	0 : 18 : 10.
Misdemeanors or Fines,		0 : 14 : 10.
Transports,	-	0 : 14 : 10.

Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, } a penny loaf a day, *(weight Dec.* 1782, 8½ *oz. Aug.* 1783, Felons, } 9½ *oz.) now,* felons on the common side a three halfpenny loaf. *(See Remarks.)*

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 5 : 6.
Felons &c. 0 : 2 : 6.

Number,

		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1775,	March 5,	33,	190.	1779,	Aug. 16,	51,	141.
1776,	------- 1,	38,	129.	1782,	Dec. 18,	3,	291.
------	May 17,	46,	212.	1783,	Aug. 22,	113,	224.
------	Dec. 26,	33,	152.				

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Villette.*

Duty, Sunday twice; every day prayers with the condemned; once a month sacrament.

Salary, was £35, &c. now augmented. *(See Remarks.)*

SURGEON, Mr. *Olney.*

Salary, £50, now £100, for all prisoners.

REMARKS. THE builders of Old Newgate seem to have regarded in their plan, nothing but the single article of keeping prisoners in safe custody. The rooms and cells were so close, as to be almost the constant seats of disease, and sources of infection; to the destruction of multitudes, not only in the prison, but abroad. The city had therefore very good reason for their resolution to build a new gaol. The plate will give a better idea of it than any description. I give the plan, rather to satisfy the curiosity of my readers, than as a model to be followed. Many inconveniences of the old gaol are avoided in this new one: but it has some manifest errors. It is now too late to point out particulars. All I will say, is, that without more than ordinary care, the prisoners in it will be in great danger of the gaol-fever.

The

NEWGATE. The cells built in Old Newgate a few years ſince for condemned malefactors, are ſtill uſed for the ſame purpoſe. I ſhall therefore give ſome account of them. There are upon each of the three floors five; all vaulted, near 9 feet high to the crown. Thoſe on the ground-floor meaſure full 9 feet by near 6; the five on the firſt ſtory are a little larger ($9\frac{1}{2}$ by 6) on account of the ſet-off in the wall; and the five uppermoſt, ſtill a little larger for the ſame reaſon. In the upper part of each cell, is a window double grated, near 3 feet by $1\frac{1}{2}$. The doors are 4 inches thick. The ſtrong ſtone wall is lined all round each cell with planks, ſtudded with broad-headed nails. In each cell is a barrack-bedſtead. I was told by thoſe who attended them, that criminals who had affected an air of boldneſs during their trial, and appeared quite unconcerned at the pronouncing ſentence upon them, were ſtruck with horror, and ſhed tears, when brought to theſe darkſome ſolitary abodes.

The chapel is plain and neat. Below is the chaplain's ſeat, and three or four pews for the felons; that in the centre is for the condemned. On each ſide is a gallery: that for the women is towards their ward: in it is a pew for the keeper, whoſe preſence may ſet a good example, and be otherwiſe uſeful. The other gallery towards the debtors ward is for them. The ſtairs to each gallery are on the outſide of the chapel. I attended there ſeveral times, and Mr. *Villette* read the prayers diſtinctly, and with propriety: the priſoners who were preſent, ſeemed attentive; but we were diſturbed by the noiſe in the court. Surely they who will not go to chapel, who are by far the greater number, ſhould be locked up in their rooms during the time of divine ſervice, and not ſuffered to hinder the edification of ſuch as are better diſpoſed.

The *Chaplain* (or *ordinary*) beſides his ſalary, has a houſe in Newgate-ſtreet, clear of land-tax; lady *Barnadiſton*'s legacy, £6 a year; an old legacy paid by the governors of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, £10 a year; and lately had two freedoms yearly, which commonly ſold for £25 each; and the city generally preſented him once in ſix months with another freedom. Now he has not the freedoms, but his ſalary is augmented to £180, and the ſheriffs pay him £3 : 12 : 0. He engages when choſen to hold no other living.

Debtors have every Saturday from the chamber of London eight ſtone of beef: *fines* four ſtone: and ſome years *felons* eight ſtone. Debtors have ſeveral legacies. I inquired for a liſt of them, and Mr. *Akerman* told me the table in *Maitland's Survey* was authentic. The amount of it is £52 : 5 : 8 a year. There are other donations mentioned by *Maitland*, amounting to ſixty-four ſtone of beef, and five dozen of bread *.

* After the riots in 1780 the debtors were confined in Clerkenwell bridewell, and the New-Priſon: but at my laſt viſit they were in Newgate.

To theſe he adds the donation of "*Robert Dow*, who left £1 : 6 : 8 yearly for ever "to the ſexton or bellman of St. Sepulchre's, to pronounce ſolemnly two exhortations to "the perſons condemned, the night before their execution; in theſe words NEWGATE.

"You priſoners who are within
"Who for wickedneſs and ſin,

"after many mercies ſhewn you, are now appointed to die tomorrow in the forenoon, "give ear and underſtand that tomorrow morning the greateſt bell of St. Sepulchre's "ſhall toll for you in form and manner of a paſſing bell as uſed to be tolled for "thoſe that are at the point of death, to the end that all godly people may pray, "&c. &c *."

Here I cannot forbear mentioning a practice which probably had its origin from the ancient mode of torture, though now it ſeems only a matter of form. When priſoners capitally convicted at the *Old Bailey* are brought up to receive ſentence, and the judge aſks, "What have you to ſay why judgment of death and execution ſhould not be awarded againſt you," the executioner ſlips a whipcord nooſe about their thumbs.—This cuſtom ought to be aboliſhed.

At my viſit in 1779, the gaol was clean, and free from offenſive ſcents. On the felons ſide, there were only three ſick, in one of the upper wards.—An infirmary was building near the condemned cells. Of the 141 felons &c. there were 91 convicts and fines, who had only the priſon allowance of a penny loaf a day: Mr. *Akerman* generouſly contributed towards their relief. In the felons court, the table of fees painted on a board was hung up.

This gaol was burnt by the rioters in 1780, but is rebuilt on the ſame plan. The men's quadrangle is now divided into three courts. In the firſt court, are thoſe who pay three ſhillings and ſix-pence a week for a bed; in the next, the poorer felons; and in the other, *now* the women.—Under the chapel, are cells for the refractory. Two rooms, adjoining to the condemned cells, are built for an infirmary, in one of which at my laſt viſit there were ſixteen ſick. Of the two hundred and ninety-one priſoners in 1782, two hundred and twenty-five were men, and ſixty-ſix women. Upwards of an hundred of them were *tranſports*, eighty-nine *fines*, twenty-one under ſentence of death, and the remainder lay for trial. Some of the condemned had been long ſick and languiſhing in their cells †.

* *Maitland's Hiſtory of London*, vol. I. *p.* 26. edit. 1760.

† At the end of the book, I ſhall give a table of all the executions for London and Middleſex, during twelve years paſt.

An execution day is too much, with us, a day of riot and idleneſs, and it is found by experience, that the minds of the populace are rather hardened by the ſpectacle, than affected in any ſalutary manner. Might not theſe evils be amended by having the report within a week after ſentence, and the execution, ſoon after, either in the area before Newgate, or before the ſeſſions-houſe?

Since the above was written, I learn with ſatisfaction that the *place of execution* is altered according to the foregoing idea.

TABLE

TABLE OF FEES.

NEWGATE. *London ſc.* A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler or Keeper of Newgate within the ſaid City of London for any Priſoner or Priſoners committed or coming into Gaol or Chamber-Rent there or diſcharge from thence in any *Civil Action* ſettled and eſtabliſhed the nineteenth day of December in the third year of the reign of his Majeſty King *George* the Second *Annoque Domini* 1729 purſuant to an Act of Parliament lately made intituled An Act for the Relief of *Debtors* with reſpect to the Impriſonment of their Perſons.

	£.	S.	D.
Every priſoner on the maſter's-ſide ſhall pay to the keeper for his entrance fee - -	0	3	0
Every priſoner on the maſter's-ſide ſhall pay for chamber-room uſe of bed bedding and ſheets to the keeper there being two in a bed and no more each *per* week - -	0	1	3
Every priſoner on the ſaid maſter's-ſide who at his own deſire ſhall have a bed to himſelf, ſhall pay to the keeper for chamber-room uſe of bed bedding and ſheets *per* week -	0	2	6
Every debtor ſhall pay to the keeper for his diſcharging fee - - -	0	6	10
And to all the turnkeys two ſhillings and no more - - -	0	2	0

No other fee for the uſe of chamber bed bedding or ſheets or upon the commitments or diſcharge of any priſoner on any civil action

Edwd Becher — ROBT RAYMOND
Robt Alſop — R. EYRE
Inº Barnard — THOS PENGELLY
Rix. — *Rob. Willmott.*
Rob. Ladbroke.
Walter Bernard.
Samuel Pennant.

Mr. *Akerman* ſhewed me another table of fees, which was given him for his direction when he commenced keeper. It is as follows:

FEES to be taken by the keeper of Newgate.

	£.	S.	D.
For every debtor's diſcharge - - -	0	8	10
For every felon's diſcharge - - - -	0	18	10
For every miſdemeanour - - -	0	14	10
Every debtor's entrance on the maſter's ſide - -	0	3	0
Every felon's entrance on the maſter's ſide - -	0	10	6
Every perſon admitted into the preſs-yard - -	3	3	0
For every tranſport's diſcharge - - -	0	14	10
For every bailable warrant - - - -	3	6	8

HIS

HIS MAJESTY'S PRISON
THE FLEET, FOR DEBTORS.

FLEET.

WARDEN, *John Eyles*, Esq.

DEPUTY WARDEN and CLERK OF THE PAPERS,
Daniel Hopkins, now *William Lowe*.

Salary

Fees, £1 : 6 : 8.
0 : 2 : 0 Turnkey.

Licence, Beer and Wine to *John Cartwright*, now *William Hall*, who holds of the warden on leaſe the tap &c. *(See Remarks.)*

PRISONERS,

Allowance, none.

Garniſh, £0 : 2 : 0.

Number,

	In the Houſe.	In the Rules.		In the Houſe.	In the Rules.
1774, April 26,	171,	71.	1782, Jan. 8,	62,	6.
1776, ----- 2,	241,	78.	----- Dec. 30,	159,	31.
1779, Aug. 13,	147.	37.	1783, Aug. 27,	141,	49.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Horner*.

Duty, Sunday; Wedneſday prayers.

Salary

SURGEON, None.

REMARKS.

TO this priſon were committed formerly thoſe who incurred the diſpleaſure of the Star-chamber. In the 16th of *Charles* I. when that court was aboliſhed, it became a priſon for debtors; and for perſons charged with contempts of the courts of chancery, exchequer, and common pleas.

In 1728, many abuſes practiſed by the warden were the ſubject of parliamentary inquiry.

The priſon was rebuilt a few years ſince. At the front is a narrow court. At each end of the building, there is a ſmall projection, or wing. There are four floors, they call them *galleries*, beſides the cellar-floor, called *Bartholomew-Fair*. Each gallery conſiſts of a paſſage in the middle, the whole length of the priſon, 66 yards; and rooms on each ſide of it about $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $12\frac{1}{2}$, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ high. A chimney and window in every room. The paſſages are narrow (not ſeven feet wide) and darkiſh, having only a window at each end.—On the firſt floor, the *hall-gallery*, to which you aſcend by eight ſteps, are, a chapel, a tap-room, a coffee-room (made out of two

FLEET. rooms for debtors), a room for the turnkey, another for the watchman, and eighteen rooms for priſoners.—Beſides the coffee-room and tap-room, two of thoſe eighteen rooms, and all the cellar-floor, except a lock-up room to confine the diſorderly, and another room for the turnkey, were held by the tapſter, *John Cartwright*, who bought the remainder of the leaſe at public auction in 1775. The cellar-floor is ſixteen ſteps below the hall-gallery. It conſiſts of the two rooms juſt now mentioned, the tapſter's kitchen, his four large beer and wine cellars, and fifteen rooms for priſoners. Theſe fifteen, and the two before-mentioned on the hall-gallery, the tapſter lets to priſoners for from four to eight ſhillings a week *.

On the *firſt gallery* (that next above the hall-gallery) are twenty-five rooms for priſoners. On the *ſecond gallery* twenty-ſeven: one of them, fronting the ſtaircaſe, is their committee-room. A room at one end is an infirmary. At the other end, in a large room over the chapel, is a dirty billiard-table; kept by the priſoner who ſleeps in that room. On the higheſt ſtory are twenty-ſeven rooms. Some of theſe upper rooms, *viz.* thoſe in the wings, are larger than the reſt; being over the chapel, the tap-room, &c. All the rooms I have mentioned are for maſter's-ſide debtors. The weekly rent of thoſe not held by the tapſter is 1*s.* 3*d.* unfurniſhed. They fall to the priſoners in ſucceſſion, thus: when a room becomes vacant, the firſt priſoner upon the liſt of ſuch as have paid their entrance-fees, takes poſſeſſion of it. When the priſon was built, the warden gave each priſoner his choice of a room according to his ſeniority as priſoner. If all the rooms be occupied, a new comer muſt hire of ſome tenant a part of his room; or ſhift as he can. Priſoners are excluded from all right of ſucceſſion to the rooms held by the tapſter, and let at the high rents aforeſaid.—The apartments for common-ſide debtors are only part of the right wing of the priſon. Beſides the cellar (which was intended for their kitchen, but is occupied with lumber, and ſhut up) there are four floors. On each floor is a room about 24 or 25 feet ſquare, with a fire-place; and on the ſides, ſeven cloſets or cabins to ſleep in. Such of theſe priſoners as ſwear in court or before a commiſſioner that they are not worth five pounds, and cannot ſubſiſt without charity, have the donations which are ſent to the priſon, the begging-box, and the grate. Of them there were at one of my viſits ſixteen, at ſome other times not ſo many.

I have in the Report of the Committee of the Houſe of Commons 1728, a table of ſome charities: but no ſuch table was hung up in the priſon †.

* An impoſition of the ſame kind is noted in the Report of the Gaol-Committee, March 20, 1728. *p.* 8.

† It was ordered by the Judges *Eyre*, *Price*, *Page* and *Denton*: "that a table of gifts and bequeſts "made for the priſoners in the Fleet, expreſſing the particular purpoſes for which the ſame were given, "be prepared by the warden, and hung up in the hall of the ſaid priſon." See Table of Fees, Trinity term 1727, in the Report of the Gaol-Committee, *page* 16.

There

There is plenty of water from the river and pumps; and a ſpacious court behind the priſon. FLEET.

I mentioned the billiard-table. They alſo play in the court-yard at ſkittles, miſſiſippi, fives, tennis, &c. And not only the priſoners: I ſaw among them ſeveral butchers and others from the market; who are admitted here as at another public houſe.—The ſame may be ſeen in many other priſons where the gaoler keeps or lets the tap. Beſides the inconvenience of this to priſoners; the frequenting a priſon leſſens the dread of being confined in one. On Monday night there was a wine-club: on Thurſday night a beer-club: each laſting uſually till one or two in the morning. I need not ſay how much riot theſe occaſion; and how the ſober priſoners, and thoſe that are ſick, are annoyed by them.

Seeing the priſon crowded with women and children, I procured an accurate liſt of them; and found that on (or about) the 6th of April 1776, when there were on the maſter's-ſide 213 priſoners, on the common-ſide 30, total 243; their wives (including women of an appellation not ſo honourable) and children were 475.

I was ſurpriſed to ſee in this priſon, a table of fees containing only thoſe of the clerks of the papers and inquiries; and that the date of it was 1727, *i. e.* before the Committee of the Houſe of Commons made their inquiry. I did not doubt but another table was ſettled after that inquiry; and that it contained the warden's fees alſo. But upon aſking the clerk of the papers for a later table, I was referred to that which hung up. It is as follows.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Clerk of the Papers and by the Clerk of the Inquiries of the Fleet Priſon purſuant to the Reſolution of the Honourable XX of the Court of Common Pleas in the Eaſter and Trinity Terms 13th GEORGE I. 1727.

RESOLUTION

	£.	S.	D.
6th. That there is due and ought to be paid to the clerk of the papers for every diſcharge of every action - - - - - - -	0	2	6
And for the copy of every cauſe not exceeding three - - -	0	1	0
And for each and every cauſe exceeding three cauſes - - -	0	0	4
Beſides the 1ſh a piece for each of the ſaid firſt three cauſes			
7th. That there is due and ought to be paid to the clerk of the papers for his certificate of the priſoner's diſcharge delivered to the priſoner himſelf without any regard to the number of cauſes he ſtood charged with - - - - - - -	0	2	6
And for his certificate to the warden of ſuch diſcharge - - -	0	2	6
8th. That there is due and ought to be paid to the clerk of the inquiries on the diſcharge of a priſoner by the creditor and not by *ſuperſedeas* - - - - -	0	2	6

14th. That there is a fee of 5ſh 4d due to the clerk of the papers for the allowance of every writ of *habeas corpus* and 4ſh for the return of the firſt cauſe and 2ſh for every other cauſe and no more.

There is in the priſon *a table of rules or orders.* They were made at very diſtant times, from the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to the date they bear; and ſome of them partly coincide with others: thoſe which do ſo I have put together to avoid repetition, and have preſumed to abridge the whole.

FLEET.

HILARY 3d GEORGE II. 1729.

1. 2. 3. Warden or deputy to appoint turnkeys &c. with arms: to ſtop perſons bringing arms, and watch if an eſcape be in agitation.

4. Warden to diſtribute charity-money. He, or his agent, to keep one key of the box; and the priſoners another.

5. 6. 12. If a maſter-ſide debtor ſhall neglect for three months to pay his chamber-rent; the warden may not lock him up, but, remove him to the common-ſide; delivering to him his goods by a witneſſed inventory. After diſcharge, if legal dues be ſtill unpaid, he may be detained in the common-ward: the door of which is never to be ſhut but at night (ſummer at ten, winter at nine): and then a watchman muſt attend to open it for thoſe who muſt go to the yard &c.

7. Such as attempt to eſcape, or greatly miſbehave, may be ſhut up in a cloſe room or dungeon.

N. B. It was reported to the four judges whoſe names are here ſubſcribed, and who made inquiry concerning it, to be "*boarded wholeſome and dry.*"

8. 18. Warden to repair the whole houſe, chapel, drains, &c. and keep all clean. To take care that divine ſervice be duly performed, and the ſacraments adminiſtered. Priſoners to attend.

9. Againſt clandeſtine Fleet-marriages.

10. Thoſe who blaſpheme, curſe, ſwear, or are diſorderly, to be ſet in the ſtocks.

11. 13. Warden or deputy to diſpoſe of the chambers, and tap: and ſee that good order be obſerved in the public rooms, &c.

14. Warden to take effectual care that no priſoner be carried to a ſpunging-houſe; and that *no garniſh* be demanded from a new comer.

15. Warden to cauſe a *table of gifts and bequeſts*, written in a fair and legible hand, to be hung up in the hall. And to ſee that no priſoner be defrauded of his ſhare. None of the ſervants to partake or diſtribute.

16. Every priſoner not worth five pounds, &c. *(As before in remarks.)*

17. Two rooms to be an infirmary for common-ſide debtors. No priſoner obliged to ſleep with one that is diſeaſed.

19. Coroner's inqueſt upon the dead: and corpſe to be delivered to the friends, free of coſt.

20. Warden not to remove a priſoner to the King's Bench by *habeas corpus*.

21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26. Warden to keep books, and regiſter commitments, courts from whence, declarations, diſcharges, writs of *habeas corpus*. Tipſtaff and judge's clerk to keep each a ſeparate book of priſoners delivered up at a judge's chamber.

27. All thoſe books, except the tipſtaff's, to be kept in the public office of the clerk of the papers; acceſſible to all perſons for copying, &c.

28. No clerk, officer, or ſervant of any judge to take a fee on occaſion of a petition or complaint, founded upon the foregoing orders, or any miſgovernment.

29. That the warden and his officers do treat the ſeveral priſoners in his cuſtody with all tenderneſs and humanity; and that ſuch priſoners do behave themſelves toward the warden with that ſubmiſſion and regard which the law requires.

R. EYRE, ROBT PRICE } { ALEX. DENTON, J. FORTESCUE A

There was, moreover, a little code of laws, eighteen in number, enacted by the maſter's-ſide debtors, and printed by *D. Jones* 1774. It eſtabliſhed a preſident, a ſecretary, and a committee, which was to be choſen every month, and to conſiſt of three members from each gallery. Theſe were to meet in the committee-room every Thurſday: and at other times when ſummoned by the cryer, at command of the preſident, or of a majority of their own number. They were to raiſe contributions by aſſeſſment: to hear complaints: determine diſputes: levy fines; and ſeize goods for payment.

Their

Their ſenſe to be deemed the ſenſe of the whole houſe. The preſident or ſecretary to hold the caſh; the committee to diſpoſe of it. Their ſcavenger to waſh the galleries once a week; to water and ſweep them every morning before eight; to ſweep the yard twice every week; and to light the lamps all over the houſe. No perſon to throw out water, &c. any where but at the ſinks in the yard. The cryer might take of a ſtranger a penny for calling a priſoner to him; and of a complainant two pence for ſummoning a ſpecial committee. For blaſphemy, ſwearing, riot, drunkenneſs, &c. the committee to fine at diſcretion: for damaging a lamp, fine a ſhilling. They were to take from a new comer, *on the firſt Sunday*, beſides the two ſhillings *garniſh* to be ſpent in wine, one ſhilling and ſix-pence to be appropriated to the uſe of the houſe. FLEET.

Common-ſide priſoners *to be confined to their own apartments*, and not to aſſociate with theſe *law-makers*, nor to uſe the ſame conveniences.

The above was the account of the FLEET before it was burnt by the rioters in 1780. It is rebuilt on the ſame plan. The floors of the cellar, the hall, and the firſt ſtory are now ſtone, and arched with brick. The tapſter ſtill has all the cellar-floor. He and ſeveral of the priſoners keep dogs, which nuiſance ſhould never be permitted in priſons. The billiard and miſſiſippi tables are put down, and the *little code* of laws aboliſhed.—In 1783, from July 7, to Aug. 25, not one priſoner was brought in.—Robert Baſſan, a crown priſoner, was committed Nov. 29, 1776, and after the fire ſurrendered himſelf under the proclamation Nov. 17, 1781, and was here at my laſt viſit. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors are hung up. Now alſo is hung up the following table of fees.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Warden of the Priſon of the *Fleet*, for any Priſoner or Priſoners Commitment, or coming into Gaol or Chamber Rent there, or diſcharge from thence, in any Civil Action. Settled and eſtabliſhed the nineteenth Day of January, in the third Year of the Reign of his Majeſty King *George* the Second, A. D. 1729, purſuant to an Act of Parliament lately made, intitled, An Act for the Relief of Debtors, in reſpect to the Impriſonment of their Perſons.

	£.	S.	D.
Every priſoner charged with one or more actions (who at his own deſire ſhall go on the maſter's-ſide) to pay to the warden for a commitment fee - - -	1	6	8
Every priſoner charged with one or more actions (who ſhall go on the common-ſide) not being intitled to partake of the poor's box, to pay - - - -	0	13	4
Every priſoner intitled to partake of the poor's box, nothing.			
Every priſoner to pay for his diſcharge - - - - -	0	7	4
Every ſuch priſoner on the maſter's-ſide, who at his own deſire ſhall have a bed to himſelf, to pay for chamber room, uſe of bed and bedding and ſheets, to the warden *per* week	0	2	6
If two in a bed, and no more, for chamber room, uſe of bed, bedding and ſheets, each to pay to the warden *per* week - - - - - -	0	1	3
If the priſoner finds his own bed, bedding and ſheets (which the warden is in no ſort to hinder him of) then he ſhall pay for chamber room to the warden *per* week -	0	1	3
If there be two priſoners in one bed, finding their own bed, bedding and ſheets, then each of them to pay to the warden *per* week - - - - -	0	0	7½
Every priſoner not being intitled to partake of the poor's box, to pay to the porter and gaoler, now called turnkeys, on his commitment - - -	0	2	0
Every priſoner on a commitment upon a ſurrender at a judge's chamber, to pay to the tipſtaff - - - - - - -	0	6	8

Every

FLEET. Every priſoner on a commitment upon a *habeas corpus* at a judge's chambers, to pay to the tipſtaff - - - - - - - - - £. 0 4 2

Every priſoner on a commitment in court, to pay to the tipſtaff - - - - 0 7 6

No other fees for any priſoner for the uſe of chamber, bed, bedding or ſheets, or upon commitment or diſcharge of any priſoner in any civil action, nor any commitment fee to be taken of any priſoner intitled to partake of the poor's box, nor any chamber rent to be taken of any priſoner on the common ſide.

Ed. Bellamy. R. RAYMOND.
John Thompſon. R. EYRE.
Rob. Alſop. THO. PENGELLY.
John Barnard.

NEW LUDGATE.

LUDGATE.

IN BISHOPGATE-STREET.

REMARKS. THIS priſon for debtors who are free of the city, for clergymen, proctors and attorneys, was formerly a bridewell to the London work-houſe adjoining.

On the ground-floor are, a long-room, a tap-room, and a kitchen. In each of them is a ſtaircaſe; leading firſt to eleven rooms for maſter-ſide debtors—*viz.* over the long-room, a ſizeable chamber, and a room on each of the two floors above: over the tap-room, four ſmall rooms, which have iron bars at the windows, and a larger room above them: over the kitchen, a ſizeable chamber, and two rooms above. The common-ſide debtors are in two large garrets, the *Foreſt* and *Dock*, which have no fire-places.—The priſon is out of repair, the walls and ceilings very black, being never white-waſhed. A ſmall court, with a ciſtern for river-water which is not from the *main*. No infirmary: no bath. The chapel is common to the priſon and work-houſe. Chaplain, Rev. Mr. *Henry Foulkes*, now Mr. *Roſe*.

The city allowance is ten ſtone of beef a week: to which has been added ſince the 9th of February 1776, a twopenny loaf every other day for each priſoner (weight Aug. 1783, 21 *oz.*). The lord mayor and ſheriffs ſend annually coals: and Meſſrs. *Calvert* and Co. formerly ſent from the Peacock brewhouſe weekly a generous donation of two barrels of ſmall beer. Keeper's ſalary, £70: fees, ſee table. He lives diſtant; but the deputy is careful in his attendance.

I always found this priſon clean. The tap is ſhut at ten every night. On Sunday, a board is placed at the gate, on which is painted, "No admittance from 10 o'clock to 12, nor from 2 till 4."

1774, April 27, Priſoners 29.
1776, March 7, - - - 31.
------- May 15, - - - 29.
------- Dec. 26, - - - 13.
1779, Aug. 12, Priſoners 15.
1782, Dec. 14, - - - 20.
1783, Aug. 28, - - - 15.

A TABLE

A TABLE OF FEES

NEW LUDGATE.

To be taken by the Keeper of his Majeſty's Priſon of LUDGATE.

	£.	S.	D.
Every priſoner ſhall pay at his or her coming in - - - -	0	1	0
Every priſoner ſhall pay for chamber-room, bed, bedding and ſheets, in the beſt ſide called the maſter-ſide, being two in a bed, each *per* week - - -	0	1	3
Every priſoner on the ſecond lodging called the common-ſide, ſhall pay for uſe of chamber-rent, bed, bedding and ſheets, two in a bed and no more, each *per* night -	0	0	1½
Every priſoner who at his own deſire ſhall have a bed to himſelf in any of the beſt rooms called the maſter-ſide, ſhall pay for bed, bedding and ſheets *per* week - -	0	2	6
Every priſoner who at his own deſire has a bed to himſelf in the ſecond lodging or common-ſide, ſhall pay for chamber-room, bed, bedding and ſheets, *per* night - -	0	0	3
Every priſoner in the meaneſt ward, who at his own deſire hath a bed to himſelf, ſhall pay for the uſe of bedding &c. *per* night - - - -	0	0	2
Every priſoner in the meaneſt ward, two in a bed and no more, for the uſe of bed, bedding &c. *per* night - - - -	0	0	1
If the priſoners find their own bedding (which the keeper ſhall in no wiſe hinder) then they ſhall pay for chamber-room if more beds than one in a room, each *per* week -	0	0	3
If the priſoner hath a room to himſelf, and provide himſelf with bed and bedding, which the keeper is in no ſort to hinder him of, then he ſhall pay for chamber-room *per* week - - - -	0	0	4
The priſoners inability to find a couch and to pay *per* week - -	0	0	1

The forementioned were ſigned Feby. 23, 1729. by

Aldermen	Judges	To the keeper for hatch-fee at diſcharge -	0	2 0
Becher	RAYMOND	To the turnkey for ditto	0	1 0
Alſop	EYRE			
Barnard	PENGELLY			

The date ſhews that theſe fees were adapted to the old priſon, and its ſundry wards.

ORDERED

Whoſoever on the Sabbath-day ſhall be abſent from chapel either at morning or evening ſervice which ever may happen, unleſs ſickneſs, lameneſs, or ſome other reaſonable excuſe be made appear ſufficiently ſatisfactory, ſhall pay a fine of *four-pence* into the hands of the ſteward for the time being, for every ſuch omiſſion: and in failure thereof not to be admitted to any ſhare of the allowance or tranſient benefactions, which the following week may produce.

Signed

James Eſdale.

N. B. Whoever is not in chapel before the ſecond leſſon is ended, is forfeited as above.

A LIST

NEW LUDGATE.

A LIST OF BENEFACTORS

To the PRISON of LUDGATE.

Sir Thomas Greſham -	£10	0	0	*Brought over* -	£33	7	4
Sir Roger Martin - -	2	0	0	Mr. John Bennet - -	1	0	0
Sir John Peachy - -	0	5	0	Mrs. Holligrave, Widow -	0	5	0
Sir Thomas Kneeſworth -	1	0	0	Mr. Robert Rogers - -	1	0	0
Mr. James Smith - -	0	3	4	Mr. Hugh Offley - -	0	5	0
Mr. John Draper - -	0	13	4	Mrs. Joan Sanbeck - -	1	0	0
Sir William Horne - -	0	5	0	Mr. John Symmonds - -	0	4	0
Mr. Robert Ferebrace - -	0	6	8	Mr. John Marſh - -	0	5	0
Lady Eliz. Maurice - -	1	0	0	Mr. John Wooler - -	1	0	0
Sir William Peacock or Seacock -	1	10	0	Mr. William Parker - -	1	10	0
Mr. Thomas Cottle a hind quarter of beef, and a peck of oatmeal, value - -	1	0	0	Mr. Thomas Chapman -	0	6	0
				Mr. Richard Jacob - -	2	0	0
				Mr. James Hodgſon - -	0	10	0
				Mr. John Kendrick -	1	10	0
Lady M. North in bread -	3	0	0	Lady Mary Carew - -	2	0	0
Mr. William Roaper - -	1	0	0	Mr. John Jackſon - -	1	0	0
Mr. Thomas Dawſon -	0	9	0	Sir Ralph Freeman - -	5	0	0
Mrs. Cooke, Widow of David Cooke - -	0	5	0	Dr. Lancelot Andrews -	5	0	0
				Sir Thomas Cullum - -	3	0	0
Mrs. Margaret Dane, 18 ſtone of beef and ſome bread, value -	1	0	0	George Humble, Eſq. -	14	0	0
				Mr. Merrydith - -	1	2	0
Mr. John Heydon Alder[n] -	3	0	0	Mr. John Corbett - -	2	10	0
Lady Mary Ramſey - -	2	10	0	Lady Rich - -	30	0	0
Mr. Peter Blundell - -	4	0	0	John Holby, Eſq. - -	22	0	0
Carried over -	£33	7	4	*Total*	£129	14	4

Mrs. Margaret Symcott every eighth week five ſhillings worth of penny loaves, *i. e.* annually.—This is called Eleanor Gwynn's bread - - - - 1 12 6

Mr. Thomas Stretchley every third year £2, and £4 to diſcharge two priſoners every fifth year

Mrs. Eliz. Miſſon the yearly produce of £200 3 *per cent.* annuities for meat, bread and coals - - - - - - - 6 0 0

Chamber of London yearly Mr. Middleton - - - - 3 2 6

Worſhipful Company of mercers the yearly intereſt of £45 : 4 : 1 old S. S. annuities, about - - - - - - - 1 7 0

Total £141 16 4

Theſe benefactions are moſtly paid by the merchant-taylors', mercers', drapers', ſalters' and other companies.—The ſums are all called in my copy, *Yearly &c. gifts* of the reſpective donors. I underſtand it to mean bequeſts for ever.

POULTRY COMPTER.

POULTRY COMPTER.

KEEPER, *Chriſtopher Hayes*, who purchaſed of the city for life, and has *now* ſold his property to *Henry Weſt*.
Salary, none. *(See Remarks.)*
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 15 : 8.
Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.
Tranſports, taken from the Old Bailey by Mr. *Akerman*.
Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, a penny loaf a day *(wt. Dec.* 1782, 9oz. *Aug.* 1783, 10oz.*)* *(See Remarks.)*
Felons, a penny loaf a day, *now* a three halfpenny loaf *(weight Aug.* 1783, 13 *oz.)*
Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 4 : 8. It is called ward-dues for candles &c.
Felons, 0 : 1 : 6.

Number,

		Debtors.	Felons &c.				Debtors.	Felons &c.	
1774,	April	26,	77,	10.	1779, Aug.	6,	46,	5.	Impreſſed 3.
1776,	March	12,	72,	6.	1782, Dec.	16,	26,	7.	
------	May	15,	90,	11.	1783, Aug.	24,	30,	19.	
------	Dec.	3,	53,	0.					

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Dr. *Truſler*, now Mr. *Davis*.
Duty, now every Sunday. *(See Remarks.)*
Salary, £30.
SURGEONS, Meſſrs. *Devaynes* and *Higginſon*.
Salary, none, they make a bill.

REMARKS. FOR maſter's-ſide debtors there are about fifteen rooms between the inner and outer gates. For common-ſide debtors, ſix wards within the inner gate, two of them on the ground-floor, *viz.* the *King's Ward*, in which (1776) were 24 debtors; and the *Prince's Ward*, 9 debtors. Above thoſe wards are the *Middle Ward*, in it were 20 debtors; and the *Women's Ward*, 2 debtors. Above them are the *Upper Ward*, 11 debtors; and the *Jews Ward*, 4 Jew debtors *. Near the middle ward, on the ſame floor, is a cloſe darkiſh room for the ſick. In each ward, a fire-place. In one of the rooms on the ſecond floor (called the *pump-room*), the debtors have the convenience

* It were to be wiſhed that in other priſons alſo, thoſe people had the generous and juſt indulgence of being kept ſeparate,

POULTRY COMPTER.

of water. The rooms are out of repair: but the debtors keep their floors very clean. The court is ſmall, but being paved with flat ſtones and the water conſtantly running, it is freſh and clean.

The tap-room is in the court. Adjoining is the day-room, the *Bell*, for *men and women-felons.* In a ſmall court, there are two ſtrong rooms (planked and ſtudded with nails) for men-felons; and up ſtairs another night-room for men, and one for women. The women's room was formerly occupied for a work-ſhop by a priſoner, a cooper; and the women ſlept in the *Bell* below. No ſtraw or bedding.

On one ſide of the court is a chapel; with a gallery for maſter's-ſide debtors. The chapel, and indeed the whole of this priſon, was quite out of repair: but at my laſt viſit was thoroughly repaired and white-waſhed. For this improvement the priſoners are obliged to the ſpirited and humane exertion of Mr. ſheriff *Taylor*.

At the roof of the priſon, are ſpacious leads, on which the maſter's-ſide debtors are ſometimes allowed to walk: but then the keeper is with them: for the leads communicate with the adjoining houſes, one of which affords a ready eſcape from ſo cloſe a priſon in caſe of fire.

Beſides the penny loaf a day, which is from the chamber of London, there are ſome legacies to the debtors paid by the companies in this city, amounting to about £60 a year: they have alſo from the ſheriffs 32 pounds of beef on Saturdays, and they had formerly from the Peacock brewhouſe (Meſſrs. *Calvert* and Co.) a kind donation of two barrels of ſmall beer a week.

In this priſon eight men in 1776 had with them their wives and nineteen children. The other priſoners, I learned, had forty-four wives and one hundred and forty-four children, not in the gaol.

The act for preſerving the health of priſoners is not hung up. There is now painted on a board at the door, that no viſiters are to be admitted on Sundays, from ten to twelve in the morning, nor from three to four in the afternoon.

The keeper pays to the chamber of London £30 a year rent, which is refunded to him for his trouble on night-charges*. He alſo pays window-tax, &c.

* At this priſon, as well as at *New Ludgate*, the *Fleet*, and *King's Bench*, I heard of the frequent viſits of Dr. *William Smith* in 1776; who had been deſired to viſit the ſick in the priſons of *London*, *Weſtminſter*, and *Southwark*, by the committee of the *Weſtminſter* charity, in conſequence of their humane reſolution to appropriate to this purpoſe the ſurplus of a collection made in the hard winter of 1776. Sir *Charles Whitworth*, the chairman, who was acquainted with the plan I had been employed on for ſome years, directed the Doctor to apply to me for a liſt of the ſeveral priſons, with which I with pleaſure ſupplied him, and at the ſame time informed him of my intended publication.

Dr. *Smith*'s attention ſeemed to be chiefly turned towards debtors, who ſpoke with much eſteem and gratitude of him and Mr. *Coſens* the apothecary, who alſo attended; and many beneficial effects proceeded from their management. Great alterations had taken place in priſons through the attention of Parliament before the Doctor's viſits; yet he diſcovered many abuſes and frauds ſtill practiſed, which he laid before the public in two pamphlets, printed for *J. Bew* in *Paternoſter-Row*. 1776.

POULTRY COMPTER,

viz.

A TABLE of FEES taken by the Warden, Gaoler, or Keeper of the Poultry [Compter within the City of London for any Priſoner or Priſoners Commitment or coming into Gaol, or Chamber-Rent there, or Diſcharge from thence, in any *Civil Action* ſettled and eſtabliſhed the 15th January, in the 3d year of the Reign of King *George* II. and in the Year of our Lord 1729 purſuant to an Act of Parliament lately made, entitled "An Act for the Relief of Debtors with Reſpect to the Impriſonment of their Perſons." POULTRY COMPTER.

	£.	S.	D.
Every priſoner who at his own deſire ſhall go into the beſt ward on the maſter-ſide ſhall pay to the keeper for his entrance fee - - - - -	0	3	0
To the turnkeys for ſuch entrance - - - - - - -	0	1	0
Every priſoner in the beſt ward on the maſter-ſide to pay to the keeper for his diſcharging fee - - - - - - - -	0	6	10
To the turnkeys upon ſuch diſcharge - - - - - - -	0	1	0
Every ſuch priſoner in the beſt ward on the maſter-ſide, who at his own deſire ſhall have a bed to himſelf to pay for chamber-room uſe of bed bedding and ſheets, to the keeper *per* week - - - - - - - -	0	2	6
If two in a bed, and no more—for chamber-room, uſe of bed bedding and ſheets to pay to the keeper each *per* week - - - - - - -	0	1	3
In the ſecond ward on the maſter-ſide to the keeper for their entrance fee to pay - -	0	3	0
To the keeper on their diſcharge - - - - - - -	0	6	10
To the turnkeys on ſuch diſcharge - - - - - - -	0	2	0
Every ſuch priſoner at his own deſire ſhall have a bed to him or herſelf to pay for chamber, uſe of bed bedding and ſheets, to the keeper *per* week - - - -	0	2	4
If two in a bed and no more, to pay for chamber-room uſe of bed bedding and ſheets, each *per* week - - - - - - - -	0	1	2
In the third ward commonly called the fifteenpenny ward entrance nothing, when diſcharged to the keeper - - - - - - -	0	6	0
To the turnkeys on ſuch diſcharge - - - - - - -	0	2	0
Every ſuch priſoner ſhall have at his own deſire a bed to him or herſelf to pay to the keeper for chamber-room for the uſe of bed bedding and ſheets, *per* week - -	0	1	3
If two in a bed and no more, to pay for chamber-room uſe of bed bedding and ſheets, each *per* week - - - - - - - -	0	0	7½
In the fourth or common ward, for entrance and lodging nothing			
When diſcharged to the keeper - - - - - - -	0	6	0
To the turnkey on ſuch diſcharge - - - - - -	0	2	0

WOOD-STREET COMPTER.

WOOD-STREET COMPTER.

KEEPER, *John Kirby.*
Salary, none. *(See Remarks.)*
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 15 : 8.
Felons, 0 : 11 : 6.
Tranſports, taken from the Old Bailey by Mr. *Akerman.*
Licence, Beer and Wine. Tap let.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, } a penny loaf a day: *(See Remarks.) now* felons
Felons, } a three halfpenny loaf *(weight Aug.* 1783, 13½oz.)
Garniſh, £0 : 1 : 2.

Number,

			Debtors.	Felons &c.				Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	March	1,	91,	3.	1779,	Aug.	6,	58,	45.
1776,	-------	12,	71,	36.	------	Nov.	15,	38,	11.
------	May	10,	69,	3.	1782,	Dec.	15,	54,	17.
1777,	Jan.	10,	85,	25.	1783,	Aug.	24,	34,	36 *.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Naſh.*
Duty. Sunday.
Salary, £30.
SURGEON, Mr. *Withey.*

REMARKS. THIS priſon, built as appears by inſcription on the front, in 1670, has only a ſmall court or paſſage for all priſoners. Many apartments: yet but two rooms for common-ſide debtors: that for men, which is their day-room, night-room, and kitchen, with a copper, &c. is dark and dirty; about 35 feet by 18, and 16 feet high; far too ſmall for the number of priſoners, many of whom ſleep in 23 beds which are on three ſtories of galleries, or broad ſhelves. At one of my viſits there were in this room 39 debtors; ſeven of them had their wives and children. The room ſwarms with bugs. The day and night-room for women-debtors is more lightſome; in it were only two priſoners. Beyond it is a room ruinous, and fit for no uſe.

For men-felons there are two rooms; and two for women; one of theſe is a dark cell. Two dungeons, one down 11 ſteps, the other adjoining to the tap-room. No bedding or ſtraw. Thoſe who chooſe a bed pay 1*s.* a night; or elſe 10*s.* 6*d.*

* Of the thirty-ſix felons &c. there were three fines and twenty-four convicts. Twelve of theſe were ſent from the high-gaol at *Exeter*, Dec. 21, 1782. The convicts have ſix-pence a day each.

floorage, and 3*s.* 6*d.* a week. Near thoſe four rooms are twenty-three more for maſter's-ſide debtors. WOOD-STREET COMPTER.

In the court is the chapel; and under it the tap-room, down 16 ſteps. All the rooms aforeſaid are within the inner gate; between which and the outer gate (*i. e.* in the keeper's houſe) are more rooms for maſter's-ſide debtors. No infirmary. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up. The priſon is greatly out of repair; the main wall on one ſide ſhored and propped.

The keeper pays to the chamber of London £30 a year rent, which is repaid him for his expence on night-charges: he alſo pays window-tax. I learned from him, that in the beginning of the year 1773 his priſoners were ſickly, and eleven died. For ſome time the governors of the General Diſpenſary ſhewed a kind attention to theſe poor people; and ordered their phyſician, Dr. *Lettſom*, to viſit them. He was eſteemed by the priſoners.

The bread allowance is from the chamber of London. Debtors (ſome of whom are from the court of conſcience, and lie till their debts are paid*) have from the ſheriffs 32 pounds of beef on Saturday. They had formerly from the Peacock brew-houſe (Meſſrs. *Calvert* and Co.) a donation of two barrels of ſmall beer a week. There are many legacies for common-ſide debtors, who receive them quarterly. The annual amount is £59 : 2 : 11. The maſter, &c. of the *drapers'* company

* As I ſhall frequently have occaſion to mention this claſs of Debtors, who are generally working people with large families, I think it may be proper to give ſome account of what are called *Courts of Conſcience*.—In 1518, the Common Council of the city of *London* paſſed an act for the recovery of debts under forty ſhillings due to citizens, by a court to be called a Court of Conſcience, held in Guildhall; and the debtors who refuſed to obey the award of that court, were to be impriſoned in one of the City-Compters *until they complied*, although it were *durante vita*. In 1605, the powers of that court were eſtabliſhed by act of parliament. In 1750, Alderman *Dickenſon* brought in a bill for extending ſimilar powers to the whole county of Middleſex; with this difference, that all perſons refuſing to ſubmit to the deciſion of the court, were liable to be impriſoned in Newgate for *three calendar months*, which cancelled the debt. From theſe ſeveral acts, others have been framed for various parts of the kingdom, in ſome of which the term of confinement has been limited to *forty days*. I have collected moſt of theſe, and find the expences, fees, &c. to be very different; in ſome inſtances amounting to three or four times the original debt.

Now, there appears to be a very obvious defect in the police reſpecting this matter. Why ſhould a man for the ſame debt be liable in one place to impriſonment for life, in another for three months, in another only for forty days? Why ſhould the fees, &c. be the ſame for diſcharging a debt of fifteen pence (for ſuch I have known a man impriſoned for), and for thirty-nine ſhillings? It is certainly deſirable that *one comprehenſive ſtatute* for the whole kingdom, on this head, ſhould be framed; wherein a *proportion* might be eſtabliſhed between the ſums indebted, and the fees and times of impriſonment. And particular care ſhould be taken, that debtors of this kind be not ſuffered to mix with criminals, who by their inſtructions and example frequently render them as abandoned as themſelves.

See, farther, on this ſubject, a *Report* drawn up by the committee of the benevolent *Society for the diſcharge and relief of perſons confined for ſmall debts*.

come

WOOD-STREET COMPTER.

come here once a year, and releaſe *ſeveral* debtors for ſmall ſums, and leave 40*s.* for the *remainder*, from a bequeſt of Mr. *John Kendrick*. I was informed that *John Fuller*, Eſq. left £30 *per annum*, and appointed the recorder and others in truſt, for the payment of fees and chamber-rent of poor debtors confined in the two compters, not exceeding 25*s.* each, and who had been confined not leſs than 16 weeks. This legacy, as Mr. *Kirby* told me, has not been paid ſince 1765.

Some years ſince, there came once a fortnight to common-ſide debtors in this priſon, nine ſtone of beef, and fourteen quartern loaves; and the like relief to other priſons alſo. The charitable hand was concealed; till, the donation failing on the death of the amiable princeſs *Caroline*; it was ſuppoſed that her highneſs had been the generous benefactreſs. And upon repreſenting to the lady who had been almoner to the princeſs, the diſtreſs of the priſoners, ſhe obtained from the late king a renewal of the charity; which was continued during his majeſty's life.

A TABLE of the FEES to be paid by the priſoners in WOOD STREET COMPTER.

									£.	S.	D.
For every debtor that hath a room on the maſter-ſide, for his or her entrance or floorage									0	5	0
For his or her rent *per* week provided the keeper find bed, bedding and ſheets									0	2	6
If two in one room, to pay weekly each of them									0	1	3
If debtor or debtors provide their own bed bedding, &c. to pay for one or two in one room, weekly for the room									0	1	3
Exclusive of the Office Fees	Each debtor on his or her diſcharge								0	8	0
	If on the maſter-ſide								0	8	10
For every debtor in the ward called the fifteen penny ward—if the keeper provide bed bedding and one ſheet—weekly									0	1	3
For every debtor on the keeper's-ſide, on his or her entrance there, to pay									0	10	8
For each room—to pay weekly									0	2	6
All perſons in any of the charity wards to pay no entrance, or rent											
For every priſoner committed for felony, miſdemeanour or aſſault on his or her diſcharge (except by proclamation at a gaol delivery, then nothing)									0	12	8
For the copy of commitment									0	1	6

BRIDEWELL.

BRIDE-WELL.

REMARKS.

THIS building was formerly a palace, near St. *Bridget*'s (St. *Bride*'s) well; from whence it had the name; which, after it became a priſon, was applied to other priſons of the ſame ſort*. It was given to the city by king Edward VI. in 1552.

That part of Bridewell which relates to my ſubject has wards for men and women quite ſeparate.—The men's ward on the ground-floor is a day-room in which they

* *Johnſon*'s Dictionary.

beat

BRIDEWELL.

beat hemp; and, down two ſteps, a cloſe night-room. At my late viſits, a ſtaircaſe was made to a room above, for the convenience of the priſoners. In both this and the night-room, a window has been lately ſtopt up. The women's ward is a day-room on the ground-floor, in which they beat hemp; and up ſtairs, two night-rooms. A chamber above theſe is fitted up for an infirmary. The ſick were formerly ſent to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital. All the priſoners being kept within doors, makes it neceſſary to lime-white the rooms twice a year. The women's rooms are large, and have oppoſite windows, for freſh air. Their ward, as well as the men's, has water: and there is a hand-ventilator on the outſide, with a tube to each room of the women's ward: yet their rooms were offenſive. The ventilator would be of ſervice if more frequently worked, when the rooms are crowded with priſoners: there can, however, never be a healthy priſon, where the priſoners are not at times permitted to breathe the freſh air in a court.

The priſoners are employed by a hemp-dreſſer, who has the profit of their labour, an apartment in the priſon, and a ſalary of £20. I always found them at work: at my laſt viſit they were picking oakum. The hours of work are in winter from eight to four; in ſummer from ſix to ſix, deducting meal-times. The ſteward is allowed eight pence a day for the maintenance of each priſoner; and contracts to ſupply them as follows—On Sunday, Monday, Tueſday and Thurſday, a penny loaf, ten ounces of dreſſed beef without bone, broth, and three pints of ten ſhilling beer: on Wedneſday, Friday and Saturday, a penny loaf, four ounces of cheeſe or ſome butter, a pint of milk-pottage, and three pints of beer. They are ſerved with the day's allowance about 12 o'clock. The allowance of bread is too ſmall, in Aug. 1783, 8½*oz.* Oct. 9*oz.* The porter or keeper is *Thomas Holt*. Salary, £80: no fees. To the women's ward there is a matron, *Sarah Lyon*; ſalary, £60. She takes care of the ſick, both men and women; and is allowed a ſhilling a day for thoſe that are put on the ſick diet. No bath.

In the winter the women have ſome firing. All the night-rooms are ſupplied with rye-ſtraw once a month. No other priſon in London has any ſtraw or bedding.

In Bridewell is a public chapel: the priſoners *ſhould attend* every Sunday. The men and women are ſeparated from each other, and from the reſt of the congregation.

On the walls of the hall and court-room are hung up many tables of very conſiderable gifts and legacies to this hoſpital, in common with others: ſufficient to have made this priſon more commodious, by providing courts; and ſeveral work-rooms, and lodging-rooms, for keeping the priſoners more ſeparate, as *now* is very prudently done for the faulty apprentices and Bridewell boys, who were formerly confined in one room.

The Bridewell boys are upon a quite different foundation, and foreign to my ſubject.

To

BRIDEWELL.

To this prison were committed,

In the year 1772,	Prisoners	1709.	In the year 1778,	Prisoners	1027.
1773,	- - -	777.	1779,	- - -	681.
1774,	- - -	808.	1780,	- - -	459.
1775,	- - -	1084.	1781,	- - -	484.
1776,	- - -	983.	1782,	- - -	659.
1777,	- - -	544.			

I found there in

1776,	March	13,	Prisoners 20.	1782,	Dec.	18,	Prisoners 32.
------	May	1,	- - - 7.	1783,	Aug.	26,	- - - 38.
------	Dec.	3,	- - - 24.	------	Oct.	31,	- - - 41.
1779,	Aug.	12,	- - - 13.				

NEW PRISON CLERKENWELL.

NEW PRISON CLERKENWELL.

GAOLER, *James Elmore*, now *Samuel Newport*.
Salary, £30, now 70.
Fees, £0 : 7 : 0. *(See Remarks.)*
Transports, the expence.
Licence, Beer and Wine. The Tap let.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, a penny loaf; *now* 1*lb.* of bread a day.
Garnish, £0 : 1 : 4.

Number,		Felons &c.			Felons &c.
1774,	April 22,	87.	1779,	Aug. 7,	60.
1776,	March 5,	37.	------	Nov. 15,	45.
------	May 10,	83.	1782,	Dec. 17,	9. Debtors 79.
------	Nov. 13,	58.	1783,	Aug. 21,	79.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Richards*.
Duty, Sunday twice; Tuesday and Thursday prayers.
Salary, £50.

SURGEON, Mr. *Gibbes*.
Salary, £60, for this prison and the bridewell: now £100.

REMARKS. THIS prison, built in 1775, is more commodious than the former of the same name. Over the gate-way are two rooms, called *Night Charges*, for prisoners brought in the night, to be examined by a magistrate next day. (In one of them are keeper's

keeper's beds.) From that outer gate you paſs on to the gate of the men's court on the right hand, and of the women's to the left. To each you deſcend ſeven ſteps. In the men's court is a large ſhed, which is their day-room. The roof too low for the depth: it has a chimney. Their night-ward, into which they are not permitted to go in the day-time, that the air in it may be cool and freſh, is a houſe on the other ſide of the court, divided into two apartments. Each has a room on the ground-floor, a chamber, and an upper room. In one part, theſe rooms are 30 feet by 31: in the other 30 by 20: near 10 feet high: well planked all over: no chimneys. For the free circulation of air, every room has in front, to the court, two windows; and backwards three, with iron bars, and ſhutters; but, very properly, no glaſs. Barrack-beds in every room; but in each of the two chambers, and in one of the lower rooms, are other beds for thoſe who pay 3*s.* 6*d.* a week: when theſe are occupied, no priſoners ſleep on the barrack-beds in thoſe rooms. In this court is a lock-up room for the unruly. All the ſtairs are ſtone.

NEW PRISON CLERKENWELL.

On one ſide of the women's court was their day-room, but it is now a lodging-room, and a new day-room, or *ſhed* with a fire-place is made on the other ſide of the court. Their night-rooms are—one on the ground-floor ranging with the day-room, and called the *Low Ward*; 21 feet by 17, and 10 feet high—a chamber over it of the ſame ſize—and a paſſage or gallery over the day-room: on the back of it are five cabins or cupboards, near 10 feet by 5, with a barrack-bed for two priſoners. Theſe cloſets are very cloſe and unwholeſome; having no air but from grates over the doors into the gallery. The two larger night-rooms have windows only in front. Iron bars and ſhutters: no glaſs. The windows of both the men's and women's ward are (as they ſhould be) too high for them to look out.

The ground-floors, and the courts, are paved. There is a pump in each court; and the New-River water is laid in; but not directly from the *main*, as it was till lately at the neighbouring priſon.

The chapel is common to this priſon and the bridewell. Men of the two different priſons are on oppoſite ſides below; and women in oppoſite galleries. The ſmallneſs of the chapel, the lowneſs of the ceiling, the priſoners being in view of each other, and the keepers not attending, are circumſtances highly improper.

The tap-houſe is near the outer gate. Priſoners do not come into it; but take their liquor at a wicket made for that purpoſe in the wall, that ſeparates it from them. No infirmary: no bedding or ſtraw.

In July 1775, the juſtices thought fit to raiſe the gaoler's fees from 5*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* At my viſit in 1782, two priſoners remained only for the fees.

At my firſt viſits, there was both here and at the bridewell, a *matron* very properly appointed, with a fixed ſalary.

NEW PRISON CLERKENWELL

A generous benefactor (Mr. *Wildman*, a ſaleſman in *Smithfield)* conſtantly ſends the priſoners beef and bread twice a week. They have occaſionally other ſmall donations.

The *fines* have only the priſon allowance *.—The king's evidence are put with the women in their ward, to ſecure them from the reſentment of the other priſoners.

In December 1782, I found the county debtors were on the men's ſide †, till their apartments in Newgate were rebuilt. The ſhed in the court was incloſed; the wards were glazed and had ſtoves.

In the keeper's garden there is incloſed a bath and a copper, deſigned for this priſon and the bridewell, but being incommodious is not uſed.

If a ſmall room (or counting-houſe) were made over one of the keeper's doorways, he would have a view of the men's court, and of every perſon coming into the priſon.

In the gate-way is a board on which is painted as follows.

MIDDLESEX.

A TABLE OF FEES

Taken by the Keeper of NEW PRISON CLERKENWELL.

	£.	S.	D.
For keeping and diſcharging every priſoner committed by warrant of commitment -	0	6	0
For turning the key at every ſuch perſon's diſcharge - - - -	0	1	0
For going with any perſon before a juſtice - - - - -	0	1	0
For a copy of commitment - - - - - -	0	1	4
Priſoners brought in by conſtables of the night, and carried before juſtices of the peace and diſcharged, to pay two ſhillings for his or her diſcharge - - -	0	2	0

No ſpirituous liquors allowed to be brought in here.

* There ſhould be an entire ſeparation in all priſons of thoſe called *Fines* who are committed for a term, from thoſe who are only committed on ſuſpicion either of felony or miſdemeanors.

† The county debtors had the allowance of a pound of bread each; the 64 *lb.* of beef every Saturday from the ſheriffs, and the donations as mentioned at *Newgate*.

CLERKEN-

CLERKENWELL BRIDEWELL.

CLERKENWELL BRIDEWELL.

KEEPER, *Edward Hall*, afterward *James Croſier*, now *John Harwood*.
Salary, £50.
Fees, £0 : 7 : 0. *(See Remarks.)*
Tranſports, taken from court by Mr. *Akerman*.
Licence, now none.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, a penny loaf; *now* 1*lb*. of bread a day.
Garniſh, £0 : 1 : 4.

Number,

		Priſoners.			Priſoners.
1774,	April 22,	87.	1779, Aug. 13,		171.
1776,	March 8,	93.	1782, April 21,		168.
------	May 10,	113.	------ Dec. 17,		155.
------	Nov. 13,	136.	1783, Jan. 5,		152. *(See Remarks.)*
1777,	Jan. 10,	108.	------ Aug. 21,		191.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Richards*.
Duty, } *See New Priſon.*
Salary, }
SURGEON, Mr. *Gibbes*.
Salary, *See New Priſon.*

REMARKS. OVER the gate two new rooms for night-charges, as at the New Priſon. In the priſon, men and women have ſeparate courts and wards. The men have in their court (which ſhould be paved with flat ſtones), three ſheds for day-rooms: one, 6 feet by 16; the other two, 6 by 10 each; full 8 feet high. Their night-rooms oppoſite on the ground floor, one for fines, and one for other offenders, are about 20 feet by 14 each; with barrack-beds. One of them was ſo crowded, that ſome priſoners ſlept in hammocks. Over theſe night-rooms are chambers with beds for thoſe who pay 3*s*. 6*d*. a week: and another room alſo for fines: joining to which, is a ſmall cloſe room uſed as an infirmary for men. In another part of the court is a hemp-ſhop or work-ſhop: it is a paſſage to ſix little work-ſhops for faulty apprentices; 7 feet by $3\frac{1}{2}$ each: fronting theſe are their ſix night-rooms (8 by 4); all on the ground-floor.

In the women's court are three ſheds or day-rooms; ſame ſize as thoſe of the men; with a hemp-ſhop or work-ſhop. Over this, and the men's work-ſhop, is a long gallery or paſſage, in which are twelve dark unwholeſome night-rooms for women;

CLERKENWELL BRIDEWELL.

9 feet by 7 each, and 10½ high (in ſome of them are beds for thoſe who pay): but two of theſe rooms are now made into one for an infirmary for the women.

The keeper pays window-tax; and for the New-River water; which was till very lately directly from the *main* *, and always on. Beſides this they have water at a pump in each court.

In July 1775, the juſtices augmented the fees from 5*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* but now (1783) in this priſon they are reduced to the old ſum. In lieu of fees from acquitted priſoners, which were cancelled by the late act, the juſtices paid the keeper at the rate of £20 a year from the time when that act took place.—To this bridewell, among criminals, are committed debtors from the court of conſcience; who are diſcharged after forty days.

Of the 108 in January 1777, above thirty were convicts, or fines, that is, criminals committed for a term of years. Some of theſe, and of the others, were ſick. They complained of ſore feet, which were quite black. The ſick were for the moſt part women of the pooreſt ſort; not able to pay for beds. No ſtraw or bedding allowed.—There are in the whole near as many women-priſoners as men.

This priſon is much too ſmall for the number committed to it. It might be made convenient, if the adjoining ground let for a workhouſe were taked in. At my laſt viſits it was clean. Of the 171 priſoners in 1779, 22 men and boys, and 58 women were *convicts*. Theſe were employed in picking oakum; the women in two rooms below, the men up ſtairs†. A warehouſe and a ſhed are erected on ſome ground at the back of this priſon.—The convicts formerly were allowed three pence a day, but now have a pound of bread and two pence. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners is here, and at the *New Priſon*, on a *printed paper*.

Of the 155 at my viſit in December 1782, 103 were *fines*; all were unemployed.—At my laſt viſit, 20 men and 50 women were convicts, and employed in picking oakum.—There were ſix debtors from the court of requeſts.—All the rooms are too cloſe: no thorough air. In the infirmary for men, January 1783, five were ſick and one dying, with little or no covering. In another room one was dead. In the

* This ſalutary ſupply of water in plenty continued till laſt year, when the *New-River-Company* thought fit to take it off, on laying new pipes towards *Marybonne*. I cannot but mention here the Company's refuſal to ſupply with a ſmall pipe the *Penitentiary houſes*, which were propoſed to be built on a fine riſe in the fields at Iſlington, near which is one of the moſt copious ſprings of water, which runs to waſte, called the *White-Conduit*. Dr. *Fothergill* and myſelf were the more ſurprized at this refuſal, as the Company had obliged ſo many perſons to reſign, for the public benefit, their gardens, pleaſure grounds, &c. We did not doubt, however, that Parliament would have compelled them to grant ſo reaſonable a requeſt.

† This is a ſalutary employment, as the ſtrong cent of the pitch and tar may counteract any contageous or unhealthy effluvia in the work-rooms.

women's ſick ward 12 were lying in their clothes on the barrack-bedſtead and floor, without any bedding. CLERKENWELL BRIDEWELL.

Middleſex. At the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace—holden in and for the County of Middleſex at Hicks's Hall—(by adjournment)—13th of July—15th year—of GEORGE III. &c.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Governor or Maſter of the Houſe of Correction at CLERKENWELL.

	£.	S.	D.
For keeping and diſcharging every priſoner committed by warrant - -	0	6	0
now reduced to - -	0	4	6
For turning the key at every ſuch priſoner's diſcharge, - - -	0	1	0
For a copy of every commitment - - - - -	0	1	4
For going with every priſoner before a juſtice - - - -	0	1	0
Priſoners brought in by conſtables of the night and carried before a juſtice - -	0	2	0

By the Court

Butler.

WHITECHAPEL PRISON, FOR DEBTORS.

WHITECHAPEL.

REMARKS.

THIS is a priſon for the liberties and manors of Stepney and Hackney. The former includes, by a printed liſt which I have, towns, pariſhes, villages, ſtreets, lanes, &c. to the number of forty-ſix; and was granted by king *Edward* VI. to lord *Wentworth*, and his heirs for ever.

In it are confined thoſe whoſe debts are above £2, and under £5. The maſter's-ſide priſoners have four ſizeable chambers, fronting the road; *i. e.* two on each ſtory. They pay 2*s.* 6*d.* a week; and lie two in a bed; two beds in a room. The common-ſide debtors are in two long rooms in the court, near the tap-room; men in one room; women in the other: the court-yard in common. They hang out a begging-box from a little cloſet in the front of the houſe; and attend it in turn. It brings them only a few pence a day; and of this pittance none partake but thoſe who at entrance have paid the keeper 2*s.* 6*d.* and treated the priſoners with half a gallon of beer. When I was there in 1777, no more than three had purchaſed this privilege.

The priſon is out of repair. It is the property of the lady of the manor. The keeper, *George Garred*, is an officer: he pays rent £24; and window-tax, and all other taxes. He keeps the tap. Fees, £0 : 8 : 1. No table: but in November 1776, I ſaw a paper hung up, on which was written as follows:

A TABLE

WHITE-CHAPEL PRISON.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Keeper of this Priſon.

	£.	S.	D.
For the diſcharge of every perſon upon any civil action, proceſs or execution - -	0	8	1
For every perſon who chooſes to lie on the maſter-ſide, for the firſt night - -	0	2	0
For every perſon who chooſes to lie on the maſter-ſide after the firſt night to pay every week	0	2	6

George Garred keeper 10th Auguſt 1776.

At the ſame time I ſaw another paper intitled *Rules and Orders to be obſerved in this Priſon.* It was dated Aug. 6, 1776. The firſt rule is, " That every perſon who comes into this priſon as a priſoner, ſhall pay for his *garniſh* 2*s.* 10½*d.*"

The clauſes of the act againſt ſpirituous liquors hung up.

At my firſt viſit there were on the common-ſide two priſoners in hammocks, ſick and very poor.—No chaplain. A compaſſionate man, who was not a regular clergyman, ſometimes preached to them on Sunday; and gave them ſome ſmall relief.

Lady *Townſhend* ſends a guinea twice a year, which her ſervant diſtributes equally among the priſoners.

As debtors here are generally very poor, I was ſurpriſed to ſee once ten or twelve noiſy men at ſkittles; but the turnkey ſaid they were only viſitants. I found they were admitted here as at another public houſe. No priſoners were at play with them.—The court-room is near this priſon.

The above was the account at the time of my former viſits; but in 1779 I was informed that not a tenth part of the uſual buſineſs has been tranſacted here ſince the act *for extending the proviſions of an act, to prevent frivolous and vexatious arreſts.* 19 *Geo.* III. Cap. LXX.

In 1782 the priſon was in a ruinous condition, yet ſometimes here are one or two priſoners.

By an act in 1781; 21 *Geo.* III. entitled, " An act for diminiſhing the fees payable, " and altering the mode of proceeding, in the court of record within the manors of " Stepney and Hackney, &c." impriſonment is fixed " for a time not exceeding *one* " *week* for *every pound* of the total of the debt and coſts." By this good act no priſoners can be confined here more than five or ſix weeks. Debtors from the court of conſcience for ſums under 40*s.* are ſent to Clerkenwell bridewell.

1774, April 27, Priſoners 25.	1782, April 10, Priſoners 0.
1776, May 7, - - - 23.	------ Dec. 13, - - - 0.
------ Nov. 13, - - - 20.	1783, Aug. 25, - - - 0.
1777, Jan. 8, - - - 27.	------ Oct. 16, - - - 0.
1779, Aug. 11, - - - 5.	

TOWER

TOWER HAMLETS GAOL,

TOWER HAMLETS.

IN WELL-CLOSE SQUARE.

THIS priſon is at a public houſe, kept by an honeſt Swede, who is gaoler. There is a court-room in the houſe for the Tower Hamlets. The priſon-yard was 116 feet by 18, latticed over head. At one end, were two large rooms; in which French priſoners were confined ſome years ago. The priſon-rooms were towards the other end of the court: on the ground-floor a day-room or cloſet about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $3\frac{1}{2}$, with a chimney. Up ſtairs three night-rooms. Debtors from the court of conſcience are ſent to Clerkenwell bridewell. Fees, 9*s.* 1*d.* No table. Allowance, from a penny to two pence a day. No ſtraw. At my laſt viſit the priſon was almoſt in ruins.

REMARKS.

1774, April 29,	Priſoner 1.	1779, Aug. 10,	Priſoner 0.
1776, March 9, - - -	0.	1782, Dec. 13, - - -	0.
----- May 17, - - -	1.		

ST. CATHARINE'S GAOL.

ST. CATHARINE'S.

THIS priſon, rebuilt about fifteen years ago, is a ſmall houſe of two ſtories; two rooms on a floor. In April 1774, there was a keeper, but no priſoners. I have ſince that, called two or three times, and found the houſe uninhabited: in Auguſt 1779, it was inhabited, but there were no priſoners. In December 1782 alſo there were no priſoners, and I was informed there had been none ſince 1779. In Auguſt 1783 it was uninhabited.

REMARKS.

THE

SAVOY.

THE SAVOY.

REMARKS. THIS priſon for the *military*, has two rooms called the *Guard-rooms*; becauſe in them are confined offenders who are of the king's guards. The remainder of the building over the gate is the keeper's houſe. On the oppoſite ſide of the court, is a large room down five ſteps, the *Hall*. On the left-hand ſide of the court is another hall, not ſo large: at each end of it is a room with barrack-bedſteads and beds; both rooms very cloſe and unhealthy. Over them are other barrack-rooms, ſomewhat more airy. N°. 1, 2, and 4, and the room over N°. 1, and the lodging-room called the *Store-room* adjoining to the guard-rooms, are of good ſize: and the practice of lime whiting adopted here ſince my firſt viſits, is ſalutary for the priſoners. There are, beſides, the *black hole*, the *condemn'd hold*, the *cock pit*, and ſeveral other parts of this irregular building, which I paſs over.

March 15, 1776, there were 119 priſoners; of whom 49 were tranſports. I ſaw many ſick and dying. The gaol was ſo infected by them, that the diſtemper was caught there by many afterwards.

May 25, Priſoners 37. Many of them ſick of the gaol-diſtemper, in the rooms where I ſaw the ſick and dying in March. The whole was out of repair. Keeper, Capt. *Jackſon:* ſalary, £50. Allowance, four pence a day, in proviſions.

1779, Aug. 13, Priſoners 98, *viz.*
64 Deſerters, 21 Impreſſed men, and 13 of the Guards.

The priſoners were in health; the rooms made ſomewhat more airy, and three rooms over the hall were fitted up for an infirmary.

1782, Dec. 20, Priſoners 92.

The priſon was not dirty, nor the rooms offenſive except in the infirmary. Three of the guards were in cloſe confinement on bread and water for 48 hours.—One was ſick in the priſon, and 12 in two of the cloſe rooms of the infirmary; in the other room, one of the tranſports left here lay dead. Keeper, Capt. *Oſborne*.

1783, Aug. 29, Priſoners 56.

Fourteen were of the guards, of whom 10 were in the *black hole* on bread and water for 24 or 48 hours. Some of the priſoners, having received his majeſty's pardon on condition of inliſting, and afterwards deſerted, had been here from 7 to 16 months.—The rooms were very clean; they are lime-whited twice a year, and they are waſhed every day, the priſoners being turned out of them early in the morning.—There had been none ſick in the hoſpital for two months.

TOTHILL-FIELDS BRIDEWELL.

KEEPER, *George Smith.*
Salary, £50, paying the widow of the former keeper £20.
Fees, £0 : 5 : 2.
Tranſports, taken by Mr. *Akerman.*
Licence, Beer and Wine. Tap let. Now no licence.

TOTHILL-FIELDS BRIDEWELL.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, a penny loaf *(weight Dec.* 1782, 8½ *oz. Oct.* 1783, 9¼ *oz.)* and a penny a day each.
Garniſh £0 : 1 : 4.

Number,	Priſoners.		Priſoners.	
1774, April 22,	38.	1779, Aug. 5,	74.	Impreſſed Men 10.
1775, March 4,	109.	1782, Dec. 18,	72.	
1776, ------- 6,	86.	1783, Aug. 20,	89.	
------ May 3,	75.	------ ------ 22,	92.	
1777, Jan. 8,	110.	------ Oct. 29,	52.	

CHAPLAIN, none.
SURGEON, Mr. *Glover*, now Mr. *Thomas Purdue.*
Salary, none. He makes a bill.

REMARKS.

OVER the gate is this inſcription, "Here are ſeveral ſorts of work for the poor "of this pariſh of *St. Margaret's Weſtminſter*, as alſo the county according to law, and "for ſuch as will beg and live idle in this city and liberty of Weſtminſter. *Anno* "1655."

This priſon has—for men, two day-rooms and three night-rooms—For faulty apprentices, five rooms, 10 feet by 7 feet 2 inches; the upper and lower pannels of the doors are iron latticed. For women, a day-room, and four night-rooms. All the night-rooms have barrack-beds. They are conſtantly waſhed every day; and are quite freſh. The priſoners waſh their hands and faces every morning before they come for their allowance. No ſtraw. No infirmary. A little room uſed as a ſurgery. A chapel, in which Mr. *Smith* reads a chapter, and part of the Common Prayer-book every morning.

The women ſhould have another day-room: and one of the day-rooms for men ſhould be enlarged. The courts adjacent might alſo be enlarged.—The rooms for women, and their court, are *now* more airy, the garden-pales being ſet farther off. The keeper pays window-tax, and for water. Over the gate is a paper with this inſcription:

TOTHILL-FIELDS BRIDEWELL.

"No perſon admitted into this priſon on a Sunday after nine o'clock in the morning until five in the evening."

At my viſit in 1777, there were among the felons, two debtors from the court of conſcience; in 1779, three; and in 1783, ſix.—I always found this priſon very clean: and the priſoners calm and placid. There is now a work-ſhop with hemp-blocks, and a room over it. Two of the women's night-rooms are appropriated to female convicts, who have alſo a ſeparate court with water, &c. As I have ſeen ſeveral ſick objects on the floors, the gentlemen, who are ſo ready to relieve the ſufferings of their fellow-creatures, will forgive the intimation that an infirmary might be made over the women's ward.

FEES allowed for the Governor of TOTHILL-FIELDS BRIDEWELL, as by Order of Court January Seſſions 1772.

	£.	S.	D.
For commitment and diſcharge of a priſoner by warrant - - - -	0	4	2
For the turnkey - - - - - - - -	0	1	0
Copy of commitment - - - - - - - -	0	1	4
For a night's charge - - - - - - - -	0	1	0

Signed in open court
by
James Fielding *George S. Bradſhaw* *George Ried* *Aaron Lamb.*

WESTMINSTER GATE-HOUSE.

GATE-HOUSE.

REMARKS. THIS priſon, the property of the Dean and Chapter, was over two gate-ways; but being in a very ruinous condition, has been taken down: and another is erected in Tothill-fields, joining to the bridewell, but was not inhabited, Aug. 5, 1779: and at my viſit Aug. 22, 1783, there had been no priſoners. There will be a ſeparation of debtors and felons; and in the court of the latter are four ſmall rooms for the refractory. Both debtors and felons, though not ſeen by one another, will be in view from the pulpit, and there the keeper can eaſily obſerve them when they are locked up. The courts will be plentifully ſupplied with water, by pipes from the *main*. The outer walls are too low, ſo that tools &c. may be eaſily conveyed over.—To make this a ſecure priſon, a ſurrounding wall (as at Hertford gaol) muſt be built.

THE

THE KING'S BENCH PRISON,

FOR DEBTORS.

KING'S BENCH.

MARSHAL, *Thomas Thomas*, Esq.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Mr. *Marson*, afterward Mr. *Jordan*, now Mr. *Hill*.

Salary

Fees, *See Table.*

Licence, Beer and Wine. Tap let. *(See Remarks.)*

PRISONERS,

Allowance, none.

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 0.

Number,

	In the House.	In the Rules.		In the House.	In the Rules.
1774, April 26,	324,	100.	1779, Oct. 26,	438,	60.
1776, Jan. 28,	364,	80.	1782, Jan. 2,	450,	7.
------- May 28,	395,	*(See Remarks.)*	------- Dec. 28,	485,	30.
1779, Aug. 11,	511,	75.	1783, Aug. 23,	532,	50.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Evans*.

Duty, Sunday once; the sacrament once a month.

Salary, £0 : 2 : 0 on every commitment.

SURGEON, none.

REMARKS.

THIS prison was part old buildings, part new.

The old buildings were—a coffee-room just within the gate—and a street called *King-street*. On the right hand was the tap-house; and four houses for prisoners: each consisted of a ground-floor, and two floors of chambers; four rooms on each floor; near 10 feet square, and 7 high. On the left-hand side of the street was the chapel; and six houses for prisoners; of equal depth with the former houses: but the back-rooms had not, as the former had, communication with the fore-rooms. At the hither end of the fore-rooms, on the ground-floor, was a common kitchen, much too small. The cook, a prisoner, had the room over it. These houses also had ground-rooms, and two floors of chambers. All the rooms fronting King-street, and the whole of the houses on the other side the way, were for master's-side debtors; who paid for each room unfurnished a shilling a week. The back-part of the left-hand row was the common-side; the doors in the back-front. The first room on the ground-floor they called their court-room. The two houses at the further end had six rooms each,

KING'S BENCH.

for crown-debtors and fines; and were called *Crown-court*. The reſt of this range on all the three floors was for common-ſide debtors. At the farther end of King-ſtreet, in a ſmall court encloſed from the reſt of the yard, was a building called the *State-houſe*; conſiſting of ground-floors, and two floors of chambers; four ſizeable rooms on each floor; total twelve. A debtor who choſe to be here, paid the marſhal from eight to ten guineas for his whole time; beſides a ſhilling a week, like other maſter's-ſide debtors.

All theſe old buildings were out of repair.

The new buildings were—firſt, a houſe at the gate for the turnkey. The chambers were very convenient; and were let to a priſoner who paid a very high rent.—But the principal new building was at the farther end of the yard. The two parts of it formed a right angle. One part was four houſes, with four ground-rooms to each; and the ſame number of chambers on each of the three floors above: total ſixty-four. The rooms were about 13 feet by 11, and about eight feet high. The other part (the wing) was built as the *Fleet* priſon; but more airy and commodious. It had the ſame number of floors as the firſt part. On each floor was a paſſage $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and $73\frac{1}{2}$ long: rooms on each ſide the paſſage, eleven on each floor, total forty-four; each room $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $9\frac{1}{2}$, about 8 feet high.

The priſon is well ſupplied with water. Among the improvements, of 108 new rooms, and a ſpacious court, they ſhould have built an infirmary. At more than one of my viſits (which I repeated to this as well as many other priſons much oftener than the times when I took the numbers) ſome had the ſmall-pox. It was ſo crowded the ſummer 1776, that a priſoner paid five ſhillings a week for half a bed, and many lay in the chapel. In May 1776, the number of priſoners within the walls was 395; and by an accurate liſt which I procured, their wives (including a few that were only called ſo) were 279, children 725, total 1004: about two thirds of theſe were in the priſon.

The above was the ſtate of the priſon in 1776; but afterwards ſome of the old buildings were taken down, and a chapel and many rooms added to the new buildings, and another wing ſimilar to that which has been already mentioned, but *no infirmary*.—This ſpacious priſon is encloſed with a ſtrong wall about thirty feet high, with a *chevaux de friſe*.

The *Rules*, or bounds of this priſon are extenſive, including St. George's Fields, one ſide of Blackman-ſtreet, and part of the Borough High-ſtreet, of which a plan is publiſhed.

This priſon is viſited at Michaelmas term, as the act directs*; yet at my firſt viſits there was a wine-club, and a beer-club; and one could ſcarcely ever enter the walls without ſeeing parties at ſkittles, miſſiſippi, portobello, tennis, fives, &c.

* 32d *George* II.

KING'S BENCH.

The above was the account of the priſon before it was burnt by the rioters in 1780: and now it is rebuilt on the plan of the former new buildings. No infirmary. Many good regulations are introduced, and a ſtop is put in a great meaſure to gaming and the illicit practice of ſelling ſpirituous liquors and ſmuggled goods.

The tables of *rules and orders* for the government of this priſon are hung up (as required by the preamble) for common inſpection. I preſume to give an abridgment of them.

RULES and ORDERS for the better Government, &c. Made and Signed the 25th of November 1729.

1. The ſtocks to be kept up for puniſhment of blaſphemers, ſwearers, riotous, &c.
2. Againſt illegal methods of confinement. None to be confined in an unuſual place or manner, unleſs for attempting to eſcape. And ſuch may appeal to the court, or a judge.
3. Marſhal not to remove any to the Fleet by writ of *habeas corpus*.
4. Marſhal not to remove any one from the common-ſide and its benefits without three days notice: during which time, the priſoner may appeal to a judge.
5. Coroner's inqueſt upon the dead.
6. Againſt garniſh and partial diſtribution of dividends.
7. Priſoners to ſend out for neceſſaries; and to bring in their own bedding, &c.
8. Table of fees, theſe rules, and a liſt of charities to be hung up in a public room.
9. Marſhal and ſervants to behave with the utmoſt tenderneſs.
10. Turnkey always to attend at the door.
11. No ſervants to partake of, or even diſtribute the charity.
12. Chapel to be kept in repair. Chaplain duly to perform.
13. The abuſive to the ſtocks.
14. Dining-room to be kept in repair for devotion, or converſation: with a fire. Two rooms for the ſick.
15. Thoſe who make oath before &c. that they have not £5 &c. to be admitted to the charities, offices in the priſon, &c.
16. No perſon committed for any criminal matter to vote for ſteward, &c. or to partake of any charity but the baſkets.
17. Lodging in the cabin of any ward, *gratis*.
18. Any priſoner may be choſen aſſiſtant, and enjoy the benefits of that ſtation.
19. The ſeal of the common-ſide to be kept by the maſter of King's Bench office; and not put to any deed without the approbation of marſhal, ſteward, and aſſiſtants.
20. One ſuperſedable action may be ſuperſeded with common-ſide money: more than one, not without application to the court, or a judge. No judge's clerk to take a fee on the occaſion.
21. The ſick to be taken care of by the ſteward and aſſiſtants: who are to be reimburſed out of the firſt county-money.
22. Debts contracted by the ſteward and aſſiſtants with the marſhal's and maſter's conſent, for ſupport of the poor, to be paid out of the next dividend.
23. Steward and aſſiſtants to have no pay for common buſineſs, or adjuſting differences.
24. Priſoners entered after the 1ſt day of Eaſter-term, to have but one quarter of the Midſummer dividend.
25. All money brought in by the baſket-men, or brought in at Chriſtmas, Eaſter and Whitſuntide, to be divided immediately after paying the baſket-men for their trouble.

26. If

KING'S BENCH.

26. If the marſhal advance money for a *ſuperſedeas*, he is to be reimburſed out of the next county-money.
27. Common-ſide priſoners may elect an annual ſteward; who is not to be depoſed, but on application to the court or a judge. No priſoner in the rules may vote.
28. The ſteward to enter in books the table of fees, theſe rules, and a *liſt of the charities*. All, together with his accounts, for inſpection of the priſoners.
29. A priſoner wronged by the ſteward and aſſiſtants, on applying to the court or a judge, ſhall be paid his damages out of the next dividend of the ſteward and aſſiſtants: if he complain unjuſtly, he ſhall make ſatisfaction from his own next dividend.
30. If the ſteward or aſſiſtants embezzle the money, ſucceſſors may call them to account, and ſtop their dividends of the grate-money, &c. for reparation of the injury.
31. Theſe orders to be read publicly every third Monday.
32. Marſhal, ſervants, and priſoners to obſerve theſe rules under pain of the utmoſt puniſhment of law.
33. No clerk or ſervant of a judge to take any fee on occaſion of a petition founded on theſe orders.

R. RAYMOND JA. REYNOLDS E. PROBYN.

The preceding rules fill one ſide of a large ſheet of paper, on which they are printed. Another ſheet has what follows, *viz.*

FURTHER RULES and ORDERS for the Government, &c. Made and Signed the 10th Day of May 1759.

1. No perſon to bring any weapon.
2. Thoſe on the maſter's-ſide who demand garniſh, to be turned to common-ſide for a time, not longer than a month. Thoſe on the common-ſide are for the like offence to be excluded, not longer than a fortnight, from all profits except ſhare of the baſkets.
3. Doors of the great garden to be ſhut at dark: doors of the wards at nine.
4. The chambers at diſpoſal of the marſhal, &c.
5. If a maſter-ſide priſoner neglect for a month to pay his chamber-rent; he may be turned over to the common-ſide till he pays. His goods to be delivered to him, by a witneſſed inventory. If diſcharged by the plaintiff, he may yet be detained for fees, and a month's chamber-rent.
6. None to ſell in the priſon victuals or drink without conſent of marſhal. A priſoner thus offending may be turned over to the common-ſide for a month. Marſhal to take care that thoſe who ſell do keep good order, &c.
7. Confirms the 14th rule preceding, *i. e.* That is the great room for exerciſe and the two rooms for the ſick.
8. Priſoners turned to common-ſide for offending, or non-payment, to have no profit but ſhare of the baſkets; to bear no office; nor vote for officers.
9. Theſe rules to be fixed in the moſt public places, for inſpection.

Signed,

MANSFIELD, T. DENNISON, M. FORSTER, E. WILMOT.

A further RULE and ORDER, &c. made 19th May 1760.

Thoſe who attempt or aſſiſt an eſcape—who ſell or promote the ſale of victuals or liquors without leave of the marſhal—who aſſault another—who blaſpheme the name of God, ſwear or make a riot, may be ſent by the marſhal to any one of the following priſons in Southwark, *viz.* the county gaol for Surry, the bride-

well

well for that county, or to the Marſhalſea: and there confined for the firſt offence not exceeding one month; for a ſecond offence not exceeding three months. This rule to be hung up. KING'S BENCH.

Signed,

MANSFIELD, T. DENNISON, M. FORSTER, E. WILMOT.

On the ſame ſheet is

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Marſhal of the KING'S BENCH Priſon, in the County of Surry, for any Priſoner or Priſoners Commitment, or coming in Gaol, or Chamber-Rent there, or Diſcharge from thence in any Civil Action. Settled and eſtabliſhed the 16th Day of June in the 33d Year of the Reign of his Majeſty King GEORGE the Second, and in the Year of our Lord 1760, purſuant to an *Act for the Relief of Debtors with reſpect to the Impriſonment of their Perſons, viz.*

		£.	S.	D.
Firſt.	To the marſhal for every priſoner committed on any civil action - -	0	4	8
2d.	To the turnkey on the maſter's-ſide - - - - -	0	1	6
3d.	To the marſhal on the diſcharge of every ſuch priſoner - - -	0	7	4
4th.	To the deputy marſhal upon the diſcharge of one or more actions, executions, or other charge, and no further fee though there be never ſo many actions - -	0	4	0
5th.	To the clerk of the papers for the firſt action upon the diſcharge - -	0	3	0
6th.	To the clerk of the papers for every action, execution, or other charge to be paid on the diſcharge - - - - - - -	0	0	4
7th.	To the deputy marſhal upon a commitment of a priſoner in court, or at a judge's chambers, on any civil action, if carried to the *King's Bench* priſon - -	0	1	0
8th.	To the clerk of the papers for the ſame - - - - -	0	1	0
9th.	To the ſaid deputy marſhal for a ſurrender in diſcharge of bail, be there never ſo many actions - - - - - - -	0	1	0
10th.	To the clerk of the papers for each action upon ſuch ſurrender - -	0	0	6
11th.	To each of the four tipſtaffs, 2*s.* 6*d.* for each priſoner's commitment by the court, and carried to the *King's Bench* priſon, in the whole - - - -	0	10	0
12th.	To the tipſtaff that carries any priſoner committed at a judge's chambers to the ſaid priſon - - - - - - -	0	6	0
13th.	To the marſhal for the uſe of chamber, bed, bedding and ſheets for each priſoner, if provided by the gaoler at the priſoner's requeſt, for the firſt night, in the common-ſide of the ſaid priſon - - - - - -	0	0	6
14th.	For the like uſe every night the priſoner remains in cuſtody after the firſt -	0	0	1½
15th.	And if two lie in one bed, 1*d.* each - - - - -	0	0	2
16th.	For the like uſe of every priſoner that goes on the maſter's-ſide, for the firſt night	0	0	6
17th.	For the like uſe every night after the firſt - - - -	0	0	3
18th.	And if two lie in a bed, 2*d.* each - - - - -	0	0	4
19th.	And if the priſoner finds his own bed, bedding and ſheets (which the marſhal is in no ſort to hinder him of) then he ſhall pay for chamber-rent to the marſhal, *per* week - - - - - - -	0	1	0

No other fee for the uſe of chamber, bed, bedding and ſheets, or upon the commitment or diſcharge of any priſoner on any civil action.

Thomas Howard,
Anthony Thomas Abdy,
William Hammond.

MANSFIELD,
T. PARKER.

KING'S BENCH.

Three excellent rules have been lately hung up.

Monday next after three weeks from the day of the Holy Trinity in the 19th Year of King GEORGE the Third.

King's Bench Priſon. Upon full and mature conſideration had here in court, It is ordered by the ſaid court, that any man may lawfully be turned out of his chamber for the following cauſes (that is to ſay) If ſuch perſon lets his chamber to another, or does not reſide there himſelf, or if ſuch perſon might have taken the benefit of any inſolvent act or the lords' act; or if he be charged by a friendly or colluſive action where there is no real debt.

By the Court.

Friday next after fifteen days from the day of the Holy Trinity in the 19th Year of King GEORGE the Third.

King's Bench Priſon. It is ordered that all priſoners who have been or ſhall be in the cuſtody of the marſhal of the Marſhalſea for the ſpace of ſix months after they are ſuperſedeable although not ſuperſeded ſhall be forthwith diſcharged out of the priſon of the marſhal of the Marſhalſea by the ſaid marſhal as to all ſuch actions in which they have been or ſhall be ſuperſedeable. And that no priſoner ſhall be intitled to any room in the ſaid priſon by reaſon of ſeniority except from the time of his being charged in the actions in which he is not ſuperſedeable.

By the Court.

Wedneſday next after three weeks from the day of the Holy Trinity, in the 21ſt Year of King GEORGE the Third.

King's Bench Priſon. It is ordered by this court, that the marſhal of the Marſhalſea of this court ſhall permit no perſons to enter into the priſon without their being firſt ſearched, to ſee whether they have any ſpirituous liquors about them: and that he do not ſuffer the wives or children of any of the priſoners to lodge in the priſon, under any pretence whatſoever; and that the marſhal do preſcribe in what manner, and for how long time, viſitors ſhall be allowed to ſee or ſtay with the priſoners, according to the circumſtances of every caſe in his diſcretion.

By the Court.

There were, beſides, in this priſon, as in the Fleet, certain printed rules made by the priſoners themſelves, "to be obeyed and obſerved by every member of *this College*" (as they were pleaſed to term it). Many of them were arbitrary and improper: but now they are aboliſhed.

I procured a liſt of gifts and donations *now* * belonging to the priſoners on the *common ſide* of the *King's Bench* priſon, which is as follows:

	£.	S.	D.
County money † paid quarterly by the clerk to the Chief Juſtice of the court of King's Bench at fifteen pounds *per* quarter - - - - -	60	0	0

* There was a braſs plate, on a ſtone in the wall of the old priſon, fixed there by order of a donor of ſome benefaction; as he thought it might perpetuate his gift.

† By the 43d *Eliz.* Chap. II. Sect. 15.

The

	£.	S.	D.	
The gift of Sir *Thomas Greſham* paid by the Chamberlain of London at two pounds ten ſhillings *per* quarter - - - - - - -	10	0	0	KING'S BENCH.
Lady *Bertie* at Lady-day yearly (deducting land-tax) - - - -	2	0	0	
Mr. *John March* one pound, and the intereſt of old South Sea annuities twelve and five pence, paid at Michaelmas yearly by the mercers company - - - -	1	12	5	
Mrs. *Smith* paid at Chriſtmas yearly by the fiſhmongers company - - -	0	3	4	
Mrs. *Joan Hackett* paid ditto by ditto - - - - - -	0	13	4	
Arthur Mouſe, Eſq. paid ditto by ditto - - - - -	0	3	4	
The pariſh of *St. Sepulchre London* yearly at Chriſtmas - - - -	0	10	0	
The gift of Sir *John Peachy*, paid at Chriſtmas yearly by the grocers company - -	0	5	0	
Mr. *Garrett*, paid at Chriſtmas yearly by the ſalters company - - -	0	6	8	
Mr. *Horne*, paid at ditto by ditto - - - - - -	0	5	0	
Robert Rampſton, Eſq. called braſs money paid yearly at Chriſtmas (deducting land-tax) -	1	0	0	
Lady *Oſborne*, payable quarterly at ten ſhillings *per* quarter - - -	2	0	0	
Lady *Ramſay*, one hundred pounds weight of beef ſent yearly at Chriſtmas by the pariſhes of *Allhallows* Lombard-ſtreet and *St. Andrews Underſhaft* alternately.				
Mrs. *Margaret Deane* nine ſtone and an half of good beef and five dozen of bread ſent yearly on 5th of November by the ironmongers company.				
Mrs. *Margaret Sinclear* ſixty-five penny loaves ſent every eight weeks.				
The leatherſellers company in bread two ſhillings and eight pence, and caſh ſometimes four ſhillings, ſometimes eight ſhillings quarterly,				
The pariſh of *St. Dunſtan* in the Eaſt a fore quarter of beef weight twenty-ſeven ſtone ſix pounds and a peck of oatmeal annually at Midſummer.				
The company of pariſh clerks annually on the 1ſt of November - - -	1	1	0	
The company of drapers ſixty penny loaves annually in December - - -	0	5	0	
The company of cutlers annually in December the gift of Mr. *Craythorne* - -	0	15	0	
The gift of *Tho. Dawſon*, Eſq. paid annually by the pariſh of *St. Ethelburg London* -	0	9	0	
His Grace the *Archbiſhop of Canterbury* uſually gives at Chriſtmas - - -	1	0	0	
The ſadlers company a free donation of two ſhillings and ſix pence *per* quarter - -	0	10	0	
The city of *Norwich* annually - - - - - -	1	1	0	

MARSHALSEA PRISON.

MARSHALSEA. DEPUTY MARSHAL, *Thomas Marſon*, Eſq. now deceaſed.
SUBSTITUTE, *Thomas Phillips*, afterwards *William Williams*, now *J. Evans*.
Salary
Fees, £0 : 10 : 10.
Licence, Beer and Wine. The Tap let.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, none.
Garniſh, £0 : 1 : 4. It is called ward-dues for coals, &c.
Number,

		Priſoners.			Priſoners.
1774,	March 16,	167.	1779,	Aug. 10,	92.
1775,	------- 6,	175.	1782,	Jan. 2,	48.
1776,	------- 12,	194.	------	Dec. 19,	49.
-------	May 15,	234.	1783,	Aug. 23,	71.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Cockane*.
Duty, every other Sunday.
Salary, 1*s*. from each priſoner on diſcharge. *See Table of Fees.*

SURGEONS, Meſſrs. *Stapleton* and *Walſhman*.
Salary, 1*s*. from each priſoner on diſcharge. *See Table of Fees.*

REMARKS. TO this priſon of the Court of the Marſhalſea, and of the King's Palace-Court of Weſtminſter, are brought debtors arreſted for the loweſt ſums, any where within twelve miles of the palace, except in the city of London; and alſo perſons committed for piracy.

The deputy marſhal, under whoſe particular cuſtody this priſon is, has his appointment from the knight marſhal of the king's houſehold for the time being. The great abuſes practiſed by this officer were reported to parliament by the Gaol-Committee in 1729.

This priſon is held under ſeveral leaſes by the widow of the late deputy marſhal at the yearly rent of £101. It is an old irregular buidling (rather ſeveral buildings) in a ſpacious court. There are, in the whole, near ſixty rooms; and yet only ſix of them left for common-ſide debtors. Of the other rooms, — five were let to a man who was not a priſoner: in one of them he kept a chandler's ſhop; in two he lived with his family: the other two he let to priſoners. Four rooms, the *Oaks*, were for women. They were too few for the number; and the more modeſt women complained of the bad company, in which they were confined. There were above forty

forty rooms for men on the maſter's-ſide, in which were about ſixty beds; yet at my firſt viſits, many priſoners had no beds nor any place to ſleep in, but the chapel, and the tap-room. The chamber-rent wants regulation; for in ſeveral rooms where four lie in two beds, and in ſome dark rooms where two lie in one bed, each pays 3*s.* 6*d.* a week for his lodging. MARSHALSEA.

The priſon is greatly out of repair. No infirmary. The court is well ſupplied with water. In it the priſoners play at rackets, &c. and in a little back court, the *Park*, at ſkittles.

The tap was let to a priſoner in the rules of the *King's Bench* priſon; this priſon being juſt within thoſe rules. I was credibly informed, that one Sunday in the ſummer 1775, about 600 pots of beer were brought in from a public houſe in the neighbourhood (*Aſhmore's*) the priſoners not then liking the tapſter's beer.

In March 1775, when the number of priſoners was 175, there were with them in this incommodious priſon wives and children 46.

Since the act of the 19th of *Geo.* III. Chap. LXX. there are not ſo many debtors in this priſon as formerly; yet they are increaſing, for I find here, and in other priſons, many debtors whoſe *original* debts are much under £10. but for the purpoſe of impriſoning ſuch debtors, they are proſecuted either in the court of exchequer, or in other inferior courts, until the expences of ſuch proſecutions which added to the original debt amount to £10. A freſh action is then taken out in the ſuperior courts, for the ſmall original debt, and the *accumulated* coſts of proſecution.—Thus the ſalutary purpoſes of the ſaid act are defeated *.

Mr. *Henry Allnott*, who was many years ſince a priſoner here, had, during his confinement, a large eſtate bequeathed to him. He learned ſympathy by his ſufferings; and left £100 a year for diſcharging poor debtors from hence, whoſe debts do not exceed £4. As he bound his manor of *Goring* in *Oxfordſhire* for charitable uſes, this is called the Oxford charity. Many are cleared by it every year.

I procured a liſt of the legacies and donations which are regularly paid, but no table was hung up.

A Liſt of Charities belonging to the Common Side of the *Marſhalſea* Priſon.

County Money £15 *per* Quarter.—(By the 43d *Eliz.* Chap. II. Sect. 15.)
Leatherſellers company, bread and money quarterly, 6s. 8d.

* In the Report from the (aforeſaid) Committee appointed to inquire into the ſtate of the gaols, May 14, 1729, on the *Marſhalſea* priſon, are theſe words, "Many priſoners are ſo poor as to be committed for a debt of one ſhilling only; for by the uſage of the ſaid court of record, proceſſes are iſſued for the ſmalleſt ſums; and tho' the cauſe of action is but one penny, a proceſs is iſſued, the proceſs is returned, and the proceedings are carry'd on, till ſuch time as the coſts amount to above 40*s.* and thereupon the debtor is thrown into priſon, and by adding the coſts to the debt the late act of parliament againſt frivolous and vexations arreſts is eluded."

MARSHALSEA.

Sir *Thomas Greſham*'s legacy, £10 *per annum*, paid quarterly by the chamberlain of London.
Drapers company, the legacy of Mr. *John Stokes*, ſixty penny loaves on the 5th of December.
The gift of the late Chief Baron *Smyth*, fifteen ſtone of beef at Chriſtmas, and continued by Lady *Smyth*.
Mr. *John Marks*'s annuity, the intereſt of £21 : 18 : 10, South Sea ſtock.
Mr. *Ralph Carter*'s legacy, ninety-ſix pounds of beef at Chriſtmas: paid one year by the church-wardens of *Allhallows*, and the other by *St. Andrews Underſhaft*.
Ironmongers company ſend nine ſtone and two pounds of beef, and five dozen of bread on the 5th of November, the annual gift of Mrs. *Deane*, deceaſed.
Mr. *John Craythorne*'s legacy, 15s. paid by the company of cutlers at Chriſtmas.
Mr. *Thomas Dawſon*'s legacy, 9s. paid by the church-wardens of *St. Ethelburg, Biſhopſgate*, at Chriſtmas.
Mr. *Robert Rampſton*'s legacy, 20s. at Chriſtmas.
Archbiſhop of Canterbury ſends yearly at Chriſtmas £1.
Mr. *Kelſall* ſends a chaldron of coals yearly at Chriſtmas.
Mrs. *Smith*'s legacy, 3s. 4d. paid by the fiſhmongers company yearly at Chriſtmas.
Salters company ſend yearly 6s. 8d.
Mr. *Thomas Carter*'s legacy, a quarter of beef and a peck of oatmeal at Lady-day, paid by the church-wardens of *St. Dunſtan*'s in the Eaſt.
Eleanor Gwinn's legacy, ſixty-five penny loaves every two months.
William Roper, Eſqr's legacy, £1 *per annum*, paid by the company of pariſh clerks.
Mr. *Jacobs*'s legacy, £2 at *Eaſter*, paid at the Grainge inn, *Lincoln's Inn* back-gate, left in 1609.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler or Keeper of the Marſhalſea Priſon—on any Civil Action—ſettled—the 17th Day of May 1765 Purſuant to an Act for Relief of Debtors, &c.

	£.	S.	D.
To the knight marſhal upon the diſcharge of every priſoner charged with one or more actions	0	1	8
To the keeper for his care and ſafe cuſtody of every priſoner upon the diſcharge of ſuch priſoner on the firſt action - - - - - -	0	4	8
To the keeper upon the diſcharge of ſuch priſoner charged with one or more actions after the firſt - - - - - - - -	0	3	8
To the ſurgeon or apothecary on the diſcharge of every priſoner charged with one or more actions - - - - - - - -	0	1	0
To the chaplain on the like diſcharge - - - - -	0	1	0
To the turnkey upon the diſcharge of every priſoner on the firſt action - -	0	1	6
To the turnkey upon the diſcharge of ſuch priſoner charged with one or more actions after the firſt - - - - - - - -	0	1	0
To the clerk for entering the diſcharge of a priſoner on one or more actions - -	0	1	0
To the keeper for the uſe of bed, bedding and ſheets for every priſoner if found by the gaoler at the priſoner's requeſt, for the firſt night on the maſter's ſide of the ſaid priſon	0	0	6
And every night after the firſt night - - - - -	0	0	3
And if two lie in a bed 2*d*. each - - - - - -	0	0	4

No other fee for the uſe of chamber, bed, bedding, or upon the diſcharge or commitment of any priſoner on any civil action.

W. Richardſon MANSFIELD
Elliot Biſhop C. PRATT
Leond Howard. T. PARKER.

BOROUGH

BOROUGH COMPTER.

GAOLER, *Jeremiah Bevis.*
Salary, none.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 7 : 0.
Felons, 0 : 11 : 4.
Tranſports, - 0 : 10 : 6 from the contractor.
Licence, Beer and Wine.

BOROUGH COMPTER.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, Felons, } a penny loaf a day each (*weight in Aug.* 1779, 12 *oz. in Dec.* 1782, 8 *oz. Aug.* 1783, 9½ *oz.*) *See Remarks.*
Garniſh, £0 : 2 : 8 maſter's-ſide.
0 : 1 : 4 common-ſide.

Number,			Debtors.	Felons &c.				Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	May	4,	37,	- 4.	1779,	Aug.	10,	16,	- 2.
1776,	March	11,	10,	- 3.	1782,	Jan.	2,	14,	- 4.
------	May	2,	18,	- 2.	------	Dec.	15,	15,	- 3.
------	Nov.	13,	15,	- 1.	1783,	Aug.	25,	25,	- 2.

CHAPLAIN, none.
SURGEON, none.

REMARKS.

THIS priſon, in Tooley-ſtreet, for the borough of Southwark, which contains four pariſhes and a part of a fifth, had in 1779, for maſter's-ſide debtors, ſeven rooms—for common-ſide debtors, a room on the ground-floor, in which felons &c. were with them night and day; a long room up ſtairs, the *Rookery*; and a room over it, uſeleſs, becauſe not ſecure.—The women were in the ſtone kitchen, then divided into two rooms. Three of the common-ſide rooms had barrack-beds. Moſt of the debtors are poor creatures from the court of conſcience, who lie there till their debts are paid *.—There was a ſmall court; and a chapel, but no chaplain appointed.

The whole priſon was much out of repair, and ruinous. No infirmary. No bedding or ſtraw. The keeper is put in by the high bailiff, whoſe office is in the diſpoſal of the court of aldermen.—An inſcription over the gate, dated 1716, called it the *Borough Court:* but the courts are held at St. Margaret's Hill.

This priſon might have been made more commodious, by building on a piece of ground, at the back of it, 41 feet by 20, which the keeper uſed as a garden.

* The *Society for relief of perſons impriſoned for ſmall debts*, releaſe many debtors from this priſon.

This

BOROUGH COMPTER.

This gaol was pulled down by the rioters in 1780, and the preſent priſon is an adjoining houſe hired by the keeper. The court only 14½ feet by 11. A day-room below (17 feet by 12), ſtone-floor. The men's lodging-room (16 feet by 14) on the ſecond floor, in which at my laſt viſit there were 17, and ſometimes there have been two or three and twenty. The women lodge in the common day-room. No bedding. Here are three or four rooms for thoſe that pay. Debtors have 65 penny loaves once in eight weeks, from a legacy of *Eleanor Gwinn*. No memorial hung up, no table of fees, nor clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors. Debtors here, (as in the county gaol, *King's Bench*, the *Fleet* and *Marſhalſea*) have a gift every Chriſtmas of 20*s*. from the Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

This table was in the old gaol.

Southwark. At the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King holden for the Town and Borough of Southwark at the Court-Houſe on *St. Margaret's Hill*—on Friday the 8th day of January in the 21ſt Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Second before Sir *Robert Ladbroke* Knt. Mayor—*John Stacey* Eſq. Recorder—and others, &c. &c.

It being repreſented to this court that the fees of the gaoler or keeper of the Borough Compter in regard to the priſoners charged therein with any *criminal matter* remain yet unſettled, for want whereof divers impoſitions may accrue to the poor priſoners therein.

For ſettling and eſtabliſhing the ſame It is ordered that the keeper or gaoler of the ſaid priſon ſhall and may take of every priſoner ſo charged as aforeſaid the following fees and no more.

That is to ſay

	£.	S.	D.
For the admiſſion of every priſoner for felony treſpaſs aſſault or other miſdemeanours	0	11	4
For every night's lodging - - - - - -	0	0	6
To the turnkey for the diſmiſſion of every ſuch priſoner - - - -	0	1	0
For every priſoner brought by a peace officer for ſafe cuſtody untill hearing can be had before a magiſtrate - - - - - -	0	2	0

By the Court

Man.

N. B. Two other priſons in Southwark, *viz.* the New Gaol in the Borough, and the Bridewell in St. George's Fields, belong to the county of Surrey.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT HERTFORD.

HERT-FORD.

GAOLER, *Cornelius Wilson.*
Salary £39 : 6 : 10, now £100, to supply the felons with bread, as below.
Fees, Debtors, Felons, } 0 : 15 : 4.
Transports, £1 : 1 : 0 each to London.
Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, 1*lb.* of bread a day.
Garnish, £0 : 4 : 6.

Number,		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773,	Dec. 9,	3,	19.	1779,	Sep. 27,	1,	17. Desert^{r}. 1.
1774,	----- 14,	2,	14.	1782,	April 9,	10,	9.
1776,	Feb. 14,	16,	16.	1783,	Oct. 23,	9,	21.
------	Nov. 22,	6,	12.				

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Scott*, now Rev. Mr. *Moore*.
Duty, Sunday.
Salary, £40.

SURGEON, Mr. *Cutler*.
Salary, £10, now 20.

REMARKS.

THE old gaol, built in 1702, was in the middle of the town. In front two small day-rooms, for felons, in which they were always locked up: no fire-place.—Their dungeons or night-rooms, one down 18 steps, the other 19. Over their day-rooms, was a large lumber-room; and joining to it a lodging-room for women-felons. Backward was a small court for debtors, and women-felons. On each side of it were two rooms on the ground-floor, and two chambers for debtors. No chapel. No infirmary. The act for preserving the health of prisoners, and clauses against spirituous liquors, not hung up.

In the interval of two of my visits the *gaol-fever* prevailed, and carried off seven or eight prisoners, and two turnkeys *. The felons were on that occasion removed to the bridewell. At my second visit in 1776, four were sick.

* I was well informed, that a prisoner brought out as dead, from one of the dungeons, on being *washed under the pump*, shewed signs of life, and soon after recovered. Since this, I have known *other* instances of the same kind. (See *page* 23.)

This

HERTFORD COUNTY GAOL.

This old gaol could not have been made healthy and convenient: but the priſoners are now in a new one ſituated juſt out of the town, with ſeparate wards (16 feet 8 inches by 11 feet 7) and courts for debtors, men-felons and women-felons: the whole is properly ſurrounded by a wall 15 feet high: which being at a conſiderable diſtance from the building, the keeper has within it a convenient garden.

The felons looked healthy and well, which I am perſuaded was owing to the gaoler's not crowding them into a few rooms.

An obvious defect or two in this new gaol I will juſt mention, that architects employed in ſuch buildings may not imitate them. The rooms are not vaulted. The corridor is too narrow, *but* 4 *feet wide*; and the pillars (not being of ſtone, or circular) make the rooms dark and cloſe. The door-ways are only 1 foot 10 inches wide, ſo that no crib-bedſteads can be introduced.—The two rooms appropriated for the ſick, are too ſmall. No bath. The chapel cloſe, has no cupola.

Hertfordſhire to wit. At the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace of our Sovereign—holden at—Hertford on Monday—the 12th day of January in the firſt year of—our Sovereign Lord *George* III. by the grace of God—and in the year of our Lord 1761 before Sir *Richard Chaſe* Knt. *Ralph Freeman* Doctor in Divinity, *Richd Warren*, *James Gordon*, *Wm Janſſen* and *Wm Plumer* the younger, Eſqrs. and others, &c.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler—ſettled—purſuant to an Act—made in the 32d year of—K. *George* II.

	£.	S.	D.
For the chamber-rent, bed and bedding of each debtor *per night* provided that no more than two be put into one bed nor more than two beds in one room - -	0	0	4
For the chamber-rent, bed and bedding of each priſoner upon criminal proceſs *per week* provided that no more than two be put into one bed; nor more than two beds in the ſame room - - - - - - - -	0	3	6
For the turnkey's fees into gaol - - - - -	0	1	0
For the turnkey's fees out of gaol - - - - -	0	1	0
For the gaoler's fees upon each priſoner diſcharged - - - -	0	13	4

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDEWELLS. HERTFORD. This is alſo the borough gaol. Two ſmall rooms to the ſtreet, the *Compter*.—The bridewell has two rooms, the *middle ward* and the *lower ward*: no chimneys: windows not glazed. The night dungeon for *men* is down 7 ſteps, 16½ feet by 10½, and 6 feet high: the window 2 feet 7 inches by 1 foot 6: a court, and pump, water bad; but priſoners are always locked up within doors: no employment. The county gaoler is keeper, and has £24 a year to ſupply each

each priſoner daily with a pound of bread. Fees, £0 : 4 : 6. Debtors fees, as at the county gaol. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. BRIDEWELLS.

1774, Dec. 14, Priſoners 4.
1776, Feb. 14, - - 7.
------ Nov. 22, - - 4.
1779, Sep. 27, Priſoners 1.
1782, April 9, - - 4. one a Debtor.
1783, Oct. 23, - - 7.

HITCHIN. In the work-houſe yard, a room for men 20½ feet by 10½; and over it two rooms for women, who go up to them by a ladder. No chimney in any of the rooms: no ſtraw: no court: no water: no allowance: no employment. Keeper's ſalary, £24: no fees.

1776, Feb. 14, Priſoners 2.
1779, Oct. 21, - - 0.
1782, April 9, Priſoners 1.
------- Dec. 2, - - 3.

BERKHAMSTEAD. A ward for men, and another for women. A dungeon down 9 ſteps, 13 feet by 9½, and 6 feet 3 inches high: earth floor, very damp, no window: no chimney: no bedſteads: no ſtraw. Keeper's ſalary, £20: no fees: has the profit of the priſoners work. They are ſometimes employed in chopping rags. Allowance, a pound of bread a day.

1776, Nov. 2, Priſoners 0.
1779, April 23, - - 1.
1782, Oct. 31, - - 0.

BUNTINGFORD. Two rooms; one for men, 19 feet by 8; the other a new one for women, 13 feet by 10. No fire-place. Offenſive ſewer. No court: no water. The keeper has a large garden. Salary, £9 : 1 : 4.

1779, Sep. 27, Priſoner 1.
1782, May 6, - - 1.

At ST. ALBANS are,

THE BOROUGH GAOL, or COMPTER. Debtors have ſometimes the uſe of the town-hall in the day-time: the lodging-room of thoſe that pay joins to it. Felons and poor debtors have two day-rooms, and two cloſe offenſive night-rooms: no fire-place. Allowance to felons, a pound of bread a day. No ſtraw: no court: no water. The late keeper's ſalary was £3. The preſent keeper pays rent to the corporation £10 a year, as appears by the mayor's receipt June 9, 1781. Fees for felons, 13*s.* 4*d.* Licence for beer. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors

ST. ALBANS.

hung up.—The debtors from the court of requeſts (debts under 40*s.*) are confined here with felons. Though the act of 25th *Geo.* II. clears them in forty-two days, yet as it does not ſpecify the gaoler's fees, and here is no table, they muſt continue in priſon till they can pay whatever the keeper demands.

1776, March 1, No priſoners.
------- Nov. 3, Debtors 2. Felons &c. 2.
1779, April 24, - - 0. - - - 0. Deſerter 1.
1782, May 7, - - 1. - - - 1.

THE LIBERTY GAOL, for twenty-two pariſhes, is the property of lord *Saliſbury*. For *debtors*, two ſpacious day-rooms, and three lodging-rooms.—For felons, three offenſive rooms. When there are men and women, they cannot be properly ſeparated.—One of the windows is towards the road, through which tools were lately conveyed, which facilitated the eſcape of an atrocious criminal.—No ſtraw: no court. Salary, £16. Licence for beer. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. Fees, 13*s.* 4*d.* no table.

1776, March 1, No priſoners.
------- Nov. 3, Debtor 1.
1779, April 24, - - 0. Felon &c. 1. Deſerters 2.
1782, May 7, - - 0. - - - 0.

THE BRIDEWELL for the *Liberty*, and for the *Borough*, joins to the Liberty gaol. One large work-room, and two lodging-rooms; all up ſtairs, and airy. No court: no water: no allowance: no ſtraw. Priſoners have their earnings. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's ſalary for the liberty, £28; for the borough, £2: no fees. In 1779, I found a girl, who was ſentenced for a year's impriſonment, locked up all the day with two ſoldiers in the work-room: and at my laſt viſit, a girl and a boy were confined together.

1776, March 1, Priſoners 2.
------- Nov. 2, - - 0.
1779, April 24, Priſoners 3.
1782, May 7, - - 2.

ESSEX.

COUNTY GAOL AT CHELMSFORD.

GAOLER, *Susanna Taylor*, afterwards *John Reynolds*, now his Widow. CHELMSFORD.
Salary, none.
Fees, Debtors, Felons, } £0 : 15 : 4.
Transports, to London or Gravesend, £1 : 5 : 0 for each, if not more than seven : for each above seven, £1 : 1 : 0.
Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, Felons, } a pound and half of bread a day, and a quart of small beer. *(See Remarks.)*
Garnish, Debtors. £0 : 4 : 6, now £0 : 6 : 6.
Felons, 0 : 3 : 0, now 0 : 3 : 6.

Number,

	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, Feb. 4,	30,	30.	1779, April 7,	34,	7.
------ Dec. 6,	13,	31.	1782, July 12,	28,	19.
1775, Oct. 19,	19,	14.	1783, Oct. 27,	21,	25.
1776, Nov. 20,	11,	7.			

CHAPLAIN, now Rev. Mr. *Morgan*.
Duty, Sunday.
Salary, £40, now 50.
SURGEON, Mr. *Griffinhoofte*.
Salary, £25, for felons, and the bridewell prisoners.

REMARKS. THE old prison was close, and frequently infected with the gaol-distemper. Inquiring in October 1775, for the head-turnkey, I was told he died of it.

In the tap-room there hung a paper on which, among other things, was written, "Prisoners to pay garnish or run the gauntlet."

Debtors have a bushel of coals a day from about 12th of November to the 12th of May: and £5 a year by a legacy of *Elizabeth Herris* from lands in Brentwood, paid by the rector or minister of the parish of Chelmsford on the 24th of December. By a memorial hung up in the tap-room, it appears the bequest was acknowledged by the testatrix 14th June 1746.—It was generous in the justices to grant debtors the same allowance as felons; and very judicious to fix that allowance to a *certain weight*.

It gave me pain to be informed in 1775, that there had been no divine service for above a year past, except to condemned criminals.

The new gaol exceeds the old one in strength and convenience as much as in splendour. The county, to their honour, have spared no cost. The prison was

CHELMSFORD COUNTY GAOL.

finiſhed and occupied at the time of my viſit in 1779. The debtors rooms are 17 feet 10 inches by 15 feet 3, and 9 feet 10 high. At one end of their court is a work-room 37½ feet by 14½, and 12 feet 5 inches high, with a fire-place and four large windows: here many were weaving garters. Over this is their free ward. At the other end of the court is their hall or kitchen, in which clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors painted on a board were hung up, and the memorial of Mrs. *Herris*'s legacy, and a new table of fees. The felons rooms (15 feet 9 inches by 14½) are lofty, lined with ſtone and vaulted. Near their court are two rooms in a ſmall area for the condemned. The women-felons are ſeparated; they have two rooms, a court and a pump. The courts are paved with flat ſtone. There is a chapel. Only one cloſe room for an infirmary, which, being unfurniſhed, has never been uſed, though at my laſt viſit ſeveral were ſick on the floors. No bath. The felons apartments being entirely out of ſight from the gaoler's houſe, I beg leave to obſerve, that a window might be made in his kitchen, which would overlook the felons court. The window in the debtors apartment towards the ſtreet was highly improper, as an avenue for introducing at all times *ſpirituous liquors*, tools, &c. but it is *now* ſtopped up. The ſtraw in the felons rooms (as alſo in the bridewell) is on the floors. Such cribs or cradles as are in the hoſpital at Plymouth (ſee plate II.) would be much more conducive to *health and cleanlineſs*. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners is not hung up: and this gaol has not been white-waſhed ſince it was firſt occupied; a fault too common in new gaols.—The felons are too much crowded at night, when ſome of their rooms are empty.

TABLE OF FEES.

Eſſex. At General Quarter Seſſions, &c.—a Table of Fees ſettled—to be taken by the Keeper of his Majeſty's Gaol—purſuant to an Act—made in the ſecond Year of—K. GEORGE II. *viz.*

	£.	S.	D.
For the chamber rent bed and bedding of each debtor *per* night provided that no more than two be put into one bed, nor no more than two beds in the ſame room - -	0	0	4
For the chamber-rent bed and bedding of each priſoner upon criminal proceſs *per week* provided that no more than two be put into one bed nor more than two beds in one room - - - - - - -	0	3	6
For the turnkey's fee into gaol - - - - - -	0	1	0
For the turnkey's fee out of gaol - - - - - -	0	1	0
For the gaoler's fee upon each debtor's diſcharge - - -	0	13	4

Reviewed and confirmed by us the Juſtices
of Aſſize this 19th Day of July 1729.

R: EYRE
LAW: CARTER. *Tho Bramſton* *Tho Walford* *John Cheveley.*

Signed by us Juſtices of Peace of and for the ſaid County this 19th day of July *Anno Dom.* 1729.
Robt Abdy *Henry Maynard* *Benj Moyer.*

The

The new table of fees, which is dated 5th of October 18th *Geo.* III. and ſigned by *Thomas Cowper*, *James Raymond*, and *Richard Hunt*, Eſqrs. and at the Lent Aſſize at Chelmsford 1780 approved of by Mr. Juſtice GOULD, is the ſame as the old table; only there is added, "For every felon priſoner, diſcharged by proclamation, to be paid by the treaſurer of the county; £0 : 13 : 4." CHELMSFORD.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDEWELLS.

CHELMSFORD. On the ground-floor a large work-room, a kitchen, and a lodging-room for men: over them rooms of the ſame ſize for women: two rooms for the ſick. Priſoners always kept within doors; and the rooms very offenſive by the ſewers *. Neither here nor at the gaol, are there proper drains or ſewers. Mr. *Ford* (the keeper) told me at one of my viſits that many had been ill of the gaol-fever, brought from the county gaol. His ſalary, £30: under-keeper's, £16: no fees. Priſoners allowance, three pence a day; for which they have a pound and half of bread, and a quart of ſmall beer; and three halfpence a day farther allowance to each ſick priſoner. Coals, ſtraw, brooms, &c. £4 : 2 : 6 a quarter. The employment of the priſoners is ſpinning wool, at a penny a ſkain: the county has the profit. At my laſt viſit, there were ſeveral ſick and dirty objects on the floor, with little or no covering. No bath. Garniſh 2*s.*

1774, Dec. 6,	Priſoners 18.	1779, April 7,	Priſoners 27.
1775, Oct. 19,	- - - 15.	1782, July 12,	- - - 28.
1776, Nov. 20,	- - - 21.	1783, Oct. 27,	- - - 31.

COLCHESTER. The caſtle, the property of the late *Charles Gray*, Eſq. was formerly the county gaol. That part of it which is now the bridewell, has—firſt, a room with a fire-place: on one ſide a room with a window; on another ſide two rooms at a right angle with the former; a window in the farthermoſt. The rooms are about 13 feet ſquare. The partitions are iron-grates for light and air, from the window at each end, and there is no decent ſeparation of the ſexes. Court little uſed by priſoners. No water: here was a well of fine water,

* Thoſe conveniences, which delicacy forbids enlarging upon, yet which are abſolutely neceſſary to all houſes, and the ſituation and conſtruction of which are of the greateſt importance in priſons and other crowded buildings, have always engaged my peculiar attention: I am convinced, that want of care reſpecting them is a principal cauſe of unhealthineſs in many of our gaols. The reader will pleaſe to take notice, that under the words *ſewers* and *drains* every thing is comprehended which I had to ſay on this ſubject in my remarks on the ſeveral priſons.

but

Bride-wells.

but it has been lately arched over. Little or no employment: the wards are dark, and are never white-washed. Allowance, three pence a day: straw, £2 a year: firing, £2 a year. Keeper's salary, £30: no fees.

1774, Feb. 14, Prisoners 1.
1776, Nov. 19, - - - 3.
1779, April 7, Prisoners 1.
1782, July 11, - - - 3.

NEWPORT. Built in 1775. The front is elegant, yet plain: in it are the keeper's apartments; and a room for the justices. Behind is the men's court; in the middle of which is a pump. On the farther side, a large work-room on the ground-floor with a fire-place (the only one in the prison), and a smaller work-room over it: so that too many need not work together. There is a lodging-room even with the upper work-room. On the left side of the court are two lodging-rooms on the ground-floor, and two above. In all these lodging-rooms are boarded bedsteads: the sewers are offensive. The keeper has a view of this court from two of his back windows.—Women have a small room on the ground-floor; and one over it, 10½ feet square. These, though they join to the last-mentioned rooms for men, have no communication with them: you go to them through one of the keeper's rooms: the court quite separate. But the rooms being too small for the number of women, at my three last visits I found them in the men's ward. If two of the men's rooms were added to the women's, there might always be an entire separation. No infirmary. Allowance *now*, two pounds of bread each. Straw, £2 a year. Firing in winter, two guineas. Keeper's salary, £25: now £32: no fees. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up.—If a latticed partition and door were made in the court, about six feet from the keeper's door, it would prevent the prisoners from rushing out.

1776, Dec. 6, Prisoners 3.
1779, Sep. 26, - - - 9.
1782, May 5, Prisoners 10.
------- July 12, - - - 15.

HALSTED. This house was rented of the trustees of *Martin*'s charity. Men and women had a separate work-room, and a separate lodging-room. There was a room for the sick. All out of repair. A court which men used one part of the day, women another. No water. Keeper's salary, £32: no fees. Allowance, a pound and half of bread, and a quart of small beer, a day. The prisoners did spin, but were not allowed any part of what they earned.—This prison was burnt down in March 1781, and *four prisoners perished* in the flames. At my last visit, another prison was building on some ground purchased by the county.

1776, Nov. 19, Prisoners 4.
1779, April 6, - - - 5. Impressed Men 2.
1782, July 11, - - - 0.

BARKING.

BARKING. A room for men, the *fore-gaol*; 15 feet by 10½; 7 feet high; two windows to the ſtreet. Another room, the *back-gaol*, for women; 13 feet 4 inches by 11 feet; 8 feet high: one window about 2 feet ſquare. They are planked all over: no chimneys: and both rooms are dirty and made very offenſive by ſewers in them. No court: keeper has a large garden. No water acceſſible to priſoners. Allowance, three pence a day: no employment. Keeper's ſalary, £28: no fees. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. BRIDEWELLS.

1776, Nov. 28, Priſoners 1.
1779, April 8, - - 1. Impreſſed Men 5.
1782, Dec. 27, - - 3.

COLCHESTER TOWN GAOL AND BRIDEWELL.

A room for debtors. A ſtrong ward for men: another for women; and now two rooms are added to the bridewell. Court very offenſive, and not ſecure; no water in it: no ſtraw. Allowance to criminals, three pence a day; and a chaldron of coals in winter. Keeper's ſalary, £12. Licence for beer. Fees, 2*s.* 6*d.* Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up.

1776, Nov. 19, Debtors 2. Felons &c. 2.
1779, April 7, - - 0. - - - 4.
1782, July 11, - - 1. - - - 5.

HARWICH TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms towards the ſtreet; no chimneys: a back room called the *dark gaol*, and another with a fire-place. No court: no water: no ſewer. Allowance, three halfpence a day. Keeper's ſalary, £2 : 8 : 0. Fees, 6*s.* 8*d.* no table.

1778, April 18, No priſoners.

COUNTY GAOL AT MAIDSTONE.

MAIDSTONE.

GAOLER, *Philip De'tillin*, now *Thomas Watſon*.
Salary, £60, inſtead of the tap.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 12 : 4.
Felons, 0 : 15 : 4.
Tranſports, - 0 : 15 : 0 each, and the fees.
Licence, *now* wine. *See Salary.*

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none. *(See Remarks.)*
Felons, a loaf once in two days *(weight 2lb. 4oz. Feb. 1776. 2lb. 8oz. Dec. 1782.)* and every day a quart of ſmall beer. *(See Remarks.)*
Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 3 : 0.
Felons, 0 : 1 : 6.

Number,		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	April 13,	21,	31.	1779,	April 16,	15,	23.
1775,	July 25,	17,	26.	1782,	Dec. 4,	24,	56.
1776,	Feb. 19,	22,	38.				

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Hudſon.*
Duty, *now*, only Sunday.
Salary, £30; augmented to £50.

SURGEON, Mr. *Waller*, now Mr. *Peckham.*
Salary, £50, for the gaol and bridewell.

REMARKS. THIS gaol was erected in 1746, as appears by the date. On the firſt floor there are eight rooms for debtors, which open into a paſſage 6 feet 2 inches wide. Under theſe are the felons wards near 13 feet ſquare: but the air and light are obſtructed (the wall being 3 feet thick) by double wooden bars $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad (inſtead of ſingle iron ones), at the windows both of debtors and felons. There are three courts: one for debtors; one for men-felons; and one for women-felons. The two laſt are much too ſmall (that for men which is the largeſt only 28 feet by 27); but may be commodiouſly enlarged from the ground at the back of the gaol. Divine ſervice was performed upon the ſtairs, but the chapel is now made commodious by the ſtaircaſe being removed. The felons night-rooms have double doors; if one of them was an iron lattice door (as in the new gaol at Horſham) and was locked up in the day-time, the rooms would freſhen and be better ventilated. There are two dungeons ($12\frac{1}{2}$ feet ſquare) down eleven ſteps for the condemned.

MAIDSTONE COUNTY GAOL.

Felons are allowed yearly ten chaldron of coals: they have barrack-beds *, and hop-bagging with ſtraw; but no coverlets. This county has for years paſt been ſo conſiderate as to pay the fees of poor priſoners acquitted: and to tranſports caſt at aſſizes, who are entitled to the king's allowance of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a week, they continue the allowance which they had before trial. They alſo pay the gaoler's fees for thoſe convicts. The felons formerly ſaid they wiſhed for more bread; and would, if that were increaſed, be content with leſs beer. The baker who ſerves the felons ſells thirteen loaves to the dozen; and debtors have amongſt them every thirteenth loaf, and are *now* allowed yearly three chaldron of coals.

There is an alarm-bell; and a ſail-ventilator.

The infirmary is improperly ſituated. No bath. On examining two ſick priſoners in 1779, I found they had no irons; and the ſurgeon ſaid the gaoler was always ready to take them off when he requeſted it.

The clauſes of the act againſt ſpirituous liquors are hung up. Act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up.

Without great attention to cleanlineſs and the ſeparation of the ſick, here will be great danger of the gaol-fever, from the offenſiveneſs of the *wards* and even the *court* of the men-felons.

TABLE OF FEES.

Kent, to wit. A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler—at *Maidſtone*—ſettled—at the General Quarter Seſſions—holden—on Thurſday the 12th day of July in the 24th year of—George II.—and in the year—1750 purſuant to the direction of the Statute in that behalf provided.

	£.	S.	D.
For the diſcharge from the ſaid gaol of every priſoner committed for treaſon, felony or any offence againſt his majeſty's peace to the gaoler or keeper - -	0	13	4
To the turnkey on commitment of every ſuch priſoner - - -	0	1	0
To him more on the diſcharge of every ſuch priſoner - - -	0	1	0
On the commitment or coming into gaol of every priſoner in a civil action, to the ſaid gaoler or keeper - - - - - -	0	3	0
On the diſcharge of every ſuch priſoner to the ſaid gaoler or keeper - -	†0	7	10
And to the turnkey - - - - -	0	1	6
For the uſe of bed bedding and ſheets for each of the ſaid laſt-mentioned priſoners on the maſter's-ſide of the ſaid priſon for the firſt night to the ſaid gaoler or keeper -	0	0	6
And for every night after the firſt - - - - -	0	0	3
And if two ſuch priſoners lye together in one bed then each - - -	0	0	2
For every ſuch priſoner as ſhall chuſe to be on the maſter's-ſide for the uſe of the bed, bedding and ſheets the firſt night - - - - -	0	0	6

* Barrack-beds or bedſteads are low ſtages of boards, raiſed from the floor, and ſloping from the wall towards the middle of the room; as in the barracks for ſoldiers.

† Thoſe figures 0 7 10 were written upon a raſure.

		£.	S.	D.
MAIDSTONE COUNTY GAOL.	For every night after the first - - - - -	0	0	3
	But if two such prisoners lye together then two-pence each - - -	0	0	4
	If any such prisoner through poverty can only provide a couch, then to the said gaoler or keeper for chamber-rent *per* week - - - - -	0	0	1

July 12th 1750 Seen and allowed by us

Wm. Turner *P. Boteler* *Ed. Austen*

Herbt. Palmer *Jas. Calder* *Wm. Champness.*

" A True Copy."

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

MAIDSTONE. This prison was built in 1776. Two rooms and a small day-room, an infirmary and court for each sex. The courts are paved with flag-stones as the debtors court should be in the county gaol, for frequent washing freshens prisons *. Keeper's salary, £20, now £30. The prisoners were not in it in 1776; but in 1779 I found it inhabited, dirty and offensive. The prisoners were at work, but they have no part of what they earn. The county allowance is three pence every day, Sundays excepted, and *now* five chaldron of coals a year. Fees 3 *s.* 6 *d.* No table; but printed rules, orders and regulations established under the acts of 7th *Jam.* I. 17th *Geo.* II. and 22d *Geo.* III. were hung up in the wards. In 1779 I saw two prisoners with the small-pox, lying on loose straw, and their only covering was common mats.

1776, Feb. 19, Prisoners 2.
1779, April 16, - - 13.
1782, Dec. 4, - - 15. Deserter 1.

CANTERBURY. Men and women separate. The latter have the back court in which is their ward. The men have a hall or kitchen to the street, and three wards or night-rooms 15 feet by 13, which open into a passage near 4 feet wide. No court. Out of the keeper's garden or yard might be taken a court for the men. There is no water within reach of the men; yet I found the prison clean, and regularly white-washed. An alarm-bell is lately put up. County allowance, two pennyworth of bread a day (*weight Dec.* 5, 1782, 18 *oz.*). No employment. In 1776, the justices abolished the fees 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and raised the salary from £25

* See *page* 166.

to

to £40. Licence for beer. Surgeon, Mr. *Le'grand*. This priſon is unhealthy from the *offenſiveneſs* of the ſewers and the priſoners lying in their clothes, as they have *no bedding* but mats. BRIDEWELLS.

1774,	April 13,	Priſoners 8.	1779,	April 16,	Priſoners 4.
1776,	Feb. 17, - -	13.	1782,	Dec. 5, - -	11.
------	May 25, - -	6.			

DARTFORD. This county bridewell, built in 1720, conſiſts of two rooms: one for men 20½ feet by 17 feet 10 inches: one for women, 14 feet ſquare: both 10 feet high. No chimneys: offenſive ſewers; and the rooms dirty: no water: no ſtraw: mats, but quite worn out. No court; though the keeper has a garden. His ſalary, £20: fees, 3 *s.* 6 *d.* no table. Allowance to thoſe committed on ſuſpicion of felony, two pence halfpenny a day.

The keeper told me, they had about two years ago, a bad fever; which himſelf and family, and every freſh priſoner caught. Three died of it.—The priſoners were well, and at work, upon a manufacture of flax-dreſſing and weaving ſacks.

The above was the account of this priſon in 1776; but in 1779, there were two courts taken from the keeper's garden, one for each ſex, with pumps and ſewers, and a room in the *men's* court for the ſick: but the *women* had no mats or any kind of bedding.

Here are three dungeons (12 feet by 5), damp, and not ſecure. The floors ſhould be boarded. At my laſt viſit I found one priſoner, who had been committed for three months from July 18th, ſtill in confinement for the court fees, 9 *s.* 4 *d.* and the keeper's fees, 3 *s.* 6 *d.*—Committed in 1780, one hundred and ſeven priſoners;—in 1781, ninety-two;—and in 1782, one hundred and three.

1776,	April 24,	Priſoners	6.
1779,	------ 15,	- -	5.
1782,	Dec. 3,	- -	5.

CANTERBURY CITY GAOL,

Over the Weſt-gate. One large day-room for men and women lately divided into two: and in each of the two towers, a night-room (11½ feet diameter): no ſewer: no court; and priſoners are not permitted to walk on the leads. Allowance, two pennyworth of bread a day. Keeper's ſalary, £5. Fees, debtors 6 *s.* 8 *d.* felons 13 *s.* 4 *d.* no table. He keeps a public houſe adjoining, in which is a room or two

CANTERBURY. for maſter's-ſide debtors. No regard is paid to the clauſe enjoining that "once in the year at leaſt" the gaols ſhall be white-waſhed.

		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, April 13,		3,	6.	1779, April 16,		2,	2.
1776, Feb. 17,		3,	2.	1782, Dec.	5,	1,	2.

CANTERBURY CITY BRIDEWELL. A room in the front court of the work-houſe*.

1782, Dec. 5, No priſoners.

ROCHESTER CITY GAOL,

Under the court-room. One day-room to the ſtreet, and two inner or night-rooms; all cloſe and offenſive. In the keeper's houſe is a room for ſuch debtors as can pay for a bed; and another in which women-felons were kept when the aſſizes were held here. No court: no water acceſſible to priſoners. Allowance, two pence a day. Keeper a ſergeant: no ſalary: fees, 6 *s.* no table. At my viſit in 1779, I found two debtors who had been locked up ſome weeks in the cloſe offenſive room next the ſtreet.—The court-room was built, as appears by the date, in 1687, and it is probable, there has been no alteration in the priſon ſince that time.

		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, April 14,		1,	0.	1779, April 15,		2,	0.
1776, May 25,		0.	0.	1782, Dec.	3,	0,	0.

ROCHESTER CITY BRIDEWELL. Two rooms down eight ſteps with barrack-bedſteads and ſtraw. Fees, 1 *s.* Keeper's ſalary, £2, paid out of Mr. *Watts*'s charity †.

1782, Dec. 3, and 1783, June 24, No priſoners.

DOVER CASTLE,

For Debtors in the Cinque-Ports, *i. e. Haſtings, Dover, Hyth, Romney,* and *Sandwich.*

The Earl of *Holderneſs* was conſtable; now *Frederick* Lord *North* is conſtable, and *Philip Leman*, bodar. Two rooms: one 20½ feet by 12½, the other 13 feet by 11.

* This work-houſe is finely ſituated, a river running between the two courts; but being an old building, the rooms cloſe, and the ceilings low, it cannot be convenient and ſalutary for the numerous inhabitants.

† This bridewell is in a houſe appointed for the reception of ſix poor travellers. The deſign of this charity may be ſeen from the following inſcription placed over the door. "*Richard Watts*, Eſq; "by his will dated 22d of Auguſt, 1579, founded this charity, for ſix poor travellers, who, not "being rogues or proctors, may receive gratis, for one night, lodging, entertainment, and four pence "each."

Offenſive

Offenſive ſewers: no court; one might be made from the keeper's garden: no water. Fees, £1 : 10 : 0. Keeper is bailiff for the *Cinque-Ports:* ſalary, £30. At a former viſit the priſon was dirty: the keeper's apology for it was, that "he had been abſent ſome weeks on his buſineſs as an officer." Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. DOVER.

1776, Feb. 17, Priſoners 4.
1779, April 17, - - 3.
1782, Dec. 6, - - 2.

DOVER TOWN GAOL. One room of it is the *bridewell.* The gaol is two rooms on the ground-floor (12 feet by 9½), and for debtors two above. No fire-places. All cloſe and offenſive; but at my laſt viſits it was much cleaner, and quieter; and no company were drinking there, as the preſent keeper has no licence. The court not ſecure. Allowance, four pence a day. Keeper's ſalary, £10 and a chaldron of coals: fees, 8 *s.* 2 *d.* no table.

	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1775, July 25,	1,	2.	1779, April 17,	1,	1.
1776, Feb. 17,	3,	4.	1782, Dec. 6,	1,	3.
------ May 25,	2,	3.			

ROMNEY GAOL. This priſon at New Romney was built in 1750. Two rooms; one on the ground-floor; the other level with the keeper's cellar. Behind is the *bridewell,* a large room with a fire-place. Allowance to felons 6 *d.* a day. Keeper, no ſalary. Fees, 3 *s.* 4 *d.* no table.

1782, Dec. 6, One felon.

SANDWICH GAOL AND BRIDEWELL. A room in front: and a back room called the *dungeon:* above ſtairs two rooms. In the court two new rooms without fire-places. The inſcription over them: "This houſe of correction was built in the year "1776 in the mayoralty of *Joſeph Stewart,* Eſq. at the joint expence of the pariſhes in "Sandwich, the pariſh of Walmer, and the vills of Ramſgate and Sarr." No court: no water: no ſewer. Keeper, no ſalary. Fees, 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

1782, Dec. 5, No priſoners.

DEAL GAOL. A room under the court only 8½ feet by 6½, with a barrack-bedſtead. Keeper, town-ſergeant, lives diſtant. I did not wonder that a felon had made his eſcape the night before my viſit.

1782, Dec. 5, No priſoners.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT HORSHAM.

HORSHAM. GAOLER, *Charles Cooper*, now *Samuel Smart*.
Salary, £120 of late; in lieu of all fees: now £100. *(See Remarks.)*
Fees, Debtors, } £1 : 4 : 10.
Felons, }
Tranſports, - 2 : 2 : 0 each.
Licence, Wine.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, two pennyworth of bread a day: *now* a 2 *lb.* loaf.
Garniſh, £0 : 6 : 6.

Number,

		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773,	Dec. 17,	11,	7.	1779,	March 9,	12,	6.
1774,	Sept. 29,	5,	13.*	1782,	Nov. 8,	16,	7.
1776,	Feb. 22,	13,	8.				

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Jameſon.*
Duty, Sermon once a week; prayers every day.
Salary, £50. *(See Remarks.)*

SURGEON, now Mr. *Dubbins.*
Salary, £5 : 5 : 0 for felons.

REMARKS. THE rooms in the old gaol were too ſmall, except the free-ward for debtors. No ſtraw: no court; and yet ground enough for one behind the gaol. Tranſports convicted at quarter ſeſſions, had as thoſe condemned at aſſize, the king's allowance of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a week. Lent aſſize at Eaſt-Grinſtead; where the priſoners are confined in a garret at the *George* alehouſe; formerly they were ſhut up in a butcher's cellar. Summer aſſize, at Lewes and Horſham alternately.

The new gaol that was building in 1776, I found finiſhed in 1779. The duke of *Richmond,* in concurrence with the other gentlemen of the county, intereſted himſelf much in this affair. The ſituation is judiciouſly choſen; and the plan is ſuch as appears to me particularly well ſuited for the purpoſe. It does credit to thoſe who ſuperintended the work, being every way ſubſtantial and ſtrong. Each felon has a ſeparate room 10 feet by 7, and 9 feet high to the crown of the arch. They are all arched with brick, to prevent danger and confuſion in caſe of fire. To each room are two doors, one of them iron-latticed.

* See *page* 21.

HORSHAM COUNTY GAOL.

This gaol has two floors over arcades; the aſcent to each is by a ſtone ſtaircaſe with iron rails. On each floor, both on the debtors and felons ſide, there are ten rooms (five on each ſide a paſſage 5 feet wide), beſides a day-room (28 feet by 12 feet 3 inches) and a lodging-room for a turnkey. Each floor has an iron-lattice door; and every room has a ſhutter for the window, a bedſtead, a canvaſs ſtraw bed, and two blankets: and the county is ſo conſiderate as to allow a buſhel of coals to the debtors, and the ſame quantity to the felons, every day during the ſix winter months.

Here are two ſpacious courts with water in each; and a wall encloſes the whole priſon.—Near the gate is a poor's box, for obtaining priſoners groats.

The felons on their entrance are waſhed with warm water, and each man is clothed in a green ſtriped uniform of coat, waiſtcoat and breeches, and has two ſhirts, two pair of ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes, a hat and woollen cap.

The county has very prudently ſettled the number of turnkeys (*viz.* three): to each they pay half a guinea a week, and one of them goes twice a day to purchaſe proviſions and liquors for debtors; and it is properly fixed that they ſhall not exceed one pint of wine, or one quart of ſtrong beer a day each. Felons have only water for their drink. The juſtices have ſent in ſcales and weights, which is a check on the baker. Several loaves I ſaw weighed were full 2 *lb.*

The clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors are hung up, and the gaol is kept very clean. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners is not hung up. I would juſt obſerve, that the gaoler ſhould have a window in his kitchen towards the debtors court, and in his parlour towards that of the felons.—I do not omit the old table of fees, though this county has ſet a noble example of aboliſhing all fees, and alſo the tap: in conſequence of this I found the gaol as quiet as a private houſe.

Formerly there was no chaplain, but a clergyman had £5 a year for attending condemned criminals.

TABLE OF FEES.

Suſſex. A LIST of FEES taken by the Gaoler of the ſaid County.

	£.	S.	D.
Upon the diſcharge of every debtor	1	2	4
The ſheriff's fee thereupon	0	11	8
Turnkey thereupon	0	2	6
For every peck of charcoal	0	0	3
For every fagot	0	0	2½
For every quart of ſmall beer	0	0	½
For lodgings in the gaoler's beds by the week	0	2	0
Upon the diſcharge of every felon, to the gaoler	1	2	4

Allowed and ſettled at the General Quarter Seſſions held at Petworth the 3d Day of October 1737

By us

John Butler *R. Mill* *J. Jewkes* *Wm Gratwicke*

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDEWELLS.

HORSHAM. The bridewell which was in this town is now diſcontinued.

LEWES. Here men and women have ſimilar but ſeparate apartments; a kitchen, five bed-rooms 10 feet ſquare, a work-ſhop, court, &c. Keeper's ſalary, £30. Fees, 6*s.* 8*d.* no table. The produce of the priſoners work for three years preceding 1776, was not twenty ſhillings a year; although there were in the reſpective years committed priſoners 45—85—65. At my laſt viſits I found no priſoners at work; but as there were chalk, mallets, ſieves, &c. in the men's work-room, it ſeems that they are ſometimes employed in making whiting. When they work, the keeper has all the profits. The county allowance is 1½*d.* in bread (*weight in Dec.* 1782, 13 *oz.*). The keeper has no view from his houſe into the rooms or courts of the priſon. Surgeon, Mr. *Turner*. He makes a bill: for the ſick he orders better nouriſhment. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up.

1776,	Feb.	21,	Priſoners 5.
1779,	April	19,	- - 8.
1782,	Dec.	7,	- - 7.

PETWORTH. This bridewell has two rooms: one 17 feet by 10, the other 18 by 9, 6 feet high: too ſmall for the general number of priſoners. No chimney: no glaſs or ſhutters to the windows: no court: no water: no employment. Allowance *now*, a two-pound loaf every day, to be weighed by the keeper with ſcales and weights ordered to the houſe by the juſtices; and which *ſhould be kept for that purpoſe only*. Keeper's ſalary lately augmented from £12 to £20. Fees, 6*s.* 8*d.* no table. But now the keeper's ſalary is augmented to £30 in lieu of all fees.

The keeper told me (in September 1774) that "all his priſoners upon diſcharge, were much weakened by the cloſe confinement, and ſmall allowance."

Thomas Draper and *William Godfrey* were committed the 6th of January 1776; the former died the 11th, the other the 26th of the ſame month. *William Cox*, committed the 13th of January, died the 23d. None of them had the gaol-fever. I do not affirm that theſe men were famiſhed to death: it was extreme cold weather. However, ſince that time, the allowance of bread is doubled. For this the priſoners are indebted to the kind attention of the duke of *Richmond*.—This priſon (rented by the county) has cauſed the death of many poor creatures: but I have now the pleaſure to hear that it will ſoon be diſcontinued, a new one being under the conſideration of the juſtices.

1774,

BRIDEWELLS.

1774, Sept. 28, Priſoners 4.
1776, Feb. 23, - - 8.
1779, March 8, Priſoners 2.
1782, Nov. 7, - - 0.

BATTEL. Two rooms 14 feet by 12½; in one of which is a chimney: in the other, the ſtocks. Court not ſecure. No water but in the keeper's garden. Allowance, ſeven farthings a day; the ſame, the old keeper ſaid, in the thirty years of his time, and in the many years of his father's time. Salary, £10. Fees, 3*s.* 4*d.*

1779, April 18, Priſoners 0.
1782, Dec. 7, - - 0.

CHICHESTER CITY GAOL AND BRIDEWELL,

Over the Eaſt-gate. Has five rooms, one of which is called the *dungeon*, and another the *bridewell*. A court, *now* with a pump. Allowance to felons &c. two pence a day. Gaoler, a ſergeant at mace: ſalary, £5, now £15: fees, debtors, 6*s.* 8*d.* no table.

	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, Sept. 28,	1,	0.	1779, March 8,	0,	0.
1776, Feb. 25,	2,	1.	1782, Nov. 7,	0,	0.

RYE TOWN GAOL. An old tower called *Ypres-fort*. One of the three lower rooms is about 17 feet diameter, with a fire-place; the other two about 6 feet: above ſtairs are three rooms of the ſame dimenſions. Allowance to priſoners, three halfpence a day. Fees, 3*s.* 4*d.* no table. Salary, none. Keeper, a ſergeant at mace.

1779, April 18, Priſoners 0.
1782, Dec. 6, - - 0.

EAST-GRINSTEAD PRISON *. Under the court, a room 6 feet 8 inches ſquare, and 5 feet 8 inches high. The conſtable is keeper.

1782, Dec. 8, No priſoners.

* See *page* 270.

COUNTY GAOL IN SOUTHWARK.

SOUTHWARK.

GAOLER, *Benjamin Hall.*
Salary, none.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 12 : 4.
Felons, 0 : 15 : 4.
Tranſports, *(See Remarks.)*
Licence, Beer and Wine. The Tap let.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, } three halfpennyworth of bread a day *(weight 17 oz. Dec.*
Felons, } *1776, and Aug. 1779.—13 oz. Dec. 1782.—13½ oz. Sep. 1783).* Legacies *(See Remarks.)*
Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 4 : 6.
Felons, 0 : 1 : 0.

Number,		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Feb. 9,	30,	60.	1782,	Jan. 2,	32,	39.
1776,	March 4,	19,	59.	------	Dec. 15,	23,	42.
-------	Dec. 25,	18,	15.	1783,	Sep. 14,	26,	53.
1779,	Aug. 9,	23,	14.	------	Oct. 29,	27,	55.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Dyer.*
Duty, Sunday.
Salary, £50.
SURGEONS, Meſſrs. *Burt* and Co. now *Stapleton* and *Walſhman.*
Salary, £20, for this gaol, and the bridewell in St. George's Fields; and £5 for travelling charges to report at the quarter ſeſſions, the ſtate of the priſoners.

REMARKS. THE New Gaol, beſides the gaoler's houſe, and the tap-room, has—for maſter's-ſide debtors, a parlour, and four other ſizeable rooms; and for common-ſide debtors, three good rooms. Mr. *Hall* prevents their being crowded with the wives and children of the debtors. For theſe priſoners, there is a court; into which felons are not admitted; except a few, whom the gaoler has reaſons for indulging with that diſtinction.

The ward for men-felons has ſix rooms on three floors; in theſe they ſleep. There is a court belonging to it.—The ward for women-felons has two lower rooms, two above; and a court.—The felons courts ſhould be paved with flat ſtones, not only for the convenience of waſhing, but for ſafety, as pebbles are dangerous. In the men's court there ſhould be a pump and a convenient bath, for at ſeveral of my viſits the *Thames* water was off.

SOUTHWARK COUNTY GAOL.

In the two upper rooms of the women's ward, are put malefactors of either ſex condemned to die, and ſometimes pirates. I have here noted eighteen rooms: yet they are not ſufficient for the number of priſoners. Mr. *Hall* is ſometimes obliged to put men-felons into ſome rooms of the women's ward. In ſo cloſe a priſon ſituated in a populous neighbourhood, I did not wonder frequently to find ſeveral felons ſick on the floors. No bedding nor ſtraw. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners and the clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors are hung up.

A chapel and two *cloſe* rooms for the ſick, lately built on the vacant ground where formerly was the houſe of correction; after the riots in 1780, were uſed for a bridewell till that in St. George's Fields was rebuilt. At my laſt viſit the chapel was fitted up, and the two ſmall rooms for an infirmary: theſe are on the ground-floor, only one window in each. Many were ſick on the dirty floors; one of the turnkeys had lately died of a fever: of the fifty-five felons &c. in October 1783; *ſixteen* were fines, and I have the names and the ſentences of *twenty-five* convicts, who are left languiſhing in this ſickly gaol *.

Tranſports have not the king's allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* a week. For theſe a merchant formerly contracted with the county to take them at the gaol: the gaoler ſent them to the ſhip, attended by his ſervants; and received from the merchant 10*s.* 6*d.* for each priſoner ſo conducted.

Lent aſſize is at Kingſton: ſummer aſſize at Guildford and Croydon † alternately.

There is hung up in the gaol a printed liſt of ſixteen *legacies* and *donations*. The dates of the firſt ſix are 1555, 1571, 1576, 1584, 1597, 1598. Three are in the next century, *viz.* 1609, 1638, 1656. The other ſeven are not dated: and one of them noted on the liſt, has not been received ſince 1726. There are alſo other articles which ſeem to need inſpection. Two of the charities are for debtors expreſsly: the others are not ſo diſtinguiſhed; but debtors have them all. In the title of the paper it is ſaid, "The gaol was formerly called the *White Lion Priſon*." The common ſeal of the priſon is a lion rampant. One of the legacies was bequeathed by *Eleanor Gwynn*, from which are ſent to this priſon once in eight weeks, ſixty-five penny loaves. Common-ſide debtors have this as well as the preceding gifts.

Here I would juſt mention, that all the rags left by the felons after every aſſize, ought to be immediately burned, or rather buried; as they only ſerve to harbour vermin, dirt, and infection.

* The occaſion of my viſit at this time, to this and two or three other priſons, was, that I had ſeen on board the *hulks* a few days before, ſeveral ſickly objects, who told me they had lately come from this and other gaols; which, by the looks of thoſe convicts, I was perſuaded muſt be in a bad ſtate. I was ſorry to find them confirm my ſuſpicions, that our gaols are verging to their old ſtate. Without much additional and unremitting care, the benefits produced of late years by attention to this object, will prove merely *temporary*.

† During the aſſize at *Croydon* the priſoners are confined in two ſtables at the *Three Tuns*.

SOUTHWARK COUNTY GAOL.

Surrey, to wit. A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler—of the common Gaol or Priſon in *Southwark*—for any Priſoner committed—Chamber-Rent there or Diſcharge—purſuant to the Statute—made—12th—of the reign of our Sovereign Lord *George* III. &c. and in the year of our Lord 1772.

	£.	S.	D.
For the diſcharge from the ſaid gaol of every priſoner committed for treaſon, or felony, or any offence againſt his majeſty's peace, to the gaoler or keeper - - -	0	13	4
To the turnkey on every commitment of ſuch priſoner - - - -	0	1	0
To the turnkey on the diſcharge of every ſuch priſoner - - - -	0	1	0
On the commitment or coming into gaol of every priſoner in a civil action, to the ſaid gaoler or keeper - - - - - - - -	0	3	0
On the diſcharge of every ſuch priſoner, to the ſaid gaoler or keeper - - -	0	6	10
And to the turnkey - - - - - - -	0	1	6
For the uſe of bed bedding and ſheets for each of the ſaid mentioned priſoners on the maſter-ſide of the ſaid priſon, for the firſt night, to the ſaid gaoler or keeper - -	0	0	6
And for every night after the firſt - - - - - -	0	0	2
But if two ſuch priſoners lye together in one bed, then one penny halfpenny each -	0	0	3
To the clerk of the papers on every diſcharge of any priſoner in a civil action - -	0	1	0
For every ſuch priſoner as ſhall chuſe to be on the maſter-ſide for the uſe of bed and bedding and ſheets the firſt night - - - - - -	0	0	6
For every night after the firſt - - - - - -	0	0	3
But if two ſuch priſoners lye together in one bed, then two pence each - -	0	0	4
If any ſuch priſoner through poverty can only provide a couch, then to the ſaid gaoler or keeper for chamber-rent *per week* - - - -	0	0	1

Seen and allowed by us *Ar. Onſlow* *Wm Joliffe* *Haymond* *N. Herdidge.*

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDEWELLS.

ST. GEORGE's FIELDS. Built 1772. Separate wards and courts for men and women. In the men's ward, two rooms, and a work-ſhop (about 20 feet ſquare) below; and three rooms above: in one of theſe were beds at 2*s.* 6*d.* a week. The women's ward had below, one room, and a work-ſhop (about 20 feet ſquare) and three rooms above: in one of them beds at 2*s.* 6*d.* a week. There was a ſeparate room for faulty apprentices. All the rooms were planked. Window ſhutters, and iron bars: no glaſs. There was no infirmary. In March 1776, I ſaw ſeveral ſick on the floors: the county allows no bedding nor ſtraw. In April, only one ſick, on a bed which he paid for. In December, a woman ſick on the floor. The rooms were dirty: in two or three of them were fowls. Priſoners allowance, three halfpence a day in bread *(weight Dec.* 1776, *and Aug.* 1779, 17 *oz.*). No firing. The fines or convicts were with the other priſoners, and had the ſame allowance. They all were entirely without employment. Keeper a ſheriff's officer: ſalary, £25: licence for beer and wine. The clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, and the act for preſerving the health of priſoners, were both hung up.

1776, March 14,	Priſoners 25.	1776, Dec. 25,	Priſoners 29.
------ April 30, - -	24.	1779, Aug. 9, - -	44.

Of

Of the twenty-nine priſoners in Dec. 1776, were, four women ſentenced for ten years, one woman for three years, three men for three years, four men for two years, three men for one year. BRIDEWELLS.

In the men's court there was a board, on which was painted as follows:

FEES to be taken by the Keeper of this Priſon.

	£.	S.	D.
Of every priſoner for ward dues - - - - - -	0	0	2
On the diſcharge of every priſoner committed - - - - -	0	4	2
Priſoners brought in by a juſtice's warrant and diſcharged - - - -	0	2	6

No garniſh to be taken from one priſoner to another by order of the keeper.

N. B. This prohibition was diſregarded.

This priſon was burnt by the rioters in 1780, and (as appears by the inſcription in front) rebuilt in 1781. It is nearly on the ſame plan. In the men's court there are now added four rooms, planked round (9 feet 8 inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and 7 feet 4 inches high), very proper for the ſeparation of the drunken and riotous. In each of the work-rooms (ſo called) there is a chimney. There are now two rooms for faulty apprentices. No bath.—Bread allowance, *weight*, *Dec.* 1782, 13 *oz.* *Aug.* 1783, 14 *oz.* *and Oct.* 29*th* $14\frac{1}{2}$ *oz.* Keeper *now* no licence. At my late viſits the priſon was very dirty, and the priſoners ſtill without employment*. At night they are crowded into one or two rooms, as all the upper rooms are kept for the few that can pay for beds.—I releaſed a young man for his fees (4*s.* 2*d.*). The clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, act for preſerving the health of priſoners, and the table of fees not hung up.

1782, Dec. 16, Priſoners 17.
1783, Aug. 22, - - 32.
------- Oct. 29, - - 37.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES. This bridewell, built in 1775, has a houſe for the keeper; and ſeparate wards for men and women; with ſeparate courts, work-ſhops, pumps, &c. Each ward has two lower rooms, three ſteps above the ground; and two chambers. The men's rooms are near 17 feet by 14, and full 9 feet high: the women's, about 15 feet ſquare. Every room planked round: a chimney in each; and two windows, with ſhutters and iron bars, no glaſs.

* If the great quantities of old cables and ropes piled up at the Tower were delivered out to the ſeveral keepers of bridewells in and about *London* to be wrought for uſe, and prompt payment made for the work, this would prevent the excuſes of keepers for not employing their priſoners.—See a ſimilar mode in Holland, where the Admiralty and India Company find the old cords, and take the oakum when fit for uſe: *a note in page* 61.

The

KINGSTON BRIDEWELL.

The men's court 59 feet by 50: the women's, 46 by 36. There is alſo a room quite ſeparate for faulty apprentices; about 8 feet by 11, and full 8 feet high; it has a fire-place.

It is pity that to a priſon in ſome reſpects ſo commodious, the gentlemen did not add an *infirmary* and a bath. Uſing any of the rooms for the purpoſe of the ſick, will not prevent the communication of ſmall-pox, &c. Surgeon's ſalary, £10 : 10 : 0, of which £5 : 5 : 0 is for travelling charges to report at the quarter ſeſſions the ſtate of the priſoners.

County allowance, a three halfpenny loaf a day (*weight in* 1779, 17 *oz. and a quarter*; *in* 1782, 12 *oz. in* 1783, 14 *oz.*). No bedding. In 1776, they were at work, beating hemp. The keeper has the profit of it, and a ſalary of £25. In 1779, the act for preſerving the health of priſoners was hung up, though but little attention is paid to it. On the bottom of the board was alſo painted, "N. B. The fees for each perſon are 3*s.* 4*d.*"—Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. The priſon was dirty, and the priſoners unemployed; the keeper informing me that they were not committed for hard labour, though ſome were impriſoned for a year.

One of the priſoners who was committed for baſtardy, not finding ſureties, had been ſent back hither, from the preceding quarter ſeſſions at Ryegate; where there is no priſon. I had heard of the hardſhips ſuffered by priſoners when conveyed for trial to ſuch towns; and inquired of this man, what was his ſituation at Ryegate? He ſaid that "he and fifteen others were confined there two or three days in a very ſmall room; and almoſt ſuffocated." The keeper who was preſent confirmed the fact.

In 1782, I found the priſon very dirty, and the priſoners ſtill without employment. As the county allows no firing, bedding or bedſteads, many were lying ſick on the floors. One woman was in a bed on the men's-ſide and two women in the room for faulty apprentices, but they pay for this privilege.—As I had been the preceding morning at Horſham gaol, where proper humanity is ſhewn even to felons, I was the more ſtruck at ſeeing the wretched condition of theſe priſoners. There is a door from the men's court into that of the women's, and one of the men keeps the key, and can let any of the priſoners into the women's apartments. At my laſt viſit, no alteration.

Quarter ſeſſions are held Lady-Day at Ryegate, Midſummer at Guildford, Michaelmas at Kingſton, Chriſtmas at St. Margaret's Hill.

1776, April 26,	Priſoners 4.	1782, Nov. 9,	Priſoners 17. Deſerter 1.
1779, March 11, - -	6.	1783, Oct. 21, - -	12.

GUILDFORD

GUILDFORD BRIDEWELL, in 1776, had four rooms, beſides the infirmary (lately a ſtable) and the condemned room. Yet when the aſſize is held here, and priſoners are brought from Southwark, it is much crowded. But in 1779, three new rooms up ſtairs had been lately added, and ſewers below. A court, for the uſe of which every priſoner pays entrance-money one ſhilling. Here is but *one day-room* for men and women (10 feet 2 inches by 7 feet) which is the only room that has a chimney. Two rooms have in the roof an iron-grate lattice, about 5 feet by 4, and an open turret above; very uſeful for freſhening thoſe rooms. Allowance, a threepenny loaf every other day (*weight, Feb.* 1776, 2 *lb. Nov.* 1782, 1 *lb.* 11 *oz.*). No bedding nor ſtraw. None were at work. Keeper's ſalary, £25: fees, 3*s.* 4*d.* no table. The clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, and the act for preſerving the health of priſoners, are both hung up. BRIDEWELL.

1773, Dec. 17,	Priſoners 6.	1779, March 9,	Priſoners 3.
1776, Feb. 24, - -	6.	1782, Nov. 8, - -	3. Deſerter 1.

KINGSTON TOWN GAOL.

Two lower rooms, and 4 chambers; the ceilings low. A court, not ſecure. The rooms at the Lent aſſize are crowded with priſoners. Gaoler keeps a public houſe. No ſalary. Fees, 2*s.* (ſee table). Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up.

1776, April 26,	Priſoners 0.	1782, Nov. 9,	Debtors 4.
1779, March 11,	Debtors 3.	1783, Oct. 21,	No priſoners.

In the Town-hall there is "a table of ſuch ordinary fees as are due to the bailiffs "town clerk and other officers and miniſters of the ſaid town." It is dated the 10th "of December 1603; and confirmed by *Charles* Lord *Howard*, &c. high ſteward of "the ſaid town, Sir *Edward Coke* attorney general and learned ſteward of the court of "the ſaid town: the two bailiffs, the recorder with the aſſent of the freemen." There are the ſeveral fees of the bailiffs—town clerks—attorneys—ſergeants—gaolers—cryers—chamber fees, and at laſt orders to be obſerved.

	£.	S.	D.
For every one arreſted wanting ſureties and ſent to gaol - - - -	0	2	0
For every one ſent to ward upon commandement or arreſted for a trifle or being very poor not above - - - - - - -	0	0	8
For the fee of the irons of every one committed for felony or ſuſpicion of felony or for any other heinous crime - - - - - -	0	2	0

I am tempted to tranſcribe many more articles of this curious ancient table: I cannot omit the two or three following.

For arreſting any freeman of this town inhabitant within the watch - - -	0	0	6
For the attorney's fee upon evidence delivering to a jury, when there is no other counſell	0	2	6
Every counſellor's fee in this court - - - - - -	0	6	8

BUCKING-

COUNTY GAOL AT AYLESBURY.

AYLESBURY.

GAOLER, *Thomas Smith.*
Salary, £70. *(See Remarks.)*
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 15 : 10.
Felons, 0 : 18 : 4.
Tranſports, 1*s.* a mile each. *(See Remarks.)*
Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, Felons, } each a pound of bread a day. *(See Remarks.)*
Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 8 : 0.
Felons, 0 : 2 : 6.

Number,	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773, Nov. 27,	6,	17.	1776, Nov. 2,	7,	13.
1774, ------ 12,	4,	8.	1779, Feb. 25,	6,	12.
1776, Jan. 3,	10,	10.	1782, April 29,	20,	6. Deſerters 2.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Hopkins.*
Duty, Sunday.
Salary, £40.
SURGEON, Mr. *Ludgate*, now Mr. *Hayward.*
Salary, £20, for debtors, felons, and the bridewell.

REMARKS. ONE court, 29 feet by 26½; now a pump, and water laid in to the yard. A hall for *debtors*; and ſundry rooms for the maſter's-ſide. *Only one day-room for men and women felons:* in this room is an oven for purifying the clothes. The women's two night-rooms are ſmall; one under the ſtairs, 6 feet 8 inches by 4 feet 10; the other 8 feet by 5½, and 6 feet high: no windows.—Two condemned rooms. In the interval of my firſt and ſecond viſit, ſix or ſeven died of the gaol-diſtemper. At my viſits in 1776, after the appointing Mr. *Ludgate*, all the priſoners were well. In 1779, two men ſentenced for three years had continued here two years and a half; one of them was much emaciated by confinement without work *. At my laſt viſit five were fines, one for ſeven years, another for three. No infirmary. Divine ſervice is performed in the ſhire-hall which joins to the priſon. A table of fees is now

* The ſurgeon and gaoler both informed me, that three men brought from *Hertford* gaol the Lent aſſize 1778, had their toes mortified; which being ſimilar to what I once ſaw in that gaol, I could the more eaſily credit it.

painted

painted on a board, and hung up in the debtors hall, but not confirmed by a judge. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up. Mr. *Smith* contracted to ſupply the poor debtors and felons with two hot dinners a week; and to convey tranſports to London; for £70 a year. At ſummer aſſize, priſoners are moved from hence to Buckingham. AYLESBURY COUNTY GAOL.

A lady at Weſton left an annuity of 13*s.* 4*d.* which is paid by the church-wardens of Ayleſbury, and diſtributed among debtors and felons.

A LIST of FEES allowed to be taken by the Keeper of his Majeſty's Gaol at *Ayleſbury* in and for the County of *Bucks*, examined, ſettled—by the Hon. Sir *William Stanhope*, Knight of the Bath, *Richard Lowndes* and *John Rivett* Eſqrs. three of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid County of *Bucks*—at their General Quarter Seſſion of the Peace holden at *Ayleſbury*—on the 21ſt Day of April, in the 21ſt Year of the Reign of—*George* the Second—and in the Year of our Lord 1748.

	£.	S.	D.
From Debtors on their diſcharge for the firſt warrant on meſne proceſs, execution or otherwiſe the ſum of	0	13	4
For every warrant he is charged with afterwards the ſum of	0	5	0
To the ſheriff for his liberty the ſum of	0	2	6
To the turnkey	0	2	6
From Felons at the aſſizes the ſum of	0	15	0
To the turnkey	0	2	6
At the quarter ſeſſion or otherwiſe the ſum of	0	13	4
To the turnkey	0	2	6
Chamber rent if the debtor is furniſhed with bedding *per* week the ſum of	0	2	6
If he finds his own bedding unleſs he lie in the common-room the ſum of	0	1	6
Searching the files for any warrant	0	0	6
For a copy thereof	0	0	6
For every declaration or other pleadings whatſoever to be paid by the plaintiff or his agent, On delivery to the turnkey the ſum of	0	1	0

1781. Michaelmas Seſſion. By the COURT.

Allowed in Court. *William Hayton* Clerk of the Peace for the

Verney. County of *Bucks.*

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

AYLESBURY. The two work-rooms, and the lodging-rooms, are ſmall: one of the latter 5½ feet by 4, and 6 feet high. A court in front only 8½ feet wide, lately encloſed from the ſpacious court of the keeper's behind the county gaol. Mr. *Smith* (the county gaoler) is keeper; ſalary, £30. Priſoners have from him one pound of bread a day. Fees, 4*s.* 6*d.* Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. BRIDEWELLS.

1774, Nov.	12,	Priſoners	2.
1776, Jan.	3,	- -	3.
------ Nov.	2,	- -	1.
1779, Feb.	25,	Priſoners	3.
1782, April	29,	- -	2.

BRIDEWELLS.

NEWPORT PAGNEL. Two cells in the back court of a public houſe, 7 feet by $6\frac{1}{2}$, and 6 feet high. The apertures in the doors 10 inches by 9. No water: no allowance: no employment. Keeper lives diſtant. Salary, £20. He pays two guineas rent for the cells.—The priſoners muſt be almoſt ſuffocated in hot weather, as the doors now open under a penthouſe. A deſerter lately went out who had been confined here a fortnight. From January 1780 to January 1781, here were committed twenty-nine priſoners. From January 4, 1782, to July 2, here were thirty-three; deſerters included.

1779, March 24, Priſoners 0.
------- Oct. 13, - - 0.
1782, July 15, - - 0.
------- Nov. 28, - - 0.

WEST-WYCOMB. This priſon was lately removed from High-Wycomb, and the keeper was diſmiſſed at the Michaelmas ſeſſions 1778 for inattention. It conſiſts of two garrets in the preſent keeper's houſe. The windows are almoſt cloſed up by ſtrong planks nailed acroſs for ſecurity: his ſalary, £20.—In 1782 I found this priſon again removed to High-Wycomb. It conſiſts of two ſmall rooms in the back court of the keeper's public houſe, about 7 feet by 3, and 6 feet high: apertures in the doors: a court about 10 feet by ſix: no water. *Priſoners are here committed to hard labour.*

1779, April 23, and 1782, June 25, No priſoners.

BUCKINGHAM TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms below; one of which is the bridewell: the other for felons 16 feet by 12. Over theſe are two rooms for debtors. No water. Gaoler no ſalary. Keeper's ſalary, £2. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up.—Over the gate on a board is this inſcription: "The Right Honourable *Richard Grenville Temple* "Lord Viſcount Cobham cauſed this edifice to be erected at his own expenſe for the "uſe of this town and county: The ſummer aſſizes being reſtored to this place and "fixed here by act of parliament in the year 1748."

1779, Oct. 14, No priſoners but a raving lunatic.
1782, April 30, No priſoners.

COUNTY GAOL AT BEDFORD.

GAOLER, *Thomas Howard.* BEDFORD.

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, Felons, } £0 : 17 : 4.

Tranſports, If only one, £6 : if two, £5 each : all above two, £4 each.

Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, two quartern-loaves a week each.

Felons, two halfpeck-loaves a week each.

Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 5 : 0.

Number,

	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773, - -	5 to 10,	6 to 9.	1782, July 17,	7,	3.
1776, Feb. 12,	8,	5.	1783, Sep. 7,	8,	9.
1779, Oct. 16,	7,	2. Deſerters 2.			

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Lloyd.*

Duty, Sunday and Thurſday.

Salary, £20.

SURGEON, Mr. *Gadſby.*

Salary, £12 for the gaol and bridewell.

REMARKS.

IN this priſon there is on the firſt floor, a day-room for debtors, which is uſed as a chapel, and four lodging-rooms: for felons, on the ground-floor, two day-rooms, one for men, and the other for women, without fire-places, and two cells for the condemned. The rooms are $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet high: two dungeons, down eleven ſteps, one of them dark; the window of the other 18 inches by 12. Five pounds a year is allowed to the gaoler for ſtraw, which is not on the floors, but on frames or bedſteads. The juſtices in winter, upon application, grant coals both to debtors and felons. The court is common to both. No apartment for the gaoler.

Clauſes of the act againſt ſpirituous liquors are *not* hung up. I was, when ſheriff, culpably ignorant of that act. No infirmary nor bath. About twenty years ago the gaol-fever was in this priſon: ſome died there, and many in the town; among whom was Mr. *Daniel* the ſurgeon, who attended the priſoners. His ſucceſſor, Mr. *Gadſby*, judiciouſly changed the medicines from ſudorifics (generally uſed before) to bark and cordials: and a ſail-ventilator being ſoon after put up, the gaol has been free from the fever almoſt ever ſince.

This priſon is kept very clean; but the act for preſerving the health of priſoners is not hung up.

BEDFORD COUNTY GAOL.

FEES on a printed paper, ſigned by the late Gaoler as follows:

All perſons that come to this place, either by warrant, commitment, or verbally; muſt pay before diſcharged, fifteen ſhillings and four pence to the gaoler, and two ſhillings to the turnkey.

T. Richardſon.

At my viſit in 1782 there was a Table of Fees painted on a board.

County of Bedford. At the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace holden at the Town of *Bedford* in and for the ſaid County of *Bedford* on Wedneſday in the Week next after the Feaſt of *St. Michael* the Archangel that is to ſay the third day of October in the twenty-firſt Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *George* the third by the grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and ſo forth and in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-one before Sir *Philip Monoux* Baronet *William Gery John Neſbitt* and *John Miller* junior Eſquires *Hadley Cox Henry Hinde Peter Lepipre William Smith* and *John Hawkins* Clerks Juſtices of our ſaid Lord the King Aſſigned to keep the Peace in the ſaid County and alſo to hear and determine divers Felonies Treſpaſſes and other Miſdemeanors in the ſaid County committed; The following Table of Fees were peruſed ſettled and approved of to be taken by the Gaoler of the ſaid County of *Bedford* but firſt to be ſubmitted to the Judges of Aſſize at the next Lent Aſſizes for their approbation.

Debtors Fees to Gaoler and his Turnkey.

	£.	S.	D.
For each debtor diſcharged to pay the gaoler - - - -	0	17	4
Of him for the ſecond and every other action - - - -	0	10	0
To the turnkey at the diſcharge of every debtor - - - -	0	2	0
To him of every ſuch debtor for the ſecond and every other action - -	0	1	0
For every debtor for each weeks lodging on the chapel ſide the gaoler finding bed ſheets and blankets - - - - - -	0	2	6
If two lye together in the ſame bed to take of each - - -	0	2	0
Of every debtor for chamber rent finding his own bedding and ſheets, *per* week -	0	1	6
For a copy of every warrant of detainer - - - -	0	2	0
For a certificate for want of a declaration in order to take a writ of *ſuperſedeas* -	0	2	6
For a certificate in order to ſue for a *habeas corpus* - - -	0	2	6
For the entering every declaration delivered to the debtors in cuſtody - -	0	1	0
To the under-ſheriff for his liberatur to gaoler for the diſcharge of a debtor for each action - - - - - -	0	6	8

Felons Fees to Gaoler and his Turnkey.

To the gaoler for every priſoner ſentenced to be burned in the hand fined or impriſoned when diſcharged to pay - - - -	0	17	4
And to the turnkey for each - - - -	0	2	0
To the gaoler for the diſcharge of every perſon committed for want of ſureties of the peace, miſdemeanor or any other crime not being felony - -	0	17	4
And to the turnkey for each - - - - -	0	2	0
For a copy of every commitment if demanded - - -	0	2	0

For

	£.	S.	D.	
For a certificate of commitment in order to sue out a *habeas corpus* - -	0	2	6	BEDFORD COUNTY GAOL,
For attending in the town of *Bedford* with every prisoner in order to give bail or be otherways discharged - - - - - -	0	2	0	
For the discharge of every prisoner committed for felony or on suspicion thereof and no bill of indictment found, or discharged on his or her trial, or delivered by proclamation, to be paid out of the county rates - - - -	0	13	4	

John Nesbitt
William Smith

Approved
JAMES EYRE
7th March 1782

Jeremy Fish Palmer Clerk of the Peace of the County of *Bedford*.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT BEDFORD,

BRIDEWELL.

Consists of three rooms about 13½ feet by 11½, on the ground-floor; no fire-place: the court 36 feet by 24; no water accessible to the prisoners. Allowance to each a quartern-loaf every other day. The prison clean.—Keeper's salary, £30; now £20: no fees.

1776, Feb. 13, Prisoners 3.
1779, Oct. 16, - - 2.
1782, July 17, - - 4.

BEDFORD TOWN GAOL.

Two new rooms with fire-places. No apartment for the gaoler. No court: no water.

1779, Oct. 16, Prisoner 0.
1782, July 17, - - 1.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT HUNTINGDON.

HUNTINGDON.

GAOLER, *Henry Blane*, afterwards *Robert Nunn*, now *John Randall.*
Salary, none.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 12 : 6.
Felons, 0 : 15 : 10.
Tranſports, If only one, £12; if more, £9 each: he paying the clerk of aſſize a guinea for each.
Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, four halfquartern-loaves a week.
Debtors, £0 : 2 : 6.
Garniſh, Debtors, 0 : 2 : 6.

Number,		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773,	Nov. 5,	7,	4.	1776,	Sep. 27,	3,	6.
1774,	Jan. 29,	7,	3.	1779,	---- 22,	11,	14. Deſerters 4.
1775,	Nov. 9,	4,	5.	1782,	May 4,	7,	6.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Brock*. Now *no* Chaplain. *(See Remarks.)*
SURGEON, Mr. *Hunt*, now Mr. *Perkins*.
Salary, £5 : 5 : 0.

REMARKS. THIS gaol is alſo the *County Bridewell* and *Town Gaol*.—For debtors, a day-room or kitchen; and over it a large lodging-room. Near it is a day-room for felons: and down 9 ſteps a dungeon for men-felons; in which is a ſmall condemned room. In another place, down 7 ſteps, is a dungeon for women-felons: the floor of it level with the court; in which is the bridewell. This has two rooms below for men; and two above for women. No chimneys. The priſon and court are too ſmall: but I always found the whole remarkably clean, except at my viſit in 1779. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors hung up. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up. No infirmary. No bath. Salary for the bridewell, £24 : 16 : 0; for the town gaol, £4.—Straw, £4 : 16 : 0 a year.

I was ſorry to hear at my viſit in 1776, that Mr. *Brock*, the late chaplain, who officiated very conſtantly twice a week, and had a ſalary of *only* £20, was diſmiſſed. He would have continued his attendance, without the ſalary; but an order was made expreſsly forbidding it.

At the back of the priſon a hemp-dreſſer has a ſmall houſe, and alſo a ſalary of £11 a year, to find work for the priſoners in the bridewell, in beating hemp at three pence a ſtone.

TABLE OF FEES.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY GAOL.

Huntingdonſhire. A TABLE of the antient accuſtomed FEES demanded taken and received time immemorial by the Gaoler for the time being of his Majeſty's Gaol in the Town of *Huntingdon* and for the County of *Huntingdon* as well for Civil Priſoners as Criminal Priſoners.

As to Civil Priſoners, commonly called Debtors.

	£.	S.	D.
For the diſmiſſion fee for each debtor, to the keeper - - - -	0	10	0
For the like, to the turnkey - - - - - -	0	2	6
For debtors, bed *per week* - - - - - -	0	2	4
For the bed *per week*, if two debtors lie together - - - -	0	3	6

As to Criminal Priſoners.

For the diſmiſſion fee of each criminal priſoner diſcharged out of cuſtody, either by the magiſtrate, or by the courts of aſſize or ſeſſion - - - -	0	13	4
For the like to the turnkey - - - - - -	0	2	6
For the bed *per week* to each fine, treſpaſs, or felon - - -	0	3	6
For the bed *per week*, if two lie together - - - -	0	4	8

Robert Nunn

Keeper of the County Gaol of *Huntingdonſhire* Oct. 14, 1774.

There is a raſure, which cancels the name of the former gaoler *Henry Blane*, and the date when he ſigned.—There is added, the date of the preſent gaoler's coming into office, Oct. 6, 1778.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL, CAMBRIDGE CASTLE.

CAMBRIDGE.

GAOLER, *Simeon Saunders.*
Salary, £12 : 14 : 0.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 14 : 8.
Felons, 0 : 10 : 8.
Transports, £6 : 6 : 0 each: he paying the clerk of assize £1 : 1 : 0 for each.
Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none. *(See Remarks.)*
Felons, two pence a day.
Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 5 : 4.
Felons, 0 : 1 : 3.

Number,		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773,	Nov. 4,	8,	2.	1776,	Sep. 27,	10,	0.
1774,	Dec. 13,	6,	4.	1779,	Sep. 23,	21,	2.
1776,	Feb. 9,	8,	6.	1782,	Feb. 6,	15,	3.

CHAPLAIN, none.

SURGEON, Mr. *Prince.*
Salary, none; he makes a bill.

REMARKS. THE prison is the gate of the old castle. On the ground-floor, called the *low-gaol*, are three strong rooms; one for men-felons (30 feet by 6 feet 7 inches); another for women (16 feet by 9) with a chimney: the other was not finished. There is an ascent of 22 stone steps on the outside to the debtors apartments, called the *high-gaol*. On the first floor is a room for the turnkey; a large kitchen; and two or three other rooms. Above them are five rooms and a condemned room. All the rooms are sizeable.—Clauses of act against spirituous liquors hung up, by a written order of *Thomas Cockran*, Esq. sheriff.—The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up. Straw, 20*s.* a year. The castle-yard is spacious, but not safe; and prisoners have not the use of it. In it is the gallows.

Debtors have some relief from legacies and donations paid by several colleges: from *Sidney* college, each has a shirt every year, and a sack of coals: from *St. John*'s, sixteen pennyworth of bread, every Saturday morning. A collection is made in the university and the town, by leave of the mayor, which amounts to about £7 a year: and 20*s.* a year, deducting land-tax, is paid from an estate at Croxton in this county. No memorial in the gaol.

CAMBRIDGE COUNTY GAOL.

Cambridgeſhire. The General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace—held at the Shire-hall in *Cambridge*—the 19th—of April in the 5th year—of GEO. III—1765 Before *Edward Leeds Hale Wortham* and *Wm Howell Ewen* Eſqrs juſtices &c.

TABLE OF FEES.

Settled—purſuant to a late Act—paſſed in the 2d—of GEORGE II Intituled, An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors &c.—to be hung up publickly in the Priſon of the Caſtle of *Cambridge*.

	£.	S.	D.
To the gaoler for the commitment fee to be paid at the time of commitment, only -	0	5	4
To the gaoler for the diſcharge of every priſoner to be paid at the time of his diſcharge, only - - - - -	0	5	4
To the ſheriff for the diſcharge of every priſoner to be paid on ſuch diſcharge -	0	2	0
To be paid for the weekly rent of an entire chamber, with one bed only, and clean linnen	0	2	0
And in caſe more priſoners are put into a room, ſo that there is occaſion for more beds in the ſame chamber, Then there ſhall be paid for the uſe of the chamber, and of every bed and linnen and cloaths belonging to it the ſum of - - -	0	1	6

Edward Leeds *Hale Wortham* *Wm H Ewen.*

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT CAMBRIDGE

BRIDEWELL.

Is in the caſtle-yard; and joins to the gaoler's houſe. It conſiſts of two work-rooms, and over them two rooms; one for men, with four cages $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $4\frac{1}{2}$; and the other for women, with two cages. No court: no water acceſſible to priſoners: only one ſewer, and that very offenſive: no allowance: the priſoners have the profit of their work, which is beating hemp, and making mops. Mr. *Saunders* the county gaoler is keeper: ſalary, £2. He is attentive and humane.

1774, Dec. 13,	Priſoners 4.	1779, Sep. 23,	Priſoners 7.
1776, Feb. 9, - -	6.	1782, Feb. 6, - -	8.
------ Sep. 27, - -	1.		

There are alſo at CAMBRIDGE the

TOWN GAOL. Below is a room for criminals, the *hole*; about 21 feet by 7. The priſoner, whom I ſaw there in 1776, was a miſerable object: he had been confined ſome weeks: no allowance.—The priſoners receive relief from ſeveral of the colleges, *viz. St. John's, Trinity, Chriſt's*, &c.

Above are rooms for debtors and criminals, one of which is called the *cage*. No court: no water acceſſible to priſoners. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, and the act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up. Gaoler no ſalary. Licence for beer.

Number,	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, Dec. 13,	2,	3.	1779, Sep. 23,	1,	2.
1776, Feb. 9,	2.	0.	1782, Feb. 7,	2,	0.
1776, Sep. 28,	1,	1.			

CAMBRIDGE TOWN GAOL.

An Account of the FEES that have been anciently and cuſtomarily paid to the Gaoler or Keeper of the Tolbooth Priſon in the Town of *Cambridge, viz.*

For every debtor	£.	S.	D.
The commitment fee - - - - -	0	6	8
The withdraught or diſcharging fee which is paid afterwards to the mayor at every port	0	1	0
For the care of the priſoner and chamber *per* week - - -	0	2	6

The 17 January 1765

At the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace held for the Town of *Cambridge*—We the Juſtices—of the ſaid Town—having reviewed the aboveſaid Table of Fees, do allow and confirm the ſame

W Whiſkin, Mayor — *Edward Leeds* — *Elias Sowſter*
King Whittred — *Wm Norfolk* — *W H Ewen*

TOWN BRIDEWELL. On the ground-floor, one room for men, 21 feet by 6; and two lodging-rooms for women, 9 feet by 5. In theſe are lately put bedſteads for ſtraw or coverlets. There is a dungeon or dark room for the refractory. Above is a work-room 19 feet ſquare, for women. In the ſpring 1779, ſeventeen women were confined in the day-time, and ſome of them at night, in this room, which has no fire-place or ſewer. This made it extremely offenſive, and occaſioned a fever or ſickneſs among them, which alarmed the Vice-chancellor, who ordered all of them to be diſcharged. Two or three died within a few days.—There are now added two rooms, in one of which are five cages about 7 feet ſquare. There is a ſmall court; no water.

The Vice-chancellor's priſoners, have four pence on Sunday, to prevent the neceſſity of their working on that day as formerly. Thoſe of them that are ill, have three pence a day. No allowance of bread for town priſoners. Keeper's ſalary, £30: no fees. Straw, £1 : 1 : 0 a year.

The bridewell ſtands in the back yard of the keeper's houſe; which was bought and endowed for the encouragement of wool-combers and ſpinners of this town. The baſis of the inſtitution was a legacy of the famous carrier *Thomas Hobſon*, who died 1630. To anſwer the intention, the keeper appointed is a wool-comber. He employs not only ſeveral hands upon the foundation of the charity, but many others; among them his priſoners. His ſalary is paid out of the charity.

1774, Dec. 13, Priſoners 3.
1776, Sep. 28, - - 7.
1779, Sep. 23, Priſoners 6, and one lunatic.
1782, Feb. 7, - - 3.

ELY GAOL.

ELY GAOL.

GAOLER, *John Allday.*
Salary, none.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 15 : 3.
Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.
Tranſports, £5 each.
Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, } none.
Felons, }
Garniſh, £0 : 1 : 4.

Number,

		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Jan. 30,	6,	0.	1776,	Sep. 28,	7,	1.
------	Dec. 13,	1,	2.	1779,	Sep. 23,	7,	1. Lunatic 1.
1776,	Feb. 9,	11,	3.	1782,	Feb. 6,	4,	2.

CHAPLAIN, none.
SURGEON, none.

REMARKS.

THIS gaol, the property of the biſhop, who is lord of the franchiſe of the iſle of Ely, was in part rebuilt by biſhop *Mawſon* in 1768, upon complaint of the cruel method which, for want of a ſafe gaol, the keeper took to ſecure his priſoners *.

For maſter's-ſide debtors three rooms up ſtairs: a room on the ſame floor for condemned felons. Below ſtairs is the felons day-room; and their cell or night-room, 18½ feet by 10, with a window about a foot ſquare. There is a court for felons, with an offenſive ſewer. No water.—For debtors a court with a pump; but no free ward. No infirmary. No ſtraw. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, and act for preſerving the health of priſoners, not hung up. Keeper, a ſheriff's officer for the iſle, and for the county of Cambridge. No table of fees.

Aſſize in this iſle, of late, twice a year, *viz.* Lent at Ely, Summer at Wiſbech.

* This was by chaining them down on their backs upon a floor, acroſs which were ſeveral iron bars; with an iron collar with ſpikes about their necks, and a heavy iron bar over their legs. An excellent magiſtrate, *James Collyer*, Eſq. preſented an account of the caſe, accompanied with a drawing, to the king; with which his majeſty was much affected, and gave immediate orders for a proper inquiry and redreſs.

ELY. At my laſt viſit, the debtors and felons were together *. One of the former was confined for 3 *s.* 5½ *d.* the charges 8 *s.* 3 *d.* another, who had a wife and five children, only for coſts 4 *s.* 9 *d.* and gaol-fees, 3 *s.* 6 *d* †.

BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDEWELLS. ELY. This priſon (built 1651) conſiſts of one room below for men (16 feet by 15 feet 4 inches); and two above for women. No water acceſſible to priſoners; priſon out of repair. No court; one might be made from the keeper's large garden. In February 1776, a woman ſick: no apothecary. No allowance. Clauſes of act againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's ſalary, £10: no fees.

1774, Dec. 13,	Priſoners	2.	1779, Sep. 23,	Priſoners	2.
1776, Feb. 9,	- -	3.	1782, Feb. 6,	- -	3.
------- Sep. 28,	- -	1.			

WISBECH. This is alſo a gaol. There is a deſcent to it of 5 ſteps. Two rooms below (the work-room 15 feet by 12), and two above. No court: no water acceſſible to priſoners. Allowance, a penny a day: ſtraw, twenty ſhillings a year. Clauſes of act againſt ſpirituous liquors, and the act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up. Keeper's ſalary, £16: no fees.—This priſon might be improved on the keeper's garden.

1776,	Feb. 3,	Priſoners	2.					
1779,	March 29,	Debtors	2.	Impreſſed Men	3.			
------	Oct. 10,	- -	1.	Felon &c.	-	1.		
1782,	Feb. 4,	- -	1.	Deſerter	-	1.	Lunatic	1.

* An unhappy debtor may be an honeſt man; but, "*Evil communications corrupt good manners.*"

† By an act for the more eaſy and ſpeedy recovery of ſmall debts, within the *Iſle* of *Ely*, in the county of *Cambridge*. 1778.

COUNTY GAOL, NORWICH CASTLE.

GAOLER, *George Gynne.* NORWICH.

Salary, none: he pays the under-ſheriff £31 : 10 : 0 *per annum.*

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 7 : 8.
Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.

Tranſports, - 5 : 15 : 6 each.

Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, Felons, } a two-penny loaf each *per* day (*weight in* 1774, *and* 1782, 20 *oz.*); and every week in common a ſtone of cheeſe: in winter twelve buſhels of coals, in ſummer ſix buſhels.

Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 5 : 0.
Felons, 0 : 1 : 0.

Number,

		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Feb. 1,	30,	14.	1776,	Nov. 17,	18,	32.
------	Dec. 10,	16,	15.	1779,	March 31,	24,	29.
1776,	Feb. 5,	29,	16.	1782,	July 6,	25,	23.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Willins.*

Duty, Friday.

Salary, £30.

SURGEON, Mr. *Palgrave,* Mr. *Brown,* now Mr. *Rigby.*

Salary, £40.

REMARKS. THE caſtle is ſituated on the ſummit of a hill. That part which is called the *upper gaol,* has ten rooms for maſter's-ſide debtors; and leads for them to walk on. The *low gaol* has ſeveral rooms for debtors, felons &c. A ſmall area in the middle of the gaol, in which are made ſome improvements; ſuch as a pump, a bath, and ſome rooms over it. There is a dungeon down a ladder of 8 ſteps, for men-felons; in which has been ſometimes an inch or two of water: here are now barracks and mats. Only a ſmall room for women-felons; and they cannot be ſeparate from the men, when decency would moſt of all require it. There are three airy rooms for the ſick; ſo diſtinct from the reſt of the priſon, that there is no danger of ſpreading any infection from thence. The gaoler is humane, and reſpected by his priſoners. Theſe, felons as well as debtors, ſell at the grates of their ſeparate day-rooms, laces, garters, purſes, nets, &c. of their own making.

There is a nurſe or matron to attend the ſick; and provide for them, when the ſurgeon orders it, broth, gruel, milk-pottage and *extra-firing.* It is alſo her buſineſs

NORWICH CASTLE.

buſineſs to ſee that the priſoners be duly ſerved with their allowance of bread, which is remarkably good. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up. At Lent aſſize, priſoners are moved from hence to Thetford*; and put into a dungeon which is deſcribed in that place. In 1779, twenty-ſeven priſoners, and in 1782, eighteen were carried thither, and confined four nights, moſt of them in the dungeon.

Mrs. *Frances Kempe* formerly bequeathed certain charities to the poor of Norwich and Heyden; and a ſtipend for preaching three ſermons a year. For payment, ſhe bound an eſtate in Heyden left her by her father *John Mingay*, Eſq. Among the charities were ſome to priſoners in this caſtle, and in the city gaol. Theſe have for ſome years paſt received nothing; although the legacies are paid to the other objects.

TABLE OF FEES.

Norfolk. A TABLE of the Rates Fees and Allowances to be—taken by every Gaoler or Keeper of any *Gaol or Priſon within* the ſaid County—ſettled—at the General Quarter Seſſion—holden by Adjournment at the Caſtle of *Norwich*—31 July—3d of GEORGE II.—1729—in purſuance—of a late Act—for Relief of Debtors &c. That is to ſay

	£.	S.	D.
For the commitment or coming into gaol of any priſoner for debt - -	0	5	0
For chamber rent where the gaoler finds bedding and linnen, and a priſoner hath a bed to him or herſelf, *per week* - - - - -	0	2	0
Where there are two in a bed not exceeding *per week* - - -	0	1	6
Where there are three in a bed not exceeding *per week* each priſoner - -	0	0	6
For the diſcharge of thoſe in *execution* - - - -	0	5	4
For the diſcharge of thoſe upon *outlawry* - - - -	0	5	4
For the diſcharge of thoſe upon *common proceſs* - - - -	0	2	8

We his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace—have hereunto ſet our hands—the day and year above written

31 July 1729 Confirmed by us

James Reynolds — *Wm Bacon*
Wm Branthwayte — *Edmd Bacon*
R. Bacon — *Tom. Turner*
Miles Branthwayte — *Miles Branthwayte*

Here I would juſt mention the *Norfolk* and *Norwich* Hoſpital, built in 1771, as being one of the beſt of our county hoſpitals. The wards are lofty; there is only one floor up ſtairs: the bedſteads are iron, and they are not crowded. The beds are ſtraw, the furniture linen; and there are no teſters. The wards are kept clean by frequent waſhing, and airy by the oppoſite windows being generally open. There are *Dutch* ſtoves in the wards in ſummer, and little coppers for tea water, with which the patients are ſometimes *properly* indulged. There is a fine area encloſed, in which the patients walk. There is no waſhing, brewing nor baking in this houſe.

* See laſt note in *page* 13.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDEWELLS.

SWAFFHAM. Three rooms below; one of which, a lodging-room for men, is too close (10 feet 9 inches by 7 feet 9 inches): a work-room, 17 feet by 15, but no employment: and four rooms above. Court enlarged, now 28 feet square, but no pump. A window in the keeper's kitchen which overlooked the court is improperly stopped up: the prisoners are confined to their rooms. Keeper's salary, £16; and twenty shillings a year for straw. Clauses against spirituous liquors hung up: licence for beer. Surgeon, Mr. *Say:* he makes a bill.

1774, Dec. 11, Prisoners 7.
1776, Feb. 3, - - 5, with a lunatic.
1779, March 29, - - 11, } including the lunatic.
1782, Feb. 5, - - 5, }

WYMUNDHAM. A day-room; with three closets on one side of it, for night-rooms, about 6 feet by 4. A prisoner complained to me of being obliged to lie in one of these closets, with two boys who had a cutaneous disorder. There is another room for women, in which, at my visit in 1779, there were four dirty and sickly objects at work with padlocks on their legs, though they are never out in the court except on Sundays. The very small quantity of straw on the floor was worn almost to dust. There is a dungeon down eight steps with the stocks in it. It is 15½ feet by 8, and 6 feet high; *now* arched with brick; a dirt floor; has two apertures at the top, of a foot diameter. The justices seem to have overlooked a clause in a late act of parliament (14th *Geo.* III. Chap. XLIII.) "to prevent the prisoners from being kept under ground, whenever they can do it conveniently," as there is abundant room on the premises. Neither the rooms nor the spacious court secure. Prisoners in this bridewell are not only confined within doors, but generally in irons. Keeper's salary, £16: no fees. Allowance to those suspected of felony, four pence a day. Straw, £1 : 1 : 0 a year. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up.

1776, Nov. 17, Prisoners 5.
1779, March 30, - - 5.
1782, July 6, - - 9.

AYLSHAM. In the floor of the work (or day) room is a trap-door into a dungeon, which is 9½ feet by 6. Above stairs are three rooms, not secure. No fire-place: no straw: court not secure; prisoners in it only on Sundays: no water: no sewer: no implements for work: no allowance, but two pennyworth of bread a day to vagrants. Keeper's salary, £13 : 6 : 8.

1779, April 1, Prisoners 4.

BRIDEWELLS.

ACLE. A day-room, and two rooms over it. Down nine ſteps are two dark dungeons, 8 feet by 5 feet 10 inches. This priſon is quite out of repair. The date on it is 1633. No court: keeper has a ſpacious garden: no water acceſſible to priſoners: no allowance: no ſtraw. Keeper's ſalary, £16.

1779, April 2, and 1782, July 7, No priſoners.

WALSINGHAM. A room 15 feet by 8 in the keeper's court, with two dark lodging-rooms about 7 feet ſquare, and ſtraw on the brick floors. The walls of the court not ſecure. Priſoners in irons. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's ſalary, £13 : 6 : 8. Fees, 2s.

1779, Oct. 10, Priſoners 2.

NORWICH CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

NORWICH.

GAOLER, *Benjamin Fakenham*, now his *Widow*.
Salary, none: ſhe pays the ſheriffs £40 a year.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 6 : 8.
Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.
Tranſports, - 5 : 5 : 0 each.
Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, Felons, } a two-penny loaf each: in 1776, it was reduced to a penny loaf; in 1779, 12 oz. of bread; in 1782, 14 oz.
Garniſh, £0 : 1 : 0.
Number,

		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Feb. 1,	52,	7.	1776,	Nov. 17,	11,	10.
-------	Dec. 10,	17,	5.	1779,	March 31,	19,	5.
1776,	Feb. 5,	31,	17.	1782,	July 6,	16,	5.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Buckle*.
Duty, Prayers, once a fortnight; ſermon one Tueſday in a month.
Salary, £20.

SURGEON, Mr. *Matchett*, now Mr. *Keymer*.
Salary, £5 : 5 : 0 for debtors and felons.

REMARKS. ONLY one court. Many rooms for maſter's-ſide debtors. One room for common-ſide debtors, who are freemen. There is none for thoſe who are not free, but the felons day-room; which is a damp room under the other, and down 13 ſteps: in this

this I found in 1782, one or two court of conſcience debtors*. The felons dungeons, or night-rooms, are down eleven ſteps; one of them quite dark; the other almoſt ſo. The women's dungeon down ten ſteps, has a fire-place: but at my late viſits they had another night-room, about 10½ feet by 5½, and but 5 feet high. Straw was only £1 : 1 : 0 a year, but now £1 : 10 : 0.—Coals two chaldron. The keeper's ſtable adjoining to the laſt room, would make the women a good day-room; for there is no proper ſeparation, which is peculiarly neceſſary in thoſe places where the aſſize is but once a year.—The act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up. NORWICH CITY GAOL.

In 1779 there were many alterations. The court paved; and ſome old ſheds, that were in it, taken down. Three night-rooms or cells for felons, about three feet below the ground, eight feet ſquare, planked all over. A bath, but not convenient: and over it two rooms for debtors. Over them two airy rooms for the ſick (each 22 feet by 16, and near 12 feet high), with iron bedſteads, and bedding.

Gaol-delivery *once* a year: three priſoners were confined from eight to ten months before their trial; as two were committed November 6, 1778, and one woman Auguſt 22, 1778.

TABLE OF FEES.

City of Norwich and County of the ſame City. At the General Quarter Seſſions—holden at the Guild Hall —5th October in 33d year—of *George* II—and—adjourned to the 16th—of the ſame October—before *Nockold Tompſon* Eſq. Mayor—*Edward Bacon* Eſq. Recorder—*Robert Marſh* Eſq. &c. &c.—Juſtices of—the Peace—It is Ordered by this Court in purſuance of an Act—for Relief of Debtors—That the ſeveral Fees —here underwritten, and no other or greater Sums—ſhall be—taken by any Gaoler or Keeper of any—Priſon within the—City of *Norwich*—(That is to ſay)

	£.	S.	D.
For the commitment or coming into gaol of any priſoner for debt - -	0	3	4
For chamber-rent where the gaoler finds bedding and linen where a priſoner has a bed to himſelf or herſelf, by the week - - - - -	0	1	0
Where there are two in a bed not exceeding by the week each - -	0	0	9
Where there are three in a bed not exceeding by the week each - -	0	0	8
For the diſcharge of thoſe in *execution* - - - -	0	5	4
For the diſcharge of thoſe upon *outlawry* - - - -	0	5	4
For the diſcharge of thoſe upon *common proceſs* - - - -	0	3	4

We his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace—for the ſaid City of *Norwich* have hereunto—ſet our hands—

Nockold Tompſon, Mayor — *Ed. Bacon* — *John Nuthall*
J. Spurrell — *Peter Colombine* — *Jerem Ives*

Confirmed and allowed at the Aſſize and general Gaol Delivery of our Lord the King held in and for the City of *Norwich* and County of the ſame City. The Twenty-ninth day of July One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Sixty By us

T: PARKER T: DENNISON.

* By an act for the city of *Norwich*, 12 and 13 of *William* III, 1701. Court of Conſcience debtors are to remain without bail or mainprize, until he ſhe or they perform and obey the order of the ſaid court; which act is ſimilar to that for *London*. See *page* 229.

Norwich.

NORWICH CITY BRIDEWELL.

Four rooms, 21 feet ſquare and 10 high, with fire-places, and two warehouſes for wood.—The dungeons are down 15 ſteps: in one part, four for the men; and in another part, three, more cloſe and damp, for the women. In theſe, and in the other rooms, are cribs. But it is to be hoped the gentlemen, who have made many improvements in their gaol, will be ſo conſiderate as to order theſe cells to be barred to all, unleſs to ſuch as are very refractory and diſobedient.—Only one court: river, and pump water. Allowance two pennyworth of bread daily, two hot dinners in a week, and firing from Michaelmas to Lady-day. The ſick have four pence a day and firing when wanted. Employment, cutting logwood, of which in 1782, there were 15 or 16 ton in the warehouſes. This employment is too laborious and ſevere, where moſt of the priſoners are women.——Keeper's ſalary, £25.

1774,	Dec. 10,	Priſoners 3.	1779,	March 31,	Priſoners 7.
1776,	Feb. 5,	- - 5.	1782,	July 6,	- - 4.

THETFORD TOWN GAOL

Is alſo the town *bridewell*. The ground-floor for the keeper. On the firſt ſtory, are four rooms for debtors; and two for delinquents. For felons, a *dungeon* down a ladder of 10 ſteps; 18 feet by $9\frac{1}{2}$, and 9 feet high: a window 18 inches by 14: and an aperture about 2 feet ſquare, lately opened into the paſſage.

At aſſize once a year, from ſixteen to twenty priſoners brought hither from Norwich caſtle are confined in this dungeon four or five nights. Keeper no ſalary. Licence for beer.——At my laſt viſit, here was an inſcription: "This gaol was repaired and enlarged in the mayoralty of *William Holmes*, Eſq. 1781." The new part conſiſts of one large room and two over it. A court and pump. A table of fees, &c. is now hung up, but not ſigned.

1774,	Dec. 9,	Priſoner 1.	1779,	Sept. 24,	Priſoner 1.
1776,	Nov. 18,	- - 0.	1782,	July 6,	- - 0.

Thetford. A Table of Fees to be taken in this Gaol.

	£.	s.	d.
On the coming in of a debtor, no garniſh to be paid.			
If the debtor is furniſhed with a bed, to pay for it *per* week - - -	0	1	0
If two lie in one bed - - - - - - -	0	1	6
If he finds his own bed - - - - - - -	0	0	0
Searching file for warrant - - - - - -	0	0	0
For delivery of any declaration againſt a debtor or any other proceeding - -	0	1	0

For

	£.	S.	D.	
For copy of every warrant	0	1	0	THETFORD.
To the gaoler's certificate for *superſedeas*	0	1	0	
On the diſcharge of every debtor if on one execution or meſne proceſs	0	6	8	
If on two	0	13	4	
Turnkey	0	0	0	
Bed *per* week each felon	0	0	9	
If two lie in one bed	0	1	6	
For diſmiſſion of each felon or criminal priſoner, diſcharged either by a magiſtrate or by the court of aſſize or ſeſſion	0	0	0	

Rules and Orders to be obſerved.

Each felon is allowed one penny *per* day at the expence of the town, and each debtor the ſame. A clergyman to attend the felons while under ſentence of death. Debtors and felons are to waſh themſelves every day, and are to be let into the yard where a trough is fixed with freſh water for that purpoſe. And they are to ſweep and ſprinkle their rooms every morning.

YARMOUTH TOWN GAOL. Beſides the gaoler's houſe, in which are four rooms for maſter's-ſide debtors, there are for all the priſoners, only a ſmall day-room and court; and two or three lodging-rooms for ſuch as pay for them: three dungeons or night-rooms down a ladder of 10 ſteps. Allowance, a penny loaf a day (weight in February 1776, 13 *oz.* in July 1782, $9\frac{1}{2}$ *oz.*), and four chaldron of coals a year. The corporation ſends out a begging-baſket three times a week.—Gaoler's ſalary, £15: licence for beer and wine. Table of fees now hung up. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up.

1776,	Feb.	6,	Debtors	6,	Felons &c.		14.
1779,	April	3,	- -	4,	- -	-	4.
1782,	July	8,	- -	4,	- -	-	2.

Great Yarmouth. A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler of this Burgh purſuant to an Order of Aſſembly, A. D. 1671.

	£.	S.	D.
For the commitment releaſe and diſcharge of every priſoner	0	0	8
For the garniſh of every priſoner	0	0	6
For every priſoner that will diet with the gaoler, for every meal he takes	0	1	0
For every priſoner lodging in the common chamber, finding his own bed for every night	0	0	1
For every priſoner lodging in the common chamber in the gaoler's bed for every night	0	0	2
For every priſoner lodging in the private chamber finding his own bed for every night	0	0	2
For every priſoner lodging in the private chamber in the gaoler's bed for every night	0	0	4
For every freeman lodging in the free-room for every week	0	0	6
For going abroad with a priſoner every time	0	0	6
For the key turning for every priſoner being an inhabitant of this town for every week	0	0	4
For the key turning for every other priſoner for every week	0	0	8
For every priſoner committed upon any action except actions of debt to be payed upon his diſcharge out of the priſon whereof he is to pay to the mayor if ſureties be given	0	0	4

		£.	S.	D.
YARMOUTH.	And in ſuch caſe to the clerk of the court	0	0	4
	And to the ſerjeant	0	0	6
	But if the action be agreed to the clerk of the court	0	0	2
	For the withdrafts of the court in every action agreed	0	0	6
	Except actions of debt for which they are to compound with Mr. Mayor or pay 1s. for every 20s.			
	For every grand jury or petty jury keeping	0	0	4
	For goods attached and brought to the town-hall the party plaintiff to pay as he can agree with the gaoler.			
	For every perſon whipped at the ſeſſions	0	0	4
	For every one branded	0	1	0
	For every one executed	0	6	8

YARMOUTH TOWN BRIDEWELL. In the work-houſe yard. Four rooms; a fire-place in one of them. A ſmall court, to which priſoners have no acceſs. No ſewer: no water. Court of conſcience debtors ſometimes confined here, and diſcharged in three calendar months: by the act (1758) they may be carried "either to the common gaol, or houſe of correction."

1776, Feb. 6, Priſoners 0.
1779, April 3, - - 0.
1782, July 8, Debtor 1, Petty Offender 1.

LYNN REGIS TOWN GAOL. The rooms for debtors, felons and petty offenders are convenient, and were clean at my firſt viſit. Cribs with ſtraw and two coverlets for the felons: the court is ſmall, and has fowls kept in it. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, and the act for preſerving the health of priſoners, not hung up. Gaoler's ſalary, £20: fees, debtors 3s. 4d. felons &c. 5s. *per* table, dated 1ſt of March, 1729: ſigned, *John Goodwyn*, mayor, *Thomas Berney*, recorder.

By the *Act* 1770, court of conſcience debtors ſhall remain in confinement for no longer ſpace than three calendar months.

	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, Dec. 11,	1,	0.	1779, Oct. 9,	3,	2.
1779, March 29,	3,	4.	1782, Feb. 4,	4,	2.

COUNTY GAOL AT IPSWICH.

GAOLER, *Rowland Baker*, now *John Ripshaw*. IPSWICH.
Salary, none.
Fees, Debtors, Felons, } £0 : 10 : 8.
Transports, £6 : 6 : 0 each; he paying clerk of assize £1 : 1 : 0 for each.
Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none. *(See Remarks.)*
Felons, two pence a day in bread *(weight in Dec.* 1774, 18½ *oz.*
July 1782, 20 *oz.*).
Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 2 : 6.
Felons, 0 : 1 : 0.

Number,	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, Feb. 3,	22,	14.	1776, Nov. 18,	15,	6.
------- Dec. 7,	15,	5.	1779, April 5,	24,	23.
1776, Feb. 7,	29.	17.	1782, July 9,	27,	10. Deserter 1.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Brome*.
Duty, Sunday and Friday. *(See Remarks.)*
Salary, £50.

SURGEON, Mr. *Buck*.
Salary, £40 for debtors and felons.

REMARKS. THIS is also the *town gaol:* yet only one court-yard.—For debtors, a kitchen, or day-room; and several chambers: one of these is lately made a free ward.—For felons a day-room: and for the men a strong night-room; with beds well contrived for cleanliness and health. Each prisoner has a crib-bedstead, 10 or 12 inches high; the head raised a few inches; strong feet, low sides. These are easily moved when the ward is to be washed. The county allows to each crib a straw bed, and a blanket.—The women have no separate day-room: and their ward, or night-room, has no fire-place.—One of the two drinking-rooms is called the *garnish-room*.—Two rooms for the sick; not distinct enough from the rest. No bath. Debtors weave in hand-frames, like those at Lincoln, good garters, &c. and make purses, nets and laces which they sell at the front grate. I found this close prison clean, though full of prisoners. The water from the pump is conveyed through the sewers, which prevents the court-yard, which is small, from being offensive.

In

IPSWICH COUNTY GAOL.

In the centre of the ceiling of a neat chapel lately built, is an aperture covered by a ſmall turret, which keeps the room airy and pleaſant. (All priſon chapels ſhould be thus ſupplied with freſh air *.) Mr. *Brome*, the chaplain, does not content himſelf merely with the regular and punctual performance of his ſtated duty; he is a friend to the priſoners on all occaſions.

Aſſize always at Bury: there is *now* an allowance to the gaoler for conveying priſoners thither. Gaoler, a ſheriff's officer. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners is not hung up.

Debtors have on Sunday from a legacy of Mr. *John Pemberton*, each 1½*lb.* of beef for broth, a penny loaf, and a pint of ale. The following memorial of this kind donation is now hung up in the chapel.

July 17, 1780.

At this, the annual meeting of the truſtees of Mr. *Pemberton*'s charity, it is ordered, that the treaſurer ſhould provide as the truſtees ſhall ſee fit, for the debtors impriſoned in any of the jails in the county of *Suffolk*, either for their relief therein, by a proportion of bread, meat, and beer, as he ſhall think neceſſary, or for the delivering them out of priſon, until the treaſurer ſhall receive further orders.—Nevertheleſs, ſuch debtors in *Ipſwich* jail, as do not regularly attend divine ſervice (unleſs prevented by ſickneſs, or ſome reaſonable cauſe, to be allowed of by the chaplain), and behave decently and reverently, ſhall not have any benefit or allowance from this charity.

TRUSTEES,

Geo. Drury. *Lott Knight.* *Ph. B. Brooke.* *Edwd. Haſell.*

From another legacy the town ſupplies them with five chaldron of coals yearly. No memorial of this in the gaol.

TABLE OF FEES.

Suffolk, to wit. At the General Quarter Seſſions—holden by Adjournment at *Bury St. Edmunds*—21ſt—July—1729, A Table of Fees ſettled by the Juſtices of the ſaid Diviſion—purſuant to a late Act—for the Relief of Debtors &c. at the aſſize for the County of *Suffolk*—at *Bury St. Edmunds* the 24th day of July 1729.

	£.	S.	D.
To the gaoler for the commitment fee and diſcharge of every perſon - -	0	12	8
Out of which is to be paid to the ſheriff - - - -	0	2	0
To the officer - - - - - -	0	2	0
For the rent of every chamber weekly - - - -	0	2	6

Jaſper Cullum *G. Golding* *Jermyn Davers* *M. Shelton.*

I have reviewed this Table of Fees and do think proper to moderate and reduce the ſame to † ſhillings and eight pence by diſallowing the two ſhillings to be paid to the Officer and deducting ſix pence *per* week out of the Chamber-Rent

THO. PENGELLY.

* See *Prieſtley's Experiments, &c. p.* 281.

† Eraſed.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDEWELLS.

IPSWICH. On the ground-floor is a work-ſhop; and a night-room for men: up ſtairs a night-room for women. None of them, nor the court ſecure. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper, a worſted manufacturer: ſalary, £17. No fees. Priſoners, no allowance. Employment, ſpinning worſted, and turning a twiſting-mill.

The above was the ſtate of the priſon in 1776, but at my viſit in 1779, I found it greatly improved. The two work-rooms and chambers *now* are 20 feet by 14. The court 40 feet by 34.

1774, Dec. 8,	Priſoners 1.	1779, April 5,	Priſoners 0.
1776, Feb. 7,	- - 3.	1782, July 9,	- - 2.
------ Nov. 18,	- - 2.		

WOODBRIDGE. Two rooms, lately enlarged, 28 feet by 16: in theſe are beds and bedding: the lower one is 9 feet high. To each are three windows and a fire-place. The court is alſo enlarged out of the keeper's garden, and made ſecure. Salary, £15. Priſoners allowance, two pence a day. No firing: no water: no employment.

1776, Feb. 7,	Priſoners 9.	
1779, April 4,	- - 1.	
1782, July 9,	- - 4.	

BECCLES. A room on the ground-floor, called the *ward*, a chamber for women, called the *upper ward*, a day-room with a fire-place; and a dungeon 7 ſteps under ground. In the *ward* is a window to the ſtreet which is highly improper, as I have always ſeen numbers of idle perſons crowding about it. No proper ſeparation of the men and women. Only one court. The keeper has a large garden.—Salary, £11 : 10 : 0. Licence for beer (a riotous alehouſe). Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. Fees, 6*s.* 8*d.* Allowance, a two-penny loaf a day (*weight, July* 9, 1782, 20*oz.*). Thirty ſhillings a year for ſtraw. £5 a year for coals. When priſoners work they have half the profit.

1776, Feb. 6,	Priſoners 3.	
1779, April 2,	- - 9.	
1782, July 8,	- - 15.	

At my viſit in 1779, the keeper ſhewed me an old table of fees on parchment, which I here copy.

The

BECCLES. The Gaoler's FEES for the County of *Suffolk* agreed upon 29 of March 1676 by the Juſtices of the Peace underwritten.

	£.	S.	D.
Inprimis for every perſon committed in court - - - -	0	1	8
Item for every perſon committed out of court - - - -	0	3	4
Item for every perſon committed upon warrant or proceſs - - -	0	3	4
Item for every perſon committed upon execution - - - -	0	6	8
Item to the turnkey - - - - - -	0	1	0
Item for every perſon upon his acquittal for felony - - -	0	6	8
Item for every perſon committed upon outlawry - - - -	0	10	0
Item for every priſoner lodging in the gaoler's bed for every night taking no diet in the houſe - - - - - -	0	0	6
Taking diet - - - - - -	0	0	4
If he find his own bed and take diet - - - -	0	0	3
If he take no diet - - - - - -	0	0	4
Item for every priſoner that is not a felon that will go into the ward and lye there for every night - - - - - -	0	0	2
Item if two lye in one bed and take diet in the houſe for both - - -	0	0	6
If they take no diet - - - - - -	0	0	8

For the two beſt chambers in the houſe as they can agree.

Henry Felton *Anthy. Gawdy* *Thos. Edgar*
Robt. Brake *Thos. Bacon* *Charles Milton*
Tho Smith *Thos. Bade*

Ex per Ro. Clarke V. C. P. Com.

Since allowed by the Judges at the Aſſizes at *Bury*.

BRIDEWELLS. LAVENHAM. A work-room below: a chamber for men; only one room for women: none of them ſecure. The priſon is out of repair. At a former viſit I heard that a priſoner had eſcaped, for which the keeper was fined, though the *neglect* lay in the magiſtrates. Two more, lately eſcaped through the plaſter wall. Priſoners always kept within doors; the court not ſecure: no water: no ſtraw. Keeper's ſalary, £15 : 14 : 8. No fees. Employment, ſpinning wool. There is no proper ſeparation of female priſoners. An old out-houſe and ſtable of the keeper's might be made convenient for them.—At my laſt viſit, I found the *magiſtrates had ſent to the keeper a number of thumb-ſcrews* for ſecuring priſoners.

1776, Nov. 18, Priſoners 2.
1779, April 6, - - 3. Impreſſed Men 15.
------- Sep. 25, - - 3.
1782, July 10, - - 1.

CLARE. A work-room. Two lodging-rooms with boarded bedſteads. No chimneys. The work-room cloſe glazed, and made offenſive by a cloſet in it. No court. Priſoners have no acceſs to the well of fine water. The priſon is thatched,

thatched, the walls are clay, but the men's lodging-room boarded; and the whole of it is ruinous: the priſoner in 1776, a women, at work, in irons. No allowance. Each priſoner pays a penny a day for ſtraw, &c. Keeper a weaver: ſalary £13 : 13 : 4: no fees. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. At my firſt viſit in 1779, the three priſoners, though they were women, had each a heavy chain, and the two impreſſed men had chains and logs. No Juſtices have viſited this priſon for many years. BRIDEWELLS.

1776, Dec. 6,	Priſoner	1.	
1779, April 6,	- -	3.	Impreſſed Men 2.
------ Sep. 25,	- -	1.	
1782, July 10,	- -	0.	

MILDENHALL*. Two rooms the lower 10½ feet by 10, and the upper 12 feet by 8. No fire-place: no court: no ſewer. Clauſes againſt ſprituous liquors not hung up.—The priſon is ruinous; not ſecure: keeper has a garden: his ſalary £10: no fees.

1779, Sep. 24, Priſoner 0. 1782, Feb. 5, Priſoner 1.

IPSWICH TOWN BRIDEWELL, Is in the bridewell hoſpital for boys. Two rooms 17 feet by 10½. No fire-place.

1782, July 10, No priſoners.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S GAOL.

This priſon for the franchiſe or liberty of Bury St. Edmund's, is the property of Sir *Charles Davers*. The court is ſpacious, but not ſecure: at my viſit in 1779, they were repairing it, and making it ſecure by *chevaux de friſe:* none had the uſe of it without paying a ſhilling a week. On one ſide of it are ſeveral rooms for *debtors:* one of them is a work-room. On the other ſide, is a large dungeon down three ſteps; which is the day and night-room for *felons:* the men are chained to ſtaples fixed in the barrack-bedſteads. No ſtraw. There is another dungeon down a ſtep or two; ſeldom uſed. No proper ſeparation of men and women-felons. The late gaoler told me that in the winter of 1773, five died of the ſmall-pox. No apothecary then;

* The work-houſe, or houſe of induſtry for this pariſh, ſituated near the church, was one of the cleaneſt I ever ſaw. Here were upwards of forty perſons at my firſt viſit, and at my laſt viſit ſixty-nine, whoſe countenances beſpoke their ſatisfaction and the attention paid to them. If all the pariſhes had been as careful to promote cleanlineſs and induſtry in their own work-houſes, there would have been no occaſion for pariſhes uniting in houſes of induſtry, moſt of which I have viſited in this and the adjoining county.

BURY. but one is appointed ſince; ſalary £40. No infirmary: no bath: act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up. A chaplain; and prayers twice a week: ſalary, £50. Keeper, no ſalary: fees, debtors 8*s.* 8*d.* felons 6*s.* 8*d.* A table of fees is *now* hung up, the ſame as in the county gaol at Ipſwich. Licence for beer and wine. I always found a number of people drinking, as at a common alehouſe. Allowance, debtors none, felons a three-penny loaf every other day (weight, July 1782, 2*lb.* 6*oz.*); and from the fifth of November to the Saturday before Lady-day, felons have two buſhels of coals a week, and debtors four; both from a legacy of which no memorial in the gaol. In a *Deſcription of Bury* printed 1771, there is an account of ſeveral ancient donations and bequeſts to priſoners. Whether they be now totally ſunk, or the coals be from ſome of them, I cannot ſay.—A poor widow of eighty years of age, committed March 6, 1780, for a *fine* of £5, was here at my laſt viſit.

At aſſize, twice a year, priſoners of both ſexes brought from Ipſwich, are confined four or five nights in the dungeon here deſcribed.

		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, Dec.	9,	10,	15.	1779, April	5,	18,	5.
1776, Feb.	8,	11,	18.	1782, July	10,	16,	11.
------ Nov.	18,	5,	6.				

BURY BRIDEWELL. This, it is ſaid, was in former times a Jewiſh ſynagogue. It has a large work-room; a room for men, and another for women; all up ſtairs, and out of repair. A ſmall court (13 feet by 9): no water. Keeper's ſalary £6; and four pence for each priſoner's ſtraw: fees, one ſhilling.

1774, Dec.	9,	Priſoners	2.	1779, April	5,	Priſoners	2.
1776, Feb.	8,	- -	1.	1782, July	10,	- -	0.
------ Nov.	18,	- -	1.				

SUDBURY GAOL AND BRIDEWELL. Has for debtors a day-room with a fire-place; and two little rooms for them to lodge in, about 7 feet by 5 each. A room for men-criminals, with a fire-place and a loom: another for women; this alſo has a fire-place. A court, not ſecure; and the water not acceſſible to priſoners. They have no allowance. Keeper, no ſalary: fees, 4*s.* no table. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up.

1776,	Dec. 6,	Priſoners	0.
1779,	Sep. 25,	- -	0.

COUNTY GAOL AT WARWICK.

GAOLER, *William Roe.* WARWICK.
Salary, none.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 14 : 6.
Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.
Tranſports, £8 : 0 : 0 each, he paying clerk of aſſize £1 : 1 : 0 for each.
Licence, to turnkey for beer.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none. *(See Remarks.)*
Felons, a loaf of 3*lb.* every other day.
Garniſh, £0 : 2 : 6.
Number,

		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773,	Nov. 22,	23,	9.	1776,	Oct. 30,	22,	7.
1774,	----- 10,	13,	13.	1779,	Mar. 26,	22,	28.
1776,	Jan. 6,	24,	33.	1782,	May 1,	32,	11.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Muſſen.*
Duty, Sunday and Friday. *(See Remarks.)*
Salary, £50.

SURGEON, Mr. *Weale.*
Salary, £20 for gaol and bridewell.

REMARKS. ONE court for debtors, and men-felons. Women-felons have a ſeparate court, day-room, and two ſmall night-rooms (7 feet 10 inches by 6 feet 8), aperture only 7 inches by 6. They uſed to be loaded with irons; now they have none. Men-felons have a day-room: their night room is in an octagonal dungeon about 21 feet diameter, down 31 ſteps; damp and offenſive: the gaoler on going down took a preſervative. Two cells in another dungeon for the condemned. Priſoners are tried in the county clothing: there are twelve ſuits for men, and ſix for women *.

Debtors common day-room is the hall, which is alſo uſed as a chapel. For maſter's-ſide, ten or twelve rooms, ſome of them *the Rooks Neſt*, where alſo is the free ward. All the debtors rooms were very dirty.—No infirmary: no bath. The late gaoler Mr. *Roe* (uncle to the preſent) died in 1772, of the gaol diſtemper; and ſo did ſome of his priſoners. No water then, but now plenty. The felons allowance of bread is judiciouſly fixed by weight, not variable with the price.

* See a better practice at *Reading* in *Berkſhire*.

WARWICK COUNTY GAOL.

Debtors have in common from a legacy thirty ſhillings a year; and from another legacy eight three-penny loaves twice every month. No memorial of either hung up in the gaol.

The juſtices of this county have taken the gaol and bridewell under conſideration, and propoſe that debtors and felons, and alſo men and women, in both, ſhall be entirely ſeparated. A chapel and infirmary alſo are deſigned. May it not be hoped that gentlemen ſo conſiderate will not continue the damp and offenſive dungeon which has only an aperture level with the court, 3 feet diameter?—In 1782, many rooms for debtors were finiſhed, which open into paſſages only three feet wide. It ſeems by what is done, that the plan is adapted more for ſhew than for ſecurity, health, or convenience.

There were hung up in the debtors hall, ſome rules againſt profaneneſs, rioting and drunkenneſs, with penalties annexed; but I was ſorry to find among them that "Every debtor at his or her firſt coming muſt pay for garniſh, 2*s.* 6*d.*"

At my laſt viſit, I was informed there had been no divine ſervice except to the condemned, for near two years.

A TABLE OF DEBTORS FEES,

As ſettled—by his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace—at the General Quarter Seſſions—held at *Warwick*—the 10th day of July 1759 according to the directions of an Act—for the Relief of Debtors, &c.

	£.	S.	D.
Every priſoner that lies on the keeper's ſide if he has a bed to himſelf, pays by the week	0	2	6
Thoſe priſoners on the keeper's-ſide and have a bed between two, pay each by the week	0	1	6
For entering every action againſt each priſoner - - - -	0	3	0
For diſcharging every action againſt each priſoner - - - -	0	10	6
To the under-ſheriff for every diſcharge - - - - -	0	4	0
For receiving and entering every declaration - - - -	0	1	0
For a copy of each warrant againſt each priſoner - - - -	0	1	0
For every certificate of the cauſe of a priſoner's being detained in priſon in order for being diſcharged - - - - - - - -	0	3	0

F Stratford *M Wiſe* *W Huddesford* *J Bird* *C Bean*

We the Judges of Aſſize for the county of *Warwick* have reviewed and do hereby confirm the above Table of Fees. Given under our Hands this 24th day of Auguſt 1759.

T. PARKER
JA HEWITT

"A true Copy."

In this gaol is hung up the following

ORDER.

Warwickſhire, to wit. At—General Quarter Seſſions—12th January—13th of GEORGE III—and in the year 1773 before *Joſeph Davie* Clerk, *John Ingram, Samuel Aylworth* Eſqrs.

Ordered

Ordered and it is the opinion of this Court—that the gaol be always kept close shut up and no persons admitted therein, or permitted to continue there after nine in the evening between Michaelmas and Lady-day, and ten in the evening between Lady-day and Michaelmas, except in cases of real necessity or business. WARWICK.

J Hewitt Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT WARWICK.

This prison, the only county bridewell, is too small. For men, a work-room (19 feet by 16) and two lodging-rooms. For women, two rooms in a little separate court. No water: the handle of the pump is on the outside of the wall. The whole prison close and offensive: might be enlarged on the ground adjacent. Allowance, one pound and a half of bread a day. Keeper's salary now, £40: fees 4*s.* 8*d.* table now hung up. Clauses against spirituous liquors hung up. Mr. *Mussen* (chaplain to the county goal) formerly read prayers here once a week. BRIDEWELL.

Committed in the year 1772, prisoners eighty-five—1773, one hundred and eleven—1774, one hundred and twenty-three—1775, one hundred and twelve—1776, eighty-nine—1777, one hundred and three—1778, one hundred and two—1779, one hundred and thirty—1780, one hundred and twenty-six—1781, one hundred and eleven.

At my last visit, the prisoners were all at work; beating hemp, spinning flax or jersey, or carding wool. Their earnings for the county amounted, in one quarter, to £4 : 12 : 3.

		£.	S.	D.
And from July 10, 1780,	to Oct. 2, -	5	8	0.
Jan. 9, 1781,	to April 24, -	4	16	0.
Oct. 3, ------	to Jan. 15, 1782,	9	1	2.

1774, Nov. 10,	Prisoners 1.	1779, March 26,	Prisoners 12.
1776, Jan. 6, - -	5.	1782, May 1, - -	10.
------ Oct. 30, - -	12.		

COVENTRY

COVENTRY CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

COVENTRY. GAOLER, *Basil Goode.*

Salary, £12, now taken off.

Fees, Debtors, Felons, } £0 : 15 : 4.

Transports, £8 each.

Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, 1*lb.* of bread a day.

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 0.

Number,

			Debtors.	Felons &c.				Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773,	Nov.	20,	9,	7.	1779,	March	26,	11,	3.
1776,	Jan.	7,	16,	10.	------	Nov.	25,	5,	4. Deserters 4.
------	Oct.	30,	7,	5.	1782,	May	1,	8,	2.

CHAPLAIN, none.

SURGEON, Mr. *Harper.*

Salary, none: he makes a bill.

REMARKS. THIS gaol, built about 1772, is in a close part of the city. I was shewn a fine spot which some gentlemen very judiciously preferred. It has eight lodging rooms for master's-side debtors; and the common ward. Women-felons have only one room, and that without a fire-place. The men have a day-room. To their *dungeons* there is a descent of 12 steps to a passage only 4 feet wide: the four dungeons are about 9 feet by 6: at the upper corner of each, a little window, 11 inches by 7. All are very damp, dirty and offensive: we went down with torches. Only one court for all prisoners. No straw: no infirmary: no bath. Rooms might be made for criminals in the area where the old county-hall stood; in which case, the horrid dungeons need not be used, and the sexes might be separated. Neither clauses against spirituous liquors, nor the act for preserving the health of prisoners, are hung up.

One of the felons, *James Ward*, received his majesty's pardon, on condition of his going to sea. Mr. *Francis Waters*, clerk of the assize, wrote in the letter which enclosed the pardon (which was dated August 25, 1781), "The secretary of state's "fee is £1 : 7 : 0 and my fee £1 : 1 : 0. which you'll take care to receive on the "back of the pardon from the officer who receives him." As no officer would

take him on condition of paying this, together with 19*s.* 4*d.* the gaoler's and under-ſheriff's fees, I found the poor wretch in May 1782, languiſhing in priſon on his pound of bread a day. COVENTRY CITY GAOL.

Coventry. A TABLE OF DEBTORS FEES,

As ſettled—by his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the City of *Coventry*—at the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace held at the ſaid City—the 12 day of January 1778, according to—an Act of Parliament—the 32—GEORGE the II.—for the Relief of Debtors.

	£.	S.	D.
Every priſoner that lies on the keeper's-ſide if he has a bed to himſelf pays by the week	0	2	6
Thoſe priſoners on the keeper's-ſide, and have a bed between two, pay each by the week	0	1	6
If on the common-ſide each priſoner weekly - - - -	0	0	6
To the gaoler for diſcharging every priſoner committed or detained in his cuſtody -	0	13	4
To the turnkey on every ſuch diſcharge - - - - -	0	2	0
To the under-ſheriff for every diſcharge - - - - -	0	4	0
For receiving and entering every declaration - - - -	0	1	0
For a copy of each warrant againſt each priſoner - - - -	0	1	0
For every certificate of the cauſe of a priſoner being detained in priſon in order for being diſcharged - - - - - - -	0	3	0

Saml. Vale, Mayor. *John Minſter.*
John Clark. *Thos. L. Smith.*

20 March 1778. I have reviewed the above Table of Fees, and do hereby eſtabliſh and confirm the ſame

W. H. ASHURST.

COVENTRY CITY BRIDEWELL.

Two rooms for men; two for women; all cloſe and offenſive. No court: no water acceſſible to priſoners: no ſewers: no employment. Keeper's ſalary, £5: fees, one ſhilling.

This was the ſtate in 1776; but now the old town-hall adjoining is made into a work-ſhop, and two lodging-rooms for men: the women have their ſeparate room and court, and water is laid into both apartments.—If the floor of the work-room were flags, and the lodging rooms had crib-bedſteads, this priſon might be kept very clean.

1776, Jan. 7, Priſoners 6.
------ Oct. 30, - - 3.
1779, March 26, - - 1.
1779, Nov. 25, Priſoners 1.
1782, May 1, - - 4.

BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM TOWN GAOL.

BIRMINGHAM TOWN GAOL.

The gaol for this large populous town is called *the Dungeon.* The court is about 25 feet ſquare. Keeper's houſe in front; and under it two cells down 7 ſteps: the ſtraw is on bedſteads. On one ſide of the court two night-rooms for women, 8 feet by 5 feet 9 inches; and ſome rooms over them: on the other ſide is one ſmall day-room for men and women, and the gaoler's *ſtable* (from which the litter is flung into the court): above was a free ward for court of conſcience debtors, a ſizeable room, with only one window 18 inches ſquare. Over it is another room, or two.

At ſome particular times here are great numbers confined. Once in the winter 1775 there were above 150, who by the care of the magiſtrates had a ſupply of proper food, broth, &c. In November 1782 I found thirty-nine perſons who had been apprehended the preceding night by a ſearch-warrant, but moſt of them were diſcharged that morning.—Allowance, 4*d.* a day in bread and cheeſe. Licence for beer: fees, 2*s.* no table. Neither clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, nor act for preſerving the health of priſoners, are hung up.

1774, Nov. 10,	Debtors	7,	Offenders	2.	
1776, Sep. 11,	-	-	7,	-	-	5.
1779, Aug. 23,	-	-	0,	-	-	8.
1782, June 24,	-	-	0,	-	-	0.	Deſerter 1.
------ Nov. 26,	-	-	0.	-	-	3.	- - 1.

BIRMINGHAM COURT PRISON for DEBTORS. Two rooms below: and two above with beds, for which each priſoner pays 1*s.* 6*d. per* week. Only one day-room for men and women: a court 13 feet 10 inches by 13 feet: no water. Court of conſcience debtors are here confined, who by 25th *Geo.* II. are diſcharged in forty days. Fees, 5*s.* Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. The priſoners are not permitted to work. The keeper informed me that he was obliged to pay a ſhoe-maker's debt of ſixteen or ſeventeen ſhillings and coſts, for permitting him to finiſh a piece of work which he had begun before his confinement.

1782, June 24, Priſoners 7.
1782, Nov. 26, - - 3.

COUNTY GAOL AT LEICESTER.

LEICESTER.

GAOLER, *Samuel Jordan*, now *William Jordan*.
Salary, none.
Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 15 : 4.
Felons, }
Tranſports, If only one, £8; if more than one, £7 each.
Licence, Beer, to deputy *.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, } a four-penny loaf every other day (*weight once 2 lb. 8 oz. twice 3 lb. 5 oz.*)
Felons, }
Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 4 : 0.
Felons, 0 : 3 : 0. *(See Remarks.)*

Number,	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.	
1773, Nov. 16,	16,	3.	1776, Oct. 29,	17,	5.	
1774, April 4,	16,	11.	1779, March 27,	23,	10.	
1775, Jan. 3,	15,	7.	1782, May 2,	20,	4.	Deſerter 1.
------ Nov. 11,	17,	2.				

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Pigot*.
Duty, Sunday.
Salary, £30.
SURGEON, Mr. *Maſon*.
Salary, £15 for debtors and felons.

REMARKS.

FOR maſter-ſide debtors nine or ten rooms. Day-room common. The free ward, *the cellar*, is a dungeon, 29½ feet by 9, and 6 feet 8 inches high, down 7 ſteps and damp†; two windows; the largeſt about 15 inches ſquare. Felons day and night-rooms are dungeons from 5 to 7 ſteps under-ground. They ſleep on thick mats on the floor; which, if cribs and coverlets were added, would be better than ſtraw. The whole cloſe and offenſive. Court ſmall, 36 feet by 17 feet 4 inches. No chapel. Two rooms lately built for an infirmary: but the gaol is not convenient or healthy. In 1774, three debtors and a felon died of the ſmall-pox. Of that diſeaſe I was informed few ever recover in this gaol. The caſtle-hill is near the ſhire-hall, and is a fine ſpot for air and water.

* See *page* 26.

† This ſeems to be the *low moiſt dungeon* that was complained of by a debtor in this gaol, in his Letter 13th Nov. 1690, ſent to *Moſes Pitt*, a priſoner in the Fleet; who printed it, with other letters from priſoners, in his *Cry of the Oppreſſed* 1691. By this, and one or two more of the letters in that little tract, it appears that ſome inconveniences which I obſerved in gaols, and have ſet down in my remarks, are of long ſtanding.

LEICESTER COUNTY GAOL.

Clauſes of the act againſt the uſe of ſpirituous liquors painted on the ſame board as the table of fees. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up. Here, as in many other gaols, is an uſeleſs *tub*, inſtead of a *bath* for cleanlineſs and health *. An inſcription on a board is fixed over the gate, "No money to be aſked for by turnkeys or priſoners, for garniſh or any other pretence whatever."

In this county they make an annual collection by a kind of voluntary brief. The gentlemen of the grand jury recommend it to the clergy: moſt of whom promote the collection in their reſpective pariſhes. The thanks of the grand jury to forty-eight clergymen by name, were inſerted in the *Leiceſter Journal* of Feb. 16th 1775; for the ſatisfaction of thoſe gentlemen and other contributors. There is a table of the ſum received from each pariſh; and a liſt of debtors clothed or diſcharged; and an account of the expenditure of the remainder in feeding and warming all the priſoners in the inclement ſeaſon. The collections in 1774 amounted to £74. I found in 1776 the accounts were kept, and the application of the money chiefly directed by *John Simpſon*, Eſq. of Leiceſter. I wiſh every county would imitate this exemplary benevolence: and I wiſh every county that does ſo, a ſteward equally faithful and aſſiduous.—I am ſorry to find the collection fall ſhort. It amounted in 1779 only to £12 : 5 : 6;—in 1780, to £6 : 1 : 9;—and in 1781, to £3 : 18 : 0.

Leiceſterſhire. A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Keeper of this Gaol.

	£.	S.	D.
For lodging of every priſoner *per* week - - - -	0	2	4
For gaol-fees for diſcharge of every priſoner - - - -	0	13	4
For the turnkey - - - - - -	0	2	0
A room of every priſoner who finds his own bed *per* week - - -	0	1	0
A room, called the *cellar*, for debtors if they find their own bed - -	0	0	0
For the copy of every warrant or commitment - - - -	0	1	0
For ſigning the certificate in order to obtain a *ſuperſedeas* - - -	0	1	0

Thomas a Becket Seſſions. July 10. 1759.

We whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace in and for the County of *Leiceſter*, do hereby allow of the above Fees to be taken.

W Wrighte. *Ch. Hutchinſon* *John Danvers* *W. Cant.*

We the Judges of Aſſize for the County of *Leiceſter* have reviewed and do hereby confirm the above Table of Fees. Given under our Hands this 17th Day of Auguſt 1759

T. PARKER JA. HEWITT.

"The above is a copy of the original."

* In my priſons I have mentioned that there is *no bath*, though baths are ordered in all gaols in the *Act for preſerving the health of priſoners*. I would here alſo remind gentlemen, that when baths *are* provided in compliance with the act, if they be not made convenient, ſo that felons in their irons may commodiouſly uſe them; and if there is no allowance for *ſoap* and *towels*; theſe priſoners will receive little or no benefit from them, and will never bathe but when actually compelled.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDEWELLS.

LEICESTER. Three rooms below for men: five above for women; one of theſe not uſed, becauſe not ſecure. No chimneys. Court not ſafe for priſoners to be allowed the uſe of it. Allowance *now*, two pennyworth of bread a day, after a month's confinement. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. There was painted on a board, "By order of the Court at Eaſter Seſſions 1778, that there "ſhall be no ale or beer brought into this Priſon on a Sunday, nor after Seven "o'clock in the Evening on a week-day."

In a former edition I ſuggeſted, that if a wall were built with brick, inſtead of the clay-wall, there would be no need of a chain and log, to ſecure the priſoners in the court. The apartments alſo would be more airy, and men and women might be ſeparated, if the narrow court were enlarged from the orchard, which was *let* by the keeper for £6 *per annum*.

At my laſt viſit, I found the court enlarged, and a wall built; but there is not a proper ſeparation of men and women. The priſoners now are without the chain. This priſon is white-waſhed once a year; and kept remarkably neat and clean. The priſoners do not lie on the floors, but very properly their mats are on cribs or bedſteads. Keeper a wool-comber, his ſalary £21: he pays window-tax 14 *s.*

Committed from Eaſter Seſſions 1779 to 1780, priſoners forty-four—from 1780 to 1781, fifty-nine—and from 1781 to 1782, forty-eight.

1775, Jan. 3,	Priſoners 3.	1779, Mar. 27,	Priſoners 8.
1776, Oct. 29, - -	2.	1782, May 2, - -	2.

MELTON-MOWBRAY. Two rooms about eleven feet by nine: no chimney. Keeper's ſalary, £4. He formerly paid rent for a cottage, but the county has lately built him a little dwelling of three rooms.—No court, nor any room for one. No water.

1776, Sep. 25,	1779, Sep. 21,	1782, May 2, No priſoners.

HINKLEY. This priſon has a work-room; a vaulted lodging-room for men; another for women (10 feet by 8). Mats upon bedſteads: no water. Keeper's ſalary, £4: fees, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* no table. He was alſo maſter of the work-houſe adjoining; in which the poor then looked healthy, were cheerful, clean, and at work; but at my laſt viſit, it was far otherwiſe.

1776, Oct. 30,	1779, March 28,	1782, May 1, No priſoners.

LEICESTER TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL.

LEICESTER. GAOLER, *Henry Coulſon*, afterwards *Samuel Jordan*, now *William Jordan*.

Salary, none: he pays rent £3.

Fees, Debtors, Felons, } £0 : 15 : 4.

Tranſports, £10 each.

Licence, Beer to deputy.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, Felons, } two pence a day each in bread (*wt. May* 1782, 1 *lb.* 11 *oz.*).

Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 4 : 6.
Felons, 0 : 2 : 6.

Number,

		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	April 4,	5,	5.	1776,	Oct. 29,	1,	2.
1775,	Jan. 3,	1,	2.	1779,	Mar. 27,	3,	2.
------	Nov. 11,	1,	0.	1782,	May 2,	2,	3.

CHAPLAIN, none.

SURGEON, Mr. *Maule*.

Salary, none: he makes a bill.

REMARKS. A common day-room 12 feet by 9: two rooms above for ſuch as pay. Down five ſteps a dungeon for men-felons; another for women; another for common-ſide debtors. This gaol is too cloſe, and is never white-waſhed: it has a court with plenty of water, and yet the ſewers are very offenſive. Neither clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, nor the act for preſerving the health of priſoners, are hung up; but there is *now* a table of fees.

At my laſt viſit, *William Slack*, one of the felons had received his majeſty's free pardon (April 9), and was ordered "to be ſet at liberty" ſigned *Shelburne*; but for the fees of the ſecretary of ſtate (£1 : 7 : 6) and clerk of aſſize (£1 : 1 : 0) the pardoned criminal was ſtill in priſon.

Borough of Leiceſter in the County of Leiceſter.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Keeper of his Majeſty's Goal for the ſaid Borough.

	£.	S.	D.
For lodging every priſoner *per* week - - - - -	0	2	4
For a room of every perſon who finds his own bed *per* week - - -	0	1	0
For the gaol fees for the diſcharge of every priſoner - - -	0	13	4

For

	£.	S.	D.	
For the turnkey - - - - - -	0	2	0	LEICESTER.
A room called the debtors room if they find their own bed to pay - -	0	0	0	
For the copy of every warrant or commitment - - - -	0	1	0	
For ſigning a certificate in order to obtain a *ſuperſedeas* - - -	0	1	0	
At the delivery of every declaration - - - - -	0	1	0	
Attending upon every priſoner to give bail, ſpecial bail, *habeas* or any thing neceſſary to go out of goal for every mile travelling - - - -	0	1	0	

Michaelmas Seſſions 1776.

We whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed three of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the Borough of *Leiceſter* aforeſaid do hereby allow the above Fees to be taken (the 13*s.* 4*d.* above to the gaoler and the 2*s.* to the turnkey where the priſoner againſt whom no bill of indictment ſhall be found by the grand jury, and who, on his or her trial ſhall be acquitted, or who ſhall be diſcharged by proclamation for want of proſecution, only excepted.)

Will. Burleton, Recorder. *Robt. Peach.* *Joſh. Johnſon.*

We the Judges of Aſſize for the borough of *Leiceſter* aforeſaid have reviewed and do hereby confirm the *above* Table of Fees. Given under our hands this 22d day of March 1777.

G. NARES.
S. S. SMYTHE.

"This is a true copy of the original."

LEICESTER TOWN BRIDEWELL,

Is in the town gaol; down five ſteps, two ſmall rooms for men, and two for women. Keeper's ſalary augmented to £5.

1776, Oct. 29, Priſoners 0.
1779, March 27, - - 0.
1782, May 2, - - 0.

COUNTY GAOL AT DERBY.

DERBY. GAOLER, *Blyth Simpſon.*
Salary, £20. *(See Remarks.)*
Fees, Debtors, Felons, } £0 : 17 : 4.
Tranſports, £5 : 17 : 0 each. *(See Remarks.)*
Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, Felons, } *per* week, each two nine-penny loaves, and felons annually for coals £2 : 12 : 0.
Garniſh, £0 : 3 : 6, and £0 : 1 : 2 for coals, &c.

Number,	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.	
1773, Nov. 18,	4,	3.	1776, Oct. 29,	10,	7.	
1774, April 2,	8,	10.	1779, May 14,	12,	6.	Imp. 5. Def. 3.
1775, Nov. 13,	12,	8.	1782, Jan. 23,	13,	12.	Deſerter - 1.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Seal,* now the Rev. Mr. *Henry.*
Duty, Tueſday, Thurſday, Saturday.
Salary, £30.

SURGEON, Mr. *Harriſon.*
Salary, £30 for debtors, felons, &c. Three guineas for travelling charges to quarter ſeſſions, to report the ſtate of the gaol.

REMARKS. THIS gaol, built in 1757, is in an airy healthy ſituation.—The *debtors* court and ward very properly ſeparate from thoſe for felons, but not from the bridewell. The debtors floors are bad tarras, not eaſily waſhed. The windows in general too ſmall and cloſe glazed.—The *bridewell,* in the debtors court, has a large work-room, and two lodging-rooms for women, and alſo the condemned room.—The gaoler has £30 a year as keeper of the bridewell, and £10 in lieu of tranſports.—In the *felons* court there is for men a day-room, and down 3 ſteps a dungeon, 23½ feet diameter: for women a day-room, and two ſmall night-rooms; the latter are too cloſe, 7½ feet ſquare. A neat chapel, but the ceiling too low: a bath; priſoners waſh in it before aſſize and quarter ſeſſions: a copper juſt by to warm the water.—Above are two rooms for an infirmary. There is alſo a new room or parlour at the keeper's houſe, with windows to the felons court: this circumſtance keeps them quiet and orderly. The county allows eight guineas a year for ſtraw.

A perſon goes round the county about Chriſtmas to gentlemen's houſes, and begs for the debtors. He carries a book, in which the giver enters his name, and donation. The whole amount, generally about £14.

TABLE

TABLE OF FEES.

DERBY COUNTY GAOL.

Derbyſhire, to wit. At the General Quarter Seſſions—held at *Bakewell*—on Tueſday the firſt week after the tranſlation of *St. Thomas* the Martyr (to wit) the 10th—July—4th year of—GEORGE III.—1764, before the Rev. Sir *John Every*, Bart. the Rev. *John Simpſon*, Clerk, *Philip Gell*, *John Twigg*, *Henry Thornhill*, and *Joſeph Briggs*, Eſquires, Juſtices, &c.

Leonard Foſbrooke, Eſq. Sheriff.

It is ordered—that the following—Fees—be taken by the Keeper—and no other.

	£.	S.	D.
For the lodging of every priſoner in his houſe *per* week - - - -	0	2	6
For the diſcharge of each priſoner out of cuſtody - - - -	0	13	4
To the turnkey - - - - - - -	0	2	0
For the copy of every warrant - - - - - -	0	1	0
For ſigning a certificate, in order to obtain a *ſuperſedeas* - - -	0	2	0
For regiſtering each declaration - - - - - -	0	1	0
For attending with every priſoner in order to give bail, or be otherwiſe diſcharged -	0	2	0

And it is further ordered, that the Clerk of the Peace do cauſe this Order to be printed, and the Keeper of the Gaol—do obſerve the ſame upon pain of being proſecuted according to law.

By the Court, *Heathcote* Clerk of the Peace.

We the Judges of Aſſize for the County of *Derby* have reviewed and do hereby confirm the above written Table of Fees. Given under our hands—at *Derby* the 11th day of Auguſt 1764.

T. PARKER. E. CLIVE.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT CHESTERFIELD.

This houſe, given, as I was informed, to the county for a bridewell, was built in 1614. For men, a room or cellar 17 feet ſquare under the keeper's houſe; down 8 ſteps; but level with the ground behind it: proviſion generally put through a hole in the floor, 6 inches ſquare. A room for women up ſtairs. No ſtraw. Nothing allowed by the county for conveyance to quarter ſeſſions. Keeper's ſalary, *now* £30. No fees: no allowance: no employment. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. A court is now made from one of the keeper's gardens; and there is a cellar for the *women*, of the ſame dimenſions as that for the *men*, in which I ſaw a ſick object committed for baſtardy *.

* I am apprized, that by an act (7th *James*, c. 4.) juſtices of the peace are empowered to commit lewd women to the houſe of correction, there to be confined and ſet to labour, for the term of one whole year; but the woman is not to be apprehended till the child be born, and ſhe has recovered her ſtrength. See *Dalt.* c. 11. *Burn*, *p.* 207.

Before this rigorous law is put in execution, however, gentlemen would do well to inquire whether overſeers of the poor have not procured ſuch warrants only to *ſave pariſh expences*; and for that purpoſe, aggravated the crime and miſrepreſented the condition of the culprit. In the preſent inſtance, and in too many others which I have known, I believe this to have been the caſe; and that much cruelty has been exerciſed both on the mother and child, by a commitment of the woman to her miſerable habitation, while yet in a very weak ſtate.

CHESTER-FIELD.

1776, Jan. 10, Priſoners 2. 1779, May 14, Priſoner 1. Impreſſed 3. Deſr. 1.
------ Oct. 28, - - 1. 1782, Jan. 24, - - 3. Deſerter 1 *.

DERBY TOWN GAOL

Is alſo the bridewell. Two rooms for debtors; one for felons; three for petty offenders. Priſoners always locked up: the narrow court or paſſage, only 7 feet by 34, not being ſecure, is of little uſe. The whole ruinous, dirty and offenſive. Gaoler has a large garden behind the priſon. No ſalary as gaoler; as keeper of bridewell, £5. Fees, debtors 6*s.* 8*d.* felons 3*s.* 6*d.* no table. Garniſh 3*s.* 6*d.* on a paper in the debtors kitchen. Allowance to debtors and felons, one ſhilling and ſix pence weekly in bread. Licence for beer.

1776, Oct. 29, Debtors 2. Felons &c. 2.
1779, May 14, - - 0. - - 0.
1782, Jan. 23, - - 4. - - 2.

CHESTERFIELD GAOL, For the hundred of Scarſdale, is the property of the duke of *Portland*; to whom, or to his ſteward, the gaoler pays £18 : 12 : 0 a year. Only one room with a cellar under it; to which the priſoners occaſionally deſcend through a hole in the floor. The cellar had not been cleaned for many months. The priſon-door had not been opened for ſeveral weeks, when I was there firſt. There were four priſoners, who told me they were almoſt ſtarved: one of them ſaid, with tears in his eyes, "he had not eaten a morſel that day;" it was afternoon. Their meagre ſickly countenances confirmed what they ſaid. They had borrowed a book of Dr. *Manton*'s; one of them was reading it to the reſt. Each of them had a wife; and they had in the whole thirteen children, caſt on their reſpective pariſhes. Two had their groats from the creditors; and out of that pittance they relieved the other two. No allowance: no ſtraw: no firing: water a halfpenny for about three gallons, put in (as other things are) at the window. Gaoler a bailiff, lives diſtant. I found in this priſon a ſtrong bedſtead, which had been compaſſionately left by a poor priſoner, that it might be ſome relief to his unhappy ſucceſſors.

1776, Jan. 10, Debtors 4. 1779, May 14, Debtors 0.
------ Oct. 28, - - 1. 1782, Jan. 24, - - 0.

* This deſerter had been before confined here for deſertion, his *brother* was in another priſon for the ſame offence; they followed the example of their *father*, who was a deſerter, and was afterwards tranſported; and their *grandfather* was a dragoon, who deſerted with his horſe and accoutrements, and was never taken. The keeper's mother, who was a near neighbour to the grandfather, was my informant.

NOTTINGHAM-

COUNTY GAOL AT NOTTINGHAM.

NOTTINGHAM.

GAOLER, *Richard Bonington.*
Salary, £20.
Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 14 : 8.
Felons, }
Tranſports, £7 : 17 : 6 each.
Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, three-halfpennyworth of bread a day.
Felons, three-halfpennyworth of bread and a halfpenny in money every day (*weight of three-penny loaf in Jan.* 1775, 1 *lb.* 14½ *oz. in Sep.* 1779, 2 *lb.* 3 *oz.*)
Garniſh, prohibited.

Number,

		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773,	Nov. 17,	4,	12.	1776,	Sep. 25,	4,	10.
1774,	April 3,	12,	2.	1779,	------ 19,	12,	5.
1775,	Jan. 4,	10,	1.	1782,	Jan. 21,	11,	6.
------	Nov. 12,	4,	11.				

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Anderſon.*
Duty, Sunday and Wedneſday.
Salary, £50.
SURGEON, Mr. *Betteſon*, now Mr. *Patridge.*
Salary, £20, now £30, for debtors and felons.

REMARKS.

THE gaol is on the ſide of a hill. For maſter's-ſide debtors only three rooms. Down 28 ſteps are two rooms for criminals who can pay, and a condemned room. Down 12 ſteps more are deep dungeons, cut in the ſandy rock, very damp: one of which is 23 feet by 13, and 7 feet high: another, nearly circular, is about 12 feet diameter: the ſtraw on barrack-beds.

At my laſt viſit, the felons court was more airy, the wall being paliſaded; they had both well and river water; and there was an entire ſeparation of debtors and felons.—The *women* have one bed, in a room in the turnkey's lodge. When there are more than two women, they are at night in one of the dungeons.

For bathing here is (not, as in moſt other county gaols, an inconvenient and almoſt uſeleſs tub—but) a large and commodious bath, ſupplied with river water; and a copper juſt by, to warm it when neceſſary. The infirmary is near it, which has two rooms. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners is neatly painted over the keeper's door. The juſtices have allowed the gaoler to ſupply the ſick with better nouriſhment, &c. to

NOTTINGHAM COUNTY GAOL.

the amount of ſeven ſhillings a week. Gentlemen ſo remarkably conſiderate and humane will, I hope, aboliſh the unwholeſome dungeons.

The priſoners have the choice of wheaten or houſehold bread; the weight of the former, three fourths of the latter.

Tranſports condemned at aſſizes had, with the king's allowance of two ſhillings and ſix pence a week, the county-bread.

Here (as at Derby) a man goes round the county about Chriſtmas, and begs at gentlemen's houſes for the debtors. He carries a book, and gentlemen write in it their names, and donations. The amount, about £30 a year; in 1781 it was £34.

No chapel. Service is performed in a parlour, which is too ſmall.

Priſoners are tried in clothes provided for that purpoſe by the county *.

In the account ſent up to London of tranſports in this gaol in 1776, was one *William Berks*. This man obtained his majeſty's pardon. Mr. *Francis Waters*, clerk of aſſize, in his letter ſent with the pardon, charges ſtate office fees £1 : 7 : 6, my fees £1 : 7 : 8. For theſe, and the gaol fees, the pardoned criminal was detained in priſon.

TABLE OF FEES.

Nottinghamſhire. At the Quarter Seſſions held at the Shire-Hall 14th January 1760.

	£.	S.	D.
For lodging and board of each priſoner when he lodges and diets with the gaoler, by the week	0	7	0
For each when he hath a room and bed of the gaoler and diets himſelf, by the week	0	2	0
For each when he hath a room of the gaoler, and finds his own bed and diet *per* week	0	0	6
For the diſcharge of each priſoner	0	13	4
And to the turnkey for the ſame	0	1	4

The gaoler is to take notice if he takes more than the above ſums he is liable to forfeit to the party aggrieved for each offence the ſum of *fifty pounds* (excluſive of the penalties inflicted by former acts).

We direct the Deputy Clerk of the Peace betwixt now and the next Seſſions to put Copies of this Table in the reſpective Courts within this County where the General Quarter Seſſions are held, and alſo in ſome conſpicuous open place within the ſaid Gaol, in order that the ſame may be inſpected as occaſions may require, and be preſerved in the ſaid Gaol, to be reſorted to at all ſeaſonable times in the day time without paying any thing for the ſame.

M. Muſters *W. Bilbie* *H. Sherbrooke*
J. White *Wm. Kirke* *Geo. Maſon.*

Having reviewed the above Table of Fees, I do hereby confirm the ſame. Witneſs my hand the 26th day of March 1760

H. BATHURST.

A true copy examined with the original by me

John Hurſt deputy clerk of the peace.

* See a more judicious practice at *Reading*.

NOTTINGHAM COUNTY GAOL.

Nottinghamſhire. A Table of the ſeveral Gifts, Legacies and Bequeſts—for the benefit—of poor Priſoners in the common Gaol of this County, as ſettled by us his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace—this 18th day of Jan. 1760. Purſuant to the late Act of Parliament and according to the beſt information we can get, as follows.

By *John Sherwin* Eſq. of *Nottingham*, the yearly ſum of four pounds, paid quarterly out of an eſtate at *Bramſcote*, in this county, purchaſed by Mr. *Sherwin*'s father of ſome of the deſcendants of *Henry Handley* Eſq. who left this charity.

By *Abel Smith* Eſq. of *Nottingham*, purſuant to the directions of the will of Mr. *Abel Collings* deceaſed, four ſhillings monthly for coals for the priſoners.

We are informed that forty ſhillings a year, was formerly left by ſome of the family of ----- *Hutchinſon*, Eſquire. But that the priſoners have not received the ſame for theſe twenty years paſt.

We do not know of any other gifts, legacies, or bequeſts, except the general collection made in the county for the priſoners every Chriſtmas.

We order this table to be tranſmitted to the deputy clerk of the peace for this county, to be entered among the rolls of the ſeſſions, and copies thereof to be made and hung up by him in the reſpective courts, where the general quarter ſeſſions are held—there to remain and be inſpected—And alſo to cauſe another copy—to be tranſmitted to the keeper of the ſaid gaol to be forthwith hung up by him there, in ſome public place, and in a conſpicuous manner,—ſo as the priſoners may have free reſort thereto, at all ſeaſonable times in the day time, without paying any thing for the ſame.

M. Muſters *W. Bilbie* *H. Sherbrooke* *A. C. Stanhope.*
J. White *Wm. Kirke* *Geo. Maſon*

A true copy examined with the original by me

John Hurſt.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT SOUTHWELL.

BRIDEWELL.

This is alſo uſed as a priſon for thoſe manors in this county which belong to the archbiſhop of York.

In front of the court, is a room on the ground-floor, in which were two men; one of them ſentenced for three years, the other for ſeven: and a damp dungeon down 10 ſteps, 14 feet ſquare and 7½ feet high; the window 2 feet 10 inches, by only 8 inches.—The date on this part is 1656.—In the back court is a new building with two rooms on the ground floor, and two above: one of the latter is an infirmary. The rooms are about 15 feet by 12, and have chimneys, but no firing is allowed by the county. No pump in this court: for the women, a court might be made out of the keeper's garden. Clauſes of act againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. Apothecary, Mr. *Hutchinſon*; he makes a bill. Allowance, three-halfpennyworth of bread. A three-penny loaf weighed 1 *lb.* 5½ *oz.* at my firſt viſit; at my ſecond, 2 *lb.*; at my third, of good houſehold bread, 2 *lb.* 11 *oz.*; at my laſt viſit, the three-halfpenny loaf weighed 12 *oz.* Some of the priſoners were making ſhoemaker's pegs at three-halfpence a thouſand (the keeper ſells them for three-pence); and ſome ſpinning flax; half the earning is the

SOUTHWELL.

keeper's. Here was committed a ſhoemaker for twelve months, with an order (highly improper) that he ſhould not work at his own trade. Keeper's ſalary, £45: fees, 3s. 6d. no table: but *now* there is painted on a board over the keeper's door, "The fees of this place is, three ſhillings and ſix-pence. N. B. None is exempt from paying but common vagrants." He informed me that a few years ago, ſeven died here of the gaol-fever within two years.

1775, Jan. 4,	Priſoners	9.	1779, Sep. 20,	Priſoners	17.
1776, Sep. 24,	- -	13.	1782, Nov. 17,	- -	9.

NOTTINGHAM TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *Richard Bonington*, the county gaoler.
Salary, £8.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 8 : 0 if under £10.
0 : 14 : 8 if from any court in London.
Felons, 0 : 14 : 8.
Tranſports, - 7 : 17 : 6 each.
Licence, *See County Gaol.*

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none. *(See Remarks.)*
Felons, three-halfpence in bread, a day.
Garniſh, prohibited.
Number,

		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773,	Nov. 17,	5,	2.	1776,	Sep. 25,	0,	0.
1775,	Jan. 4,	3,	0.	1779,	----- 19,	2,	0.
------	Nov. 12,	5,	2.	1782,	Jan. 21,	1,	1.

CHAPLAIN, none.
SURGEON, none ſtated. The mayor orders one when wanted.

REMARKS.

THIS gaol has been lately repaired and much improved. Three rooms on the ground-floor, two chambers, and two garrets: a dungeon down twenty-two ſteps, which I was informed has not been uſed for ſome years: a back court ſupplied with water. Debtors have from a legacy one ſhilling a week for coals. Collected in the town for priſoners about £4 a year. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up.

A table of fees was hung up, dated the 10th of April 1777, ſigned by *Tho. Sands*, Mayor, *Rich. Butler* and *John Fellows*, Aldermen, and confirmed by W. H. ASHURST, ſimilar to that in the county gaol.

NOTTINGHAM TOWN BRIDEWELL.

NOTTINGHAM.

Two rooms: no fire-place: a dark dungeon down nine ſteps. No court, although there is ground before and behind the houſe. No ſewer. Water in a kitchen, where there is a bed for priſoners who can pay two pence a night. Allowance, a three-penny loaf every other day. Here is a mill for grinding horſe-beans. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's ſalary, £8: fees, 1 *s.* 4 *d.*

1776,	Sep. 25,	Priſoners	0.
1779,	Sep. 19,	- -	0.
1782,	Jan. 21,	- -	2.

NEWARK upon TRENT TOWN GAOL, and BRIDEWELL.

Two rooms arched with brick, the largeſt up ſtairs 12 feet by 11. The two windows being towards the ſtreet, it is impoſſible to prevent ſpirituous liquors, &c. from being conveyed to the priſoners. No court: no water: no ſewer. Keeper lives at a public houſe at a little diſtance: ſalary, for the bridewell, £1: fees, 4 *s.* no table. Allowance, three-halfpence a day: no ſtraw. Among the various improvements that are making in this town, may it not be hoped the corporation will make ſome addition to this priſon from their ground behind it?

1776,	Sep. 23,	Priſoners	2.		
1779,	Sep. 20,	- -	0.	Deſerters	2.
1782,	Nov. 17,	- -	0.	- -	4.

BASFORD PRISON, FOR DEBTORS. This is his majeſty's gaol or priſon of the court of record of his honour of Peverel, and additional limits of the ſame in the counties of Nottingham and Derby. *Thomas* Lord *Middleton* high ſteward. One room with three beds. The keeper ſaid he had another little room for women-priſoners; but having none of that ſex, he made uſe of it for his ſervants. The houſe is his freehold. Fees, 13 *s.* 4 *d.* by the court-roll.—The debts were from forty ſhillings to fifty pounds, but *now* are from ten pounds * to fifty pounds.

1776, Sep. 24, Priſoners 3. 1779, Sep. 20, Priſoners 2.

* See 19 *Geo.* III. Cap. LXX.

COUNTY GAOL, LINCOLN CASTLE.

LINCOLN. GAOLER, *Isaac Wood.*
Salary, none. But £154 a year to supply prisoners as below; and to pay land-tax, &c. *(See Remarks.)*
Fees, Debtors, Felons, } £0 : 14 : 4.
Transports, £8 : 8 : 0 for each: and 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *(see Table of Fees.)* He paid the clerk of assize a guinea for each.
Licence, Beer: which the gaoler brews. He lets the Tap.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, if certified as in *Remarks*, same as felons.
Felons, each weekly 8 *lb.* of bread, and 2 *d.* for beef: in common yearly £2, for coals: £2, straw: £2, oatmeal.
Garnish, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number,

		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Jan. 27,	22,	11.	1779,	May 6,	22,	14.
-------	Oct. 29,	14,	9.	1782,	Feb. 1,	30,	3.
1776,	Jan. 31,	23,	18.			Dutch prisoners of war 7 *.	
-------	Sep. 23,	12,	3.				

CHAPLAINS, Rev. Mr. *Simpson*; and Dr. *Waldgrave* by his curate the Rev. Mr. *Welling*, now Mr. *Bennet*.
Duty, Mr. *Simpson*, Wednesday and Friday; Mr. *Bennet*, Sunday.
Salary, Mr. *Simpson* £5, &c. *see Remarks*; Dr. *Waldgrave* about £35 *per* legacy of *Rebecca Hussey*.

SURGEON, Mr. *Parnell.*
Salary, £20.

REMARKS. THE castle belongs to the duchy of Lancaster. The county pays ten shillings a year. The gaoler, *per* contract, to keep it in repair. A spacious area of near seven acres. (6 *A.* 3 *R.* 27 *P.*) On the ground-floor are the gaoler's apartments, the tap-room, &c.

For master's-side debtors, six sizeable rooms on the first story; and as many garrets. The floors of both stories are tarras, and cannot be kept clean: the passages six feet wide, with windows close glazed.

The free ward for debtors is only a room at the end of the building, down 2 steps. It is paved with small stones, and is a thorough-fare to sundry places. First, by

* See *page* 190.

a trap-

a trap-door in the ſaid pavement there is a deſcent of 10 ſteps to two vaulted dungeons for criminals, 8 feet high; one, the *Pit*, 14 feet by 21, window 2 feet by 14 inches; the other, within it, the *condemned cell*, 14 feet by 7; window about 9 inches by 18: a little ſhort ſtraw on the floors: both dungeons offenſive.—It is alſo a paſſage to the women-felons ward (which is 11 feet by 8);—and to the felons court (43 feet by 26½), and their ſizeable day-room (15 feet by 19): no water: no ſewer;—and to a room for the cloſer confinement of debtors who do not behave well. There are two rooms with beds for felons who can pay for them; to which there is another way. LINCOLN COUNTY GAOL.

No chapel: ſervice is performed in the Shire-hall. No infirmary: no bath. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up. The whole priſon is out of repair *; and never white-waſhed.

Mr. *Wood*, beſides the forementioned articles of his contract, is to furniſh his priſoners with pails, and other utenſils, to the amount of £3 a year; and to pay yearly to priſoners in the *King's Bench* and *Marſhalſea*, two guineas; all out of his ſalary of £154.

An order of the juſtices is hung up, that for a debtor's being admitted to county allowance, it is required that he produce a certificate of his poverty ſigned by the miniſter, churchwardens and overſeers of his pariſh. The debtors make conſiderable quantities of garters, purſes, &c. of a very good ſort; moſt of which they weave in a cheap, but convenient hand-frame.

Mr. *Simpſon*'s ſalary, £5, is from a legacy of *Thomas Heſleden*; and for attending condemned criminals he has five guineas from the ſheriff. Mr. *Thomas Heſleden* left alſo £3 a year, for the better maintenance of the poor priſoners in the caſtle. For the payment of theſe two legacies, he bound an eſtate called *Works Chantry* at Lincoln. His will was proved September 21, 1720.

Thomas Robert Jenkinſon, by will (proved February 13, 1772,) left the intereſt of £120 to the debtors in this priſon, to be equally divided among them annually on Eaſter Monday; with this *proviſo*, that if the whole intereſt for one year is ſufficient to diſcharge any one debtor, within fourteen days of the time of payment, the ſaid ſum ſhall be applied for that purpoſe, at the diſcretion of his truſtees.

Rebecca Huſſey, by her will, proved in London 10th May 1715, bequeathed the intereſt of £1000 to releaſe poor debtors from this caſtle: but no debtors have received the benefit for many years paſt †.

* If the gentlemen ſhould build a new gaol, it may be hoped it will be a more ſubſtantial building than the county hoſpital in this city, and not with ſuch tarras floors.

† On a tomb-ſtone in the cathedral, is an inſcription, noting that *Clement Wood*, interred there, was thirty-eight years gaoler of the caſtle, and of the city gaol.

A TABLE

LINCOLN COUNTY GAOL.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler or Keeper of the Gaol for the County of *Lincoln*—and *Rules* for *Government*—ſettled purſuant to a late Act for Relief of Debtors, &c.

	£.	S.	D.
Every priſoner ſhall pay to the gaoler at his firſt coming into gaol ſix ſhillings and eight-pence	0	6	8
Every priſoner that will lodge in any chamber in the houſe ſhall pay to the gaoler for his bed weekly	0	1	3
If he will have the whole bed to himſelf, to pay weekly	0	2	6
But if two or more debtors lie in the ſame bed then to be paid amongſt them weekly	0	2	6
And that the four chambers on the firſt floor ſhall be held and kept for ſuch only as board in the houſe.			
Every priſoner for debt to pay but one fee to the gaoler for his diſcharge out of the priſon though he ſtands committed in ſeveral actions, and the fee to be no more than ſix ſhillings and eight-pence	0	6	8
To the turnkey on the ſaid diſcharge, one ſhilling	0	1	0
Every felon to pay to the gaoler upon his diſcharge out of priſon thirteen ſhillings and four-pence	0	13	4
To the turnkey on the ſaid diſcharge, one ſhilling	0	1	0
The gaoler having the care of the felons condemned for tranſportation, ſometimes three months, ſometimes ſix months, and often longer, to be paid for each felon by the treaſurer out of the county-money when he is taken out of gaol thirteen ſhillings and four-pence	0	13	4
Every priſoner committed from the bar, by the judge of aſſize or ſeſſions to pay to the gaoler for his diſcharge thirteen ſhillings and four-pence	0	13	4
Every priſoner that will eat at the firſt table to pay five ſhillings a week to the gaoler for his lodging and diet having three meals a day	0	5	0
If he eats at the ſecond table then he ſhall pay but four ſhillings a week for his diet and lodging	0	4	0

Every debtor that lies in the common grate may provide himſelf with a bed, bedding and ſheets, and purſuant to the act have neceſſaries of life from any place—between ſix in the morning and ſix at night from Lady-day to Michaelmas—between eight and four from Michaelmas to Lady-day—no more than one quart of ale a day—brought in to one priſoner, to prevent diſturbance, &c.

Every debtor—whom two juſtices—adjudge neceſſitous *—and every felon ſhall have 8 *lb.* weight of wholeſome houſehold bread, and 1 *lb.* weight of beef † delivered to them weekly.

Every debtor ſhall quietly—go to his chamber, between Lady-day and Michaelmas at nine in the evening—and between Michaelmas and Lady-day at eight and no later; whoſoever ſhall refuſe—ſhall on proof be deprived of his beef and bread by a juſtice for a time at diſcretion.

If any gaoler, turnkey or other officer, or any priſoner—require any—money from a new-come priſoner—either for garniſh money, chamber-money—cards—ſeeing Luſey Tower—or any other account whatſoever, Shall—if a priſoner, loſe his allowance for a time at the diſcretion of a juſtice—if the gaoler, &c. be puniſhed as an extortioner according to law.

If the gaoler or any of his ſub-officers ſhall at any time from hence think it ſafe to take off any felon's irons, if a common felon he ſhall pay the ſum of two ſhillings and ſix-pence a week and no more—If a gentleman or better ſort of criminal then he ſhall take the ſum of five ſhillings *per* week and no more ‡.

* See *Remarks* preceding.

† Inſtead of this they have two pence.

‡ This order being ſomewhat ſingular, I have tranſcribed it *verbatim*.

Any

Any perſon removed by *habeas corpus* to pay the ſame fees as other priſoners when diſcharged.
A priſoner making water—ſo as to annoy—or waſhing hands in the bucket—to loſe his allowance for a time, &c.

LINCOLN COUNTY GAOL.

We his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the Diviſion of *Lindſey*, in the County of *Lincoln*, Aſſembled —at *Spilſby* have examined the above Table of Fees with the Rules and Orders—and do allow and confirm the ſame—the 12th day of April 1768

W^m. Maſſingberd *H: Beſt* *Ric Wright* *W Marſhall* *Ed Wills*

We his Majeſty's Juſtices—for the Diviſion of *Keſteven*—aſſembled—at *Sleaford*—do allow and confirm the ſame—13th April 1768

John Thorold *Rob^t Burne* *Ded Jones* *Leo: Brown.*

We his Majeſty's Juſtices—for the diviſion of *Holland*—aſſembled—at *Boſton*—do allow and confirm the ſame 14th July 1768

Ri Falkner *H. B. Pacey* *Ri Fydell* *J Linton* Jun^r. *R. Fydell* *J Calthorp.*

We the Judges of Aſſize for the County of *Lincoln* have reviewed the above Table of Fees with the Rules and Orders—and do hereby confirm the ſame.—This 25th day of July 1768.

T. PARKER.
E. CLIVE.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDEWELLS.

GAINSBOROUGH. Two lodging-rooms *, and a day-room below, and two rooms up ſtairs: a court 33 feet ſquare, in which is a new work-room: no water: no ſtraw: no allowance: the priſoners were beating hemp at four pence a ſtone. Conveyance to quarter ſeſſions at keeper's expence. His ſalary, £30. No fees.—Might be improved on the keeper's garden.

1776, Jan. 30,	Priſoners	3.		
1779, May 6,	- -	5.	Lunatics	3.
1782, Jan. 31,	- -	4.	- -	2.

FOLKINGHAM. In this priſon under the keeper's houſe are five damp rooms, two of which were uſed for a lunatic, who was confined here ſome years. The men's lodging-room (18 feet by 9 feet 9 inches and 6 feet 9 inches high), has only an aperture in the door a foot ſquare into the work-room. The women's room is 13 feet by 8, and 6 feet 2 inches high.—In another room 20½ feet by 12 (called the *old gaol)*, you go down by a trap-door in the floor ſeven ſteps into a horrid dungeon (10 feet ſquare, 5½ feet high). No chimney: ſmall court: no pump: no ſewer. Yet a woman with a child at her breaſt was ſent hither

* I was ſurpriſed to find a lunatic of the other ſex lodge in the room appropriated to the *women.*

BRIDEWELLS.

for a year and a day: the child died. Conveyance to quarter ſeſſions at keeper's expence. His ſalary, £37: out of which he muſt allow each priſoner ſixpennyworth of bread a week. Fees, 9s. 4d. no table.

1774, Oct. 28, Priſoners 4. 1782, Feb. 2, Priſoners 2.
1779, May 5, - - 2. Lun. 1.

SPALDING. This priſon, lately built, has ſeveral ſizeable airy rooms 13 feet by 10: chimneys in two of them. A work-room 28 feet by 9½. The underrooms vaulted, 12½ feet by 9½, and 7 feet high: the entrance is by a trap-door from the upper rooms. There is a pump now in the court, which not being ſecure, the priſoners have no acceſs to it. Allowance, three pence a day. When they work they have three fourths of the profit; turnkey, the remainder. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors hung up: as alſo is the late act for preſerving the health of priſoners, neatly painted on a ſmall board. Keeper's ſalary, £38: fees, 5s. no table. Surgeon's ſalary, £12. In the twelve years preceding 1782, there were 473 priſoners, of whom 41 were debtors.—By the act for the court of requeſts for the hundred of *Elloe*, in this county, the debtors ſhall remain in confinement three months.

1776, Feb. 2, Priſoners 4. 1779, Oct. 11, Priſoners 2.
1779, Mar. 29, - - 13. 1782, Feb. 3, - - 4.

LINCOLN CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *Francis Toyn.*
Salary, £20.
Fees, Debtors, Felons, } £0 : 6 : 8.
Tranſports, £10 each.
Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, one ſhilling a week.
Garniſh, one ſhilling,
Number,

		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Jan. 27,	3,	2.	1779,	May 6,	1,	0.
1776,	Jan. 31,	0,	1.	1782,	Feb. 1,	1,	1.
------	Sep. 23,	0,	2.				

CHAPLAIN, none.
SURGEON, none.

THIS

REMARKS.

THIS gaol, at the *Stone-bow gate*, has one large room for men-debtors, one ſmaller for women, both up ſtairs: in each a fire-place. The rooms for criminals are two dungeons down three ſteps; damp earth floors. In one of them (13 feet 4 inches by 12 feet 2 inches) is a cage in which the ſickly criminal I ſaw at my laſt viſit, was locked up at night. No court: no water acceſſible to priſoners: no ſtraw. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, fairly written on parchment, were framed and hung up *.

City of Lincoln and County of the ſame City, to wit.

A TABLE of—RATES and FEES—ſettled by the Juſtices—at a General Quarter Seſſions—held at the *Guild-Hall*—within the firſt whole week next after the Tranſlation of St. *Thomas* the Martyr to wit, on the 14th day of July in the 33d—of *George* II—1759 purſuant to—an Act for Relief of Debtors &c.

	L.	*S.*	*D.*
Every debtor that lies in a bed belonging to the keeper is to pay one ſhilling weekly and no more - - - - - - - -	0	1	0
Any debtor that finds a bed and places it in the common room is to pay nothing for his lodging - - - - - - - -	0	0	0
Every priſoner for debt is to pay one fee to the keeper for his diſcharge out of priſon though he ſtands committed in ſeveral actions and that fee no more than ſix ſhillings and eight pence - - - - - - -	0	6	8
Every felon is to pay to the gaoler for his diſcharge out of priſon ſix ſhillings and eight pence and no more - - - - - - -	0	6	8
If not continued in priſon above a week then to pay only three ſhillings and four pence	0	3	4
Every priſoner that will eat with the gaoler is to pay for his lodging and diet weekly four ſhillings and ſix pence having three meals a day - - -	0	4	6
Every priſoner committed from the bar by the judge of aſſize or ſeſſions is to pay the gaoler for his diſcharge three ſhillings and four pence and no more - -	0	3	4

Rob. Obbinſon, Mayor — *Ger. Gibſon* — *Robt. Dreury*
Jno. Hooton — *Edwd. Fowlir* — *John Brown*
Robt. Thickſton — *John Wilſon* — *Broxm. Brown*
Jno. Davies — *Edwd. Letherland*

We the Judges of Aſſize for the city of *Lincoln* and County of the ſame City have reviewed this Table of Fees and do hereby confirm the ſame. Given under our Hands this 9th day of Auguſt 1759.

T PARKER
JA HEWITT.

Examined by *Joſp. Peart* Clerk of the peace.

* On my obſerving to the keeper, how properly theſe clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors were hung up, he informed me, that both the debtors and felons uſed to be ſerved with them from the public houſes; but that upon having nearly loſt his life from one of the felons who was intoxicated, he copied out the clauſes from *Burn*, ſhewed them to the publicans, and thus put an end to the practice —When I have inquired, in ſimilar priſons, whether theſe clauſes were hung up? the keepers have frequently replied, How is it poſſible for us to prevent liquors being handed in at the ſtreet windows?

BOSTON. BOSTON TOWN GAOL. This is alſo the bridewell. Two damp offenſive rooms about 14 feet ſquare, and over them two rooms for women (one the bed-room 9 feet 3 inches by 6 feet 4 inches, with only an aperture in the door 7 inches by 5); and two rooms adjoining for debtors. No court: no water. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. Salary, as gaoler, £10; as keeper, £5. Fees, 2*s.* 6*d.*

1779, Oct. 11, Debtors 0, Felons &c. 2.
1782, Feb. 2, - - 0, - - - 0.

STAMFORD TOWN GAOL. The gate which was the old priſon is taken down, and a new priſon is built at the town-hall. One good room for debtors in the keeper's houſe: for other priſoners two cells, 10 feet by 8, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ high: the window in each only 2 feet by 5 inches: and a bridewell-room 16 feet by 8: the window here alſo too ſmall, 2 feet by 1 foot 8 inches.

Allowance to felons, two pence a day. Salary, as gaoler, £4; as keeper, £3 : 6 : 8. Licence for beer and wine. Act for preſerving the health of priſoners and clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, not hung up. This new gaol, inſtead of being on a more humane plan, is worſe than the old priſon was for felons. The court not being ſecure, the priſoners are always locked up in their offenſive and unhealthy cells. Fees, *ſee Table*; which, though not ſigned, nor hung up in the *new gaol*, I tranſcribe for the ſingularity of an article or two.

	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1776, Feb. 10,	0,	1.	1779, Sep. 21,	0,	0.
------ Sep. 26,	0,	2.	1782, May 3,	0,	2.

The Town or Borough of Stamford in the County of Lincoln.

A TABLE of FEES ſettled &c.—at the Quarter Seſſions held by Adjournment 28th Auguſt 1729 &c.

	£.	S.	D.
For every arreſt upon bail - - - - - -	0	10	0
For waiting for bail one ſhilling *per* hour			
Bail fees to the gaol - - - - - - -	0	6	0
For diet each day, if not find themſelves - - - - - -	0	1	0
For lodging each night, if not find themſelves - - - - -	0	0	4
If they find themſelves bedding, then for cleaning the room each week - -	0	1	0

For Felons &c. that lie on the Common-ſide.

For Gaoler's fees for the gaol - - - - - -	0	10	0
To the ſmith ironing and taking off - - - - - -	0	2	0
Lodging for each night - - - - - - -	0	0	2
To the perſon who executes ſentence of pillory, burning in the hand, or whipping -	0	1	0
To the keeper of the houſe of correction for every perſon committed for the firſt night	0	0	6
Every day that perſon continues in cuſtody for attendance - - -	0	0	1

COUNTY GAOL AT OAKHAM.

GAOLER, *William Lumley*, now *Henry Lumley*. OAKHAM.
Salary, none.
Fees, Debtors, Felons, } £0 : 14 : 10.
Transports, £10 each.
Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, Felons, } three-halfpence a day each, in bread.
Garnish, one shilling.
Number,

		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, Jan.	23,	0,	0.	1779, Mar.	28,	5,	5. Deserters 3.
1775, Nov.	10,	1,	2.	------ Sep.	21,	3,	1.
1776, Sep.	26,	0,	0.	1782, May	3,	2,	3.

CHAPLAIN, none.

SURGEON, Mr. *Bullivant*, now Mr. *Berry*.
Salary, £5 : 5 : 0.

REMARKS.

THIS is also the county bridewell and the town gaol; yet I found it twice empty. On the ground-floor is a day-room or kitchen for debtors:—a day-room, and two small vaulted night-rooms for felons; one of which being quite close (11 feet by 6 feet 4 inches), the gaoler has made apertures in the door.—Up stairs are two rooms strongly planked with oak: in each of them are two beds, for those that pay.

There is a large work-room, but there were no rooms proper for the separation of men and women, or of bridewell prisoners from felons. Lately one room has been fitted up in the barn for that purpose, with a chimney. The whole prison is thatched.

The felons court is parted off with strong wooden palisades; which intercepting the pump, the justices have been so considerate as to put down another pump in the felons court. They have also ordered the gaoler to provide some clothing for the most destitute prisoners. His salary as keeper of the bridewell is £20. No table of fees. Act for preserving the health of prisoners, and clauses against spirituous liquors, not hung up.

The present gaoler's father, grandfather and great grandfather, held the same office.

NORTHAMPTON-

COUNTY GAOL AT NORTHAMPTON.

NORTHAMPTON.

GAOLER, *John Scofield.*
Salary, *now* £30. He pays the county £40 a year.
Fees, Debtors, Felons, } £0 : 15 : 4.
Tranſports, If two, £7 each; if more, £6 : 16 : 6 each.
Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, two pennyworth of bread a day *(wt. Jan.* 1775, 1*lb.* 1½*oz.)* and *now* two pence for meat.
Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 6 : 0.
Felons, 0 : 2 : 6.

Number,

		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773,	Nov. 15,	9,	8.	1779,	Mar. 25,	14,	9.
1774,	April 5,	6,	4.	------	Nov. 24,	15,	15.
1775,	Jan. 2,	8,	7.	1782,	July 14,	19,	10.
1776,	----- 5,	7,	12.				

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Miller.*
Duty, Sunday, Tueſday, Thurſday.
Salary, £40.
SURGEON, Mr. *Kerr.* } Salary, none.
APOTHECARY, Mr. *Breton.* } They make a bill.

REMARKS. THIS gaol is alſo the county bridewell; but petty offenders are kept ſeparate from felons. Mr. *Scofield* had a ſalary of £36 : 10 : 0 as keeper, and *now* as gaoler he has £30 added. Three courts; but the two for felons are too cloſe. No ſtraw. The county have built ſeven commodious rooms (7 feet 9 inches by 6 feet), for felons; yet there are ſtill two horrid dungeons 11 ſteps under ground, over which is a day-room for felons, and the condemned room.—The bridewell part conſiſts of one room, with a cloſe bed-room, and a room over them, all made very offenſive by a ſewer. The priſon was clean, and the gaoler attentive and humane to his priſoners. Debtors, felons, and petty offenders were at work, ſpinning, making pegs for ſhoemakers, &c.

The chapel was the upper room in the gaoler's houſe, when it muſt have been painful for priſoners loaded with irons to go up and down the ſtairs; but now it is more conveniently ſituated. No infirmary, nor bath. The act for preſerving the health

health of priſoners, and clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, not hung up. A table of fees is now ſigned and hung up: that which the gaoler ſhewed me on my former viſits was neither dated, ſigned, nor hung up; which occaſioned my ſaying in the firſt edition, " no table of fees." COUNTY GAOL.

Northamptonſhire, to wit. At the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace—holden at *Northampton*, in and for the ſaid County, on Thurſday—the Sixteenth Day of January, in the Seventeenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *George* the Third—before the Reverend *John Hill*, Doctor of Laws; *Ambroſe Iſted*, Eſq. *Brook Bridges*, and *Charles Addington*, Clerks; Juſtices of our ſaid Lord the King, aſſigned to keep the Peace within the ſaid County, &c.

It is ordered, by this Court, that the following Rates and Fees be taken by the Keeper of his Majeſty's Gaol for the ſaid County; and no other:

	£.	S.	D.
For the lodging of every priſoner for debt, in his houſe, *per* week, - -	0	2	0
For the diſcharge of every ſuch priſoner out of cuſtody for debt, - - -	0	13	4
Ditto to the turnkey, - - - - - - -	0	2	0
For the copy of every warrant, - - - - - -	0	1	0
For ſigning a certificate, in order to obtain a *ſuperſedeas*, - - -	0	2	0
For regiſtering a declaration, - - - - - -	0	1	0
For attending with every priſoner in order to give bail, or be otherwiſe diſcharged for debt, within the town of *Northampton*, - - - - -	0	2	0

And it is further Ordered, that the above Table of Fees be laid before the Judges, at the next Aſſizes to he holden for the ſaid County, for their reviſal and confirmation; and, if the ſame ſhall be ſo confirmed, that a Copy thereof be hung up in ſome conſpicuous part of the Priſon, and another Copy in the Grand-jury gallery.

By the Court,

Morgan, Clerk of the Peace.

We, the Judges of Aſſize for the County of *Northampton*, have reviewed, and do hereby confirm, the above-written Table of Fees. Given under our hands, at the Aſſizes holden at *Northampton*, the fourth day of March, 1777.

S. S. SMYTHE.
G. NARES.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

KETTERING. This priſon is in the back court of the keeper's public houſe. On the front is an inſcription, that " This houſe with ſixteen dwellings were burnt Nov. 5, 1766." A room for men 18½ feet by 15½, in which down 3 ſteps is a lodging-room 8 feet by 5½, with an aperture in the door 15 inches by 11. Court 19½ feet ſquare. For women, a ſeparate court and a room about the ſame ſize as the men's day-room: dirt floors: windows cloſe glazed. No water: no ſewer. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's ſalary, £12.

BRIDEWELLS.

Fees, 2*s.* 6*d.* Receives rent of the county £15 : 10 : 0.—From new year's-day 1780, to 1781, here were a hundred and five priſoners.

1779, Oct. 12, Priſoners 2. 1782, July 14, Priſoners 0.

OUNDLE. Separate work-rooms, lodging-rooms, and courts for men and women; the whole is in a ruinous inſecure ſtate. It is rented by the county at £12 a year. Keeper's ſalary, £12. Fees 3*s.* 6*d.* no table.

1779, Sep. 22, Priſoners 0.
------ Oct. 12, - - 0.
1782, May 4, - - 1.

NORTHAMPTON TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms and a court for felons and petty offenders, and a room and a court for debtors. Both courts are towards the ſtreet. Felons are allowed two pence a day each. The gaoler is a bailiff and ſheriff's officer: licence for beer: he has no ſalary: pays rent, £3. Fees, 13*s.* 4*d.* no table.

1776, Jan. 5, Debtors 2. 1779, Nov. 24, Debtor 1. Deſerter 1.
1779, Mar. 25, - - 1. 1782, July 15, - - 0. - - 4.

PETERBOROUGH GAOL, For the liberty called the *Soke*, which contains thirty-two towns, is the property of Lord *Exeter*. It is now alſo the priſon of the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of the Borough of St. Peter otherwiſe Peterborough.

Two good rooms for debtors, and down 3 ſteps a room called the *Gaol*; near which is the condemned room: the court having power of life and death. The window in the *gaol* room being now ſtopped up, there is only an aperture in the door 13 inches by 7. No allowance. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, and act for preſerving the health of priſoners, not hung up. Keeper's ſalary, £12: licence for beer: fees, 7*s.* 8*d.* the table neither ſigned nor dated. He pays window-tax £1 : 6 : 0.

1774, Oct. 28, Debtors 2.
1776, Sep. 26, - - 3. Deſerter 1.
1779, Sep. 21, - - 1. - - 0.
1782, May 3, - - 1. - - 3.

PETERBOROUGH BRIDEWELL. For the *Soke*, as above, has on the ground-floor a large work-ſhop, and a room lately divided into a part for men, and another for women: no chimney. Up ſtairs, two rooms or hemp-warehouſes: the keeper a hemp-dreſſer. A ſmall court (9 feet 4 inches wide), not ſecure: priſoners always within

within doors. No water. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's ſalary only £8: fees, 3s. 6d. no table. PETERBOROUGH.

1774, Oct. 28, Priſoner 1. 1779, Sep. 21, Priſoner 1.
1776, Sep. 26, - - 1. 1782, May 3, - - 0.

DAVENTRY GAOL. A room 3 feet under ground called the *dungeon*, 17½ feet by 11. No fire-place: no court: no water. The conſtables are keepers.

1776, Jan. 5, 1779, Nov. 24, 1782, Nov. 27, No priſoners.

BRACKLEY GAOL. A room called the *dungeon*, 4 feet ſquare, under the ſtair-caſe of the town-hall. Aperture in the door 8 inches by 6. The conſtable is keeper.

1779, Oct. 13, No priſoners.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

BERKSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT READING.

GAOLER, The Widow *Wiſeman*; afterwards *John Hill*; now his Widow. READING.
Salary, £20.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 15 : 10.
Felons, 0 : 14 : 4.
Tranſports, - 2 : 2 : 0 each.
Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, three pence a day each.
Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 5 : 6.
Felons, 0 : 2 : 6.

Number,	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773, Dec. 11,	11,	11.	1776, Sep. 25,	3,	8.
1774, July 29,	10,	6.	1779, April 21,	9,	9. Impreſſed 19.
1776, Jan. 1,	9,	15.	1782, March 5,	19,	11.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Webſter*.
Duty, Sunday and Wedneſday.
Salary, £31 : 10 : 0
SURGEON, Mr. *Tylleard*.
Salary, £10 for gaol and bridewell.

READING.

READING COUNTY GAOL.

The following verſes are written over the debtors grate to the ſtreet:

Oh ye whoſe hours exempt from ſorrow flow,
Behold the ſeat of pain and want and woe:
Think, while your hands th' entreated alms extend,
That what to us ye give, to God ye lend.

REMARKS. THIS gaol is too ſmall for the general number of priſoners. Debtors and felons have their courts ſeparated only by iron rails. The former have a kitchen: and for the maſter's-ſide many rooms; and *now* a free ward. Felons, *one day-room* for men and women. The night-room for men is a large dungeon down four ſteps: the priſoners broke out lately. A ſeparate night-room for women. The turnkey has now a lodging-room, over the felons dungeon, with an alarm-bell; ſo that an eſcape will be more difficult. Near this is the condemned room (11 feet by 10). There is lately fitted up a ſmall room for an infirmary; and another room or two: but no proviſion made for ſeparating men-felons at night, except the convicts, who have now two rooms and a ſmall court on the debtors ſide. Tranſports *have not* the king's allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* a week. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. No ſtraw: offenſive ſewers. The chapel is much too ſmall. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners was painted on a board in the debtors court; and at my laſt viſit, the rules and orders. At the Lent aſſize in 1782, none of the priſoners attended at church. I obſerved that the *women* were not only chained together by their hands, but had heavy irons alſo on their legs, as they were conducted to the ſeſſions houſe.

When felons come to this priſon, they are waſhed, and clothes provided by the county are put on. The men have a Ruſſia-drab coat and breeches, a flannel waiſtcoat, two check ſhirts, and two pair of yarn hoſe: the women, a linſey woolſey gown and petticoat, a flannel petticoat, two dowlas ſhifts, two pair of yarn hoſe. Their own clothes are ticketed and hung up till the quarter ſeſſions or aſſizes; when they put them on again to appear in on trial. Afterwards the county-clothes are waſhed, mended, and purified in an oven, for the uſe of future criminals. The clothing aforeſaid for twenty men and five women coſt only £26 : 6 : 8.—A gentleman ſent to this gaol for the priſoners thirty-ſix rugs or coverlets which are now worn out.

The Rules and Orders of this Gaol as ſettled by the High-Sheriff and Juſtices for this County 1781.

	£.	S.	D.
Lodging for each debtor *per* week if furniſhed by the gaoler, for each bed	0	3	0
If occupied by two priſoners, each priſoner	0	1	6
On the diſcharge of a debtor, gaoler's fee on each warrant	0	13	4
Turnkey ditto	0	2	6

The turnkey to attend the priſoners three times a day to bring them ſuch proviſions and neceſſaries as ſhall be required, *viz.* For the hour of breakfaſt, from nine to ten;—for dinner, from twelve to one;—for ſupper, from ſix to ſeven.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDEWELLS.

READING. This is alſo the town bridewell. It was formerly a church, and is a ſpacious room, with four dark ſuffocating huts on one ſide for night-rooms, one for men 16 feet by 10½ and 6½ high: aperture in the door 8 inches by 5: ſtraw worn to duſt, not changed for four months; one for women 15 feet 8 inches by 10 feet 9 inches; aperture in the door 7 inches by 5: the two other rooms leſs.—The county pays rent to the corporation.—It is dirty, and out of repair. Men and women are together in the day-time. No court: no water: allowance to felons, three pence a day; and to petty offenders, two pint loaves each, every Sunday, and one every week-day. Keeper's ſalary, £18 from the county; £2 from the town: fees, 4*s.* 4*d.* no table: licence for beer: half the profit of the priſoners work: £2 a year to find them ſtraw. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors hung up: and there were on a board, ſome orders to be obſerved, approved by *J. P. Andrews* and *Ferd. Collins*, juſtices, April 28, 1778 *.

1776, Jan. 1,	Priſoners 6.	1779, April 21,	Priſoners 7.
------ Nov. 1,	- - 6.	1782, March 5,	- - 13.

ABINGDON. Two dirty day-rooms; and three offenſive night-rooms: that for men 8 feet ſquare: one of the women's, 9 by 8; the other 4½ feet ſquare: the ſtraw, worn to duſt, ſwarmed with vermin: no court: no water acceſſible to priſoners. The petty offenders were in *irons*: at my laſt viſit, eight were *women*. Allowance, if felons, three pence a day. Keeper's ſalary, £18: fees, 4*s.* 4*d.* no table. At all my viſits the priſoners had no employment.

1776, Jan. 2,	Priſoners 3.	1782, Dec. 25,	Priſoners 13. Def. 1.
1779, Apr. 22,	- - 3.		

READING TOWN GAOL OR COMPTER.

Two rooms in a public houſe *(the Reading Arms)* belonging to the town. The eldeſt ſergeant has generally the refuſal of it. No court: no water. Felons allowance, three pence a day. Keeper no ſalary: fees, 4*s.* 4*d.* no table.

1776, Nov. 1,	Debtors 2.	1782, March 5,	Priſoners 0.
1779, April 21,	Priſoners 0.		

* By a letter I received, Jan. 1784, from the Rev. Mr. *Hodgkinſon*, I am informed, that Mr. *Webſter*, the late chaplain to the gaol, is dead, and that Mr. *Hodgkinſon* is appointed to ſucceed him at the gaol; and alſo to attend this bridewell on Sundays and Fridays, with a ſalary of £10 : 10 : 0 from the county, and the ſame from the town. He alſo acquaints me with ſome alterations both here and at the gaol, which I hope may prove beneficial; but as I never mention any particulars except *from my own inſpection* on the days marked for my ſeveral viſits, I muſt beg to be excuſed from noticing them.

ABINGDON TOWN GAOL. Several rooms over a gate-way. The firſt floor for debtors: above are rooms for felons &c. No court: no ſewer: no water acceſſible to priſoners. Allowance to felons, three pence a day. Keeper, one of the ſergeants at mace: no ſalary: fees, debtors 3 *s.* 4 *d.* felons 6 *s.* 8 *d.* no table: licence for beer. Women in irons.

1779, April 22, Debtor 1. Felons &c. 0.
1782, Dec. 25, - - 1. - - 3.

WINDSOR CASTLE PRISON, FOR DEBTORS. I need not obſerve that his Majeſty is proprietor. The duke of *Montague* is conſtable: he appoints a janitor with a ſalary: the janitor appoints a deputy, who for a houſe rent-free, and certain perquiſites, does the duty. The priſon out of repair. It conſiſts of three rooms on the firſt floor and three rooms over them.

At my laſt viſit I found that the old keeper had been murdered in the tap-room by a ſoldier, who alſo killed another, and was then ſhot himſelf. This is not the firſt inſtance I have known of perſons being murdered in the tap-room of gaols. Such are the bad effects of ſelling liquors in priſons.

The preamble in the table of fees for the honour and caſtle of *Windſor* recites, " that " complaint having been made to me of ſome abuſes and irregularities committed in " demanding and receiving fees—the table being defaced, ſo that the words and figures " are hardly legible," &c. This table was made May 10th, the firſt year of *George* II. 1728, ſubſcribed *Carliſle*. There ſeems the ſame ground of complaint with reſpect to the *preſent* table being defaced. As the fees are lower here than in moſt other priſons, the table ſhould be preſerved to prevent impoſitions.

1776, March 1, Priſoners 2.
1779, ------- 10, - - 1.
1782, Nov. 1, - - 0.

WINDSOR TOWN GAOL. Two rooms on the firſt floor; a chimney in one: no court: no water, though laid in to the adjoining houſe. Keeper the cryer; ſells beer: no ſalary: fees, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* no table. Allowance, three pence a day.

1776, March 1, Priſoners 3.
1779, ------- 10, - - 1.
1782, Nov. 1, - - 0.

WALLINGFORD TOWN GAOL. Two rooms under the council-chamber: one of them, called the *Bailiff's Ward*, is for debtors; the other (planked round) is for felons. Under them is a large dungeon, filled with market benches for ſtalls, &c.

1776, Nov. 1, Deſerter 1. 1779, Oct. 20, Priſoners 0.
1779, Apr. 22, Priſoner 1. 1782, Dec. 25, - - 0.

OXFORD.

COUNTY GAOL, OXFORD CASTLE.

GAOLER, *Solomon Wiſdom.* OXFORD.
Salary, £20.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 9 : 2.
Felons, 0 : 15 : 10.
Tranſports, He made a bill of the expence.
Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none. *(See Remarks.)*
Felons, *County*, 16*d.* each *per* week in bread; *City*, 1*s.* *(See Remarks.)*
Garniſh, cancelled.

Number,		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773,	Nov. 26,	14,	13.	1779,	Feb. 25,	12,	15.
1774,	July 4,	11,	17.	------	July 29,	13,	4.
1776,	Jan. 2,	13,	10.	1782,	April 28,	16,	10.
------	Oct. 31,	7,	14.	------	Dec. 25,	25,	31.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Swinton*, now Rev. Mr. *Cotton.*
Duty, Sunday, Wedneſday, Friday; the ſacrament four times a year.
Salary, £50, now £40.

SURGEON, Mr. *Rawlins.*
Salary, £25 for felons.

REMARKS. FOR the caſtle gaol the county pays £40 a year to Mr. *Etty*, who holds it of Chriſt church college on leaſe. *Debtors* apartments ſmall; and not enow of them for the general number of priſoners. No free ward: for lodging even in the tower *on their own beds* they muſt pay 1*s.* 6*d.* a week: *ſee the table.* Their court is too ſmall. Felons day-room or hall for *men and women* down 5 ſteps, 23 feet by 11, the men's dungeon (18½ feet by 16½), down 5 more; only ſmall apertures: the women's night-room 6½ feet by 4 feet 2 inches. The court common to both, 29 feet by 23. The gaoler has a ſpacious garden.

Since the north-gate was taken down, this priſon has been alſo the *City* gaol: for which Mr. *Wiſdom* has £5 a year.—In 1773, eleven died of the ſmall-pox. In 1774, that diſtemper ſtill in the gaol: in 1775, one debtor died of it in May; three debtors and a petty offender in June: three recovered. No infirmary: no bath: no ſtraw: the priſoners lie in their clothes on mats. The men's dungeon ſwarms with vermin; yet not white-waſhed for many years.—Of the thirty-one felons &c. in 1782, fifteen were fines.—The act for preſerving the health of priſoners not

hung

OXFORD CASTLE.

hung up.—In April 1782, one of the priſoners was a woman committed for *contempt*, with no *charge* or *fine*. The warrant runs, "As Royal Power ought not "to be wanting to the holy church in its complaints—attach—till ſhe has made "ſatisfaction to the holy church—as well for the contempt—as for the injury done "unto it."

Thomas Horde, who was confined here for ſome offence againſt government, built the chapel. After his diſcharge, he had bequeathed £14 a year for a chaplain; and as much to the priſoners. But finding ſome difficulties would obſtruct the execution of that bequeſt, he altered it, Auguſt 6th, 1709, to a legacy of £24 a year, to be diſtributed among priſoners of *both* ſorts, at £2 a month. For the payment, he bound an eſtate in Oxfordſhire: and to make up any deficiency of that eſtate, he bound an eſtate in Berkſhire. But this eſtate *having been recovered againſt the charity ſince his death*, the priſoners have *now* only thirty-three ſhillings a month, which was paid by the rector of Lincoln college, and is now paid by the principal of Trinity, who are always two of the twelve truſtees. A memorial of the proceſs and reſult of Mr. *Horde*'s benevolent intention hangs up in the gaol. I have a copy of it; too long to tranſcribe.

There is another legacy to priſoners of both ſorts; 8 *s.* 8 *d.* paid quarterly from Magdalen college. From which alſo in Lent there is about forty ſhillings, commonly called *forfeit-money*. Debtors have in common every Saturday ſix pounds of mutton; ſent by a gentleman of Chriſt church college. From two other colleges they have in bread about 2 *s.* a week. Chriſt church and New college ſend them broth; generally three times in a fortnight: the priſoners pay four pence to the man who brings it.

It is very probable, that the rooms in this caſtle are the ſame as the priſoners occupied at the time of the *Black Aſſize*. The wards, paſſages and ſtaircaſes are cloſe and offenſive; ſo that if crowded, I ſhould not greatly wonder to hear of another *fatal aſſize* at Oxford *.—At my laſt viſit ſome of the *debtors rooms* were white-waſhed.

* Mr. *Wiſdom* (the gaoler) told me that ſome years ago, wanting to build a little hovel, and digging up ſtones for the purpoſe, from the ruins of the court, which was formerly in the caſtle, he found under them a complete ſkeleton with light chains on the legs; the links very ſmall. Theſe were, probably, the bones of a malefactor who died in court of the diſtemper at the *Black Aſſize* mentioned *page* 9.

At ſeveral of my viſits to this city, I walked over the *County Hoſpital*; and as it is a modern ſhewy building, and may perhaps be taken as a model for others of the ſame kind, I hope to be excuſed in making a few remarks upon it. The ſtories are too low; the height of the loftieſt wards not being above fifteen feet. From this fault, and the cloſeneſs of the windows, which I always found ſhut, the wards, eſpecially the *men's*, are offenſive beyond conception. The ſewers are not ſufficiently attended to—the beds, improperly, have teſters—and the kitchen is not well placed. The fan-lights over the doors of the wards, in this, as in many other hoſpitals, are glazed. Were they open, it would greatly tend to purify the air; or, at leaſt, the noxious effluvia would become ſo ſenſible through the reſt of the houſe, as might induce the matron, and the gentlemen who only attend in the committee-room, to *inſiſt* upon effectual means being uſed for a proper ventilation of the wards.

The felons day-room is paved with flat ſtones, in conſequence of their taking up the pebbles for defence, after an attempt to eſcape. For the ſame reaſon their court ſhould be thus paved. OXFORD CASTLE.

Oxfordſhire, to wit. Michaelmas Seſſions—8th *George* II.—1734.

A TABLE of FEES—and Chamber-Rent—ſettled—in purſuance of an Act—for the Relief of Debtors &c.

	£.	S.	D.
To the maſter-keeper for every warrant charged upon any debtor - - -	0	6	8
To the under-keeper - - - - - -	0	2	6
To him for every other warrant - - - - -	0	1	0
To the maſter-keeper for every priſoner committed by any juſtice of peace for treaſon, felony, or any other miſdemeanour; or committed in court - - - -	0	13	4
To the under-keeper - - - - - -	0	2	6
To the maſter-keeper for receiving and entering every declaration againſt any debtor -	0	2	0
To his certificate that no declaration filed - - - -	0	1	0
For a copy of every ſheriff's warrant - - - - -	0	1	0
For a copy of every other warrant - - - - -	0	1	6
Every priſoner that lyeth in the great chamber on the gaol ſide in the keeper's lodgings pays by the week - - - - - -	0	2	0
Every priſoner that lyeth in any other room or chamber in the keeper's lodgings on the gaol ſide payeth by the week - - - - - -	0	2	6
Every priſoner that lyeth in the great room in the tower upon his own bed payeth by the week - - - - - - -	0	1	6
Every priſoner that lyeth in the ſaid great room on the keeper's bed payeth by the week -	0	1	8

We—his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace of the—County of *Oxford* (whereof ſome of us are of the Quorum) have peruſed the Fees and Chamber-Rent above mentioned and do—allow thereof and direct the ſame to be hung up in a Table in ſome open and public Room or Place in the ſaid Caſtle there to remain and be reſorted to by every Priſoner as Occaſion ſhall require.

Willm Holmes, Vice-chancellor. *Thomas Blackall.* *Thos Pardo*
John Dewe. *John Willis.* *Philip Powys.*

Seen and allowed.

E. PROBYN
J. COMYNS.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

THAME. I was informed that this houſe, built in 1708, was given to the county for a *bridewell*; but the greateſt part of it is now a pariſh work-houſe. For the priſon there is only left, up ſtairs, a common day-room, and two ſmall inſecure lodging-rooms: and down 11 ſteps a dungeon, in which are three night-rooms, the BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDEWELLS.

the *cubs*, each 9 feet by 7. If the houſe was put into good repair, and the whole uſed as a bridewell, it would be a commodious one. Then there would be no need of ſending petty offenders, as is now done, to the county gaol: nor of locking up all day thoſe few that are committed hither, men and women in the ſame room: nor of confining either ſex at night in the *cubs*. No allowance: no employment at my firſt viſits, but in Feb. 1779, the priſoners were carding and ſpinning: no water acceſſible to priſoners: no ſewers. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's ſalary, £16: fees, 4*s*. 6*d*. no table.

At my two firſt viſits the keeper farmed the work-houſe and the reſt of the poor at £480 a year for the whole maintenance, clothing, medicines, &c. At my two laſt viſits, he farmed them at £500. In 1782, the priſon was quite out of repair and inſecure.—From Midſummer 1778 to Midſummer 1779, the number committed to this priſon was twenty-ſix;—to 1780, nine;—to 1781, eighteen;—to 1782, fourteen.

1776, Jan. 3,	Priſoners 2.	1779, Oct. 20,	Priſoners 0.
------ Nov. 2,	- - 3.	1782, April 28,	- - 0.
1779, Feb. 25,	- - 4.	------ Oct. 26,	- - 1.

WITNEY. One day-room (16 feet 4 inches by 14 feet 4) for men and women: two night-rooms adjoining (9 feet 2 inches by 6 feet 7, and 6½ feet high); with only a grate of 9 inches ſquare in each door. The priſon is not ſecure. No allowance but to the ſick, who have ſix-pence a day and medicines. No chimney: no ſtraw: no water. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's ſalary, £20: fees, 4*s*. 2*d*. no table.

At my laſt viſit I found a room built for men 16½ feet by 12½, in which are two cells 7 feet by 4½ with apertures in the doors 9 inches ſquare. Up ſtairs are two rooms for the *ſick* (9 feet 2 inches by 8 feet 4, and 6 feet 5 inches high), with apertures in the doors of 14 inches by 12. No chimney.

The houſe does not belong to the county: the priſon is in the court-yard of the keeper's houſe, for which he pays £14: 14: 0 a year. Priſoners have no uſe of the court; their window was formerly acceſſible to paſſengers. I then ſaw a crowd of men talking at the grate with the priſoners, who were all of them women; and was informed there was ſometimes riot and confuſion on ſuch occaſions.

At my viſit in 1779, the priſoners were at work: the keeper now is a manufacturer, and employs them. He pays them for their work, two pence a pound for the *chain*, and three-halfpence for the *ſhoot*; ſo that each earns (as he ſaid) about three pence a day.

WITNEY BRIDEWELL.

To this priſon were committed,

In the year 1773,	Priſoners	49.	In 1779,	Priſoners	51.
1774,	- -	44.	1780,	- -	36.
1775,	- -	73.	1781,	- -	38.
To Oct. 31, 1776,	- -	67.			
The moſt at any one time		18.			
When I was there in 1776, Oct. 31,		Priſoners 6.			
1779, Feb. 26,		- - 7.			
1782, Oct. 26,		- - 2.			

OXFORD CITY BRIDEWELL. Two garrets in the keeper's houſe: no court: no water. Allowance, 1*s.* 4*d.* each *per* week in bread. Salary, £5: fees, 3*s.* 4*d.* no table.

1782, Dec. 25, One felon from the caſtle, being king's evidence.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY BRIDEWELL. Two garrets in the keeper's houſe.

1782, Dec. 25, No priſoners.

BANBURY TOWN GAOL. This priſon (built 1706) has two rooms below, one of which is called the *gaol*, the other the *bridewell*; and one room up ſtairs for debtors who can pay 2*s.* 6*d.* a week. Allowance to felons 4*d.* a day. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. Salary none: gaoler keeps a public houſe, and pays rent £6 a year. Fees, debtors and felons 13*s.* 4*d.* bridewell priſoners 6*s.* 8*d.*

1782, April 30, No priſoners.

HENLEY TOWN GAOL. Near the town-hall. Two rooms are *cages* (6½ feet by 5½), which open into a paſſage 3½ feet wide. No court: no ſewer: no water. Keeper, town-ſergeant; licence for beer. Fees, one ſhilling for every priſoner the firſt night, and ſix-pence every night after.

1782, Dec. 26, Priſoners 4.

COUNTY GAOL, WORCESTER CASTLE.

WORCESTER. GAOLER, *William Crane*, then his Widow; afterwards *John Amphlett*, now his Widow.

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, 0 : 9 : 2.
Felons, 0 : 15 : 10.

Transports, No benefit to the gaoler. Clerk of the peace contracted with the merchants.

Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, three-pennyworth of bread a day each *(weight Sep.* 1783, 1 *lb.* 13 *oz.)*.

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number,

	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.	
1773, Nov. 23,	15,	17.	1779, May 18,	19,	8.	
1774, July 2,	13,	12.	1782, April 25,	15,	7.	Defert[r] 1.
1775, Dec. 1,	25,	17.	1783, Sep. 28,	26,	33.	
1776, Sep. 10,	9,	10.				

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Taylor*.

Duty, Friday.

Salary, £20.

SURGEON, Mr. *Hallward*.

Salary, none: he makes a bill.

REMARKS. THE Caſtle-yard is ſpacious: county members are choſen in it. In the gaoler's houſe are eleven good lodging-rooms for maſter's-ſide debtors; and two ſmall day-rooms; one of which is for common-ſide debtors: one of theſe was uſed, at my former viſits, as a chapel; but now there is a larger and more convenient room for that purpoſe. The two free wards, or night-rooms for debtors, are at another part of the yard. The way to them is through the women-felons night-room, which has no window. The day-room (called the *round-houſe)* for men and women-felons is in the middle of the area: only 14 feet by 12*. Near it is a hand-ventilator (which is kept in order for a guinea a year) for airing the men-felons *dungeon*, which is 26 ſteps under ground, and circular, 18 feet diameter, with barrack-bedſteads. Over it is an aperture

* The Magiſtrates may be fully convinced of the impropriety and ſhocking indecency of having only one day-room, if they examine the women lately ſent from this gaol to the bridewell.

in

in the court, 3 feet diameter, with iron grates. The felons work the ventilator cheerfully about a quarter of an hour before they go down, and as long when they come up; for it freſhens and cools the dungeon amazingly: we could hardly keep our candle burning below while it was working *. There is another very *damp dungeon* 15½ feet ſquare, the window (18 inches by 12) even with the ground. Straw, £4 a year. Excellent water at a pump in the yard. No infirmary. Mr. *Hallward* the ſurgeon caught the gaol-fever ſome years ago, and has ever ſince been fearful of going into the dungeon: when any felon is ſick there, he orders him to be brought out. The ſmall-pox was in this gaol; and at my laſt viſit I found the gaol-fever prevailing, which had carried off ſome of the priſoners, the gaoler, and Dr. *Johnſtone*, a phyſician, whoſe humanity had led him to attend the priſon †. Two rooms were taken from the bridewell for the ſick, who lay in their clothes on ſtraw. At my requeſt, the irons of thoſe who were ill were taken off. WORCESTER CASTLE.

The uneaſy ſituation of the priſoners at night in the horrid dungeon, has, I doubt not, been one cauſe of their illneſs; for even in this ſtrong and deep dungeon, priſoners (as in too many other gaols) are all night chained together, by a heavy chain through the links in their fetters and iron rings faſtened to the floor.

There is now a uſeleſs tub lined with lead, called a *bath*. Such a bath as there is in the county infirmary, might ſave the lives of many priſoners.

The gaoler pays £2 : 19 : 0 window tax. Clauſes of act againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners is *written on paper*, and hung up.

This priſon may be made commodious by ſeparate wards, day-rooms, courts, &c. There is round it much ground belonging to the county.

* The celebrated contrivance of Ventilators has been ſo little attended to in practice, that in all the priſons in this kingdom, there are but ſix of theſe machines; *viz.* at *Maidſtone* and *Bedford*, where they are worked with ſails; at *London bridewell*, *Worceſter* caſtle, *Stafford*, and *Shrewſbury*; and the two latter have not been uſed for many years paſt. This ſufficiently ſhews, how liable any new regulation is to fall into neglect, if not conſtantly the object of care and attention. With reſpect to ventilators, however, I am now fully confirmed in an opinion I have long entertained, that they are inadequate to the purpoſe of preventing, and ſtill more of eradicating, the gaol-diſtemper, while the uſe of dungeons is continued.

† A letter from Dr. *Johnſtone*, ſenior, dated the 18th of December 1783; informs me of the following fact. "A priſoner ſome time ago diſmiſſed from the jail here, carried the fever to his own family "in *Droitwych*, ſix miles from this place, and famous for its ſalt ſprings and works; a place where "fevers have ſeldom been heard of but from contagion: the contagion from the above occaſion has "ſpread to the poor neighbours of the family above-mentioned, and fourteen individuals have already "died of it."

WORCESTER CASTLE.

County of Worceſter. A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler of the ſaid County purſuant to a Statute made in the Second Year of his Majeſty King *George* the Second.

	£.	S.	D.
For the diſcharge of every debtor, to the gaoler	0	6	0
To the turnkey	0	2	6
For the diſcharge of every felon, to the gaoler	0	13	4
To the turnkey	0	2	6
For the diſcharge of every deſerter, to the gaoler	0	6	8
To the turnkey	0	2	6
For the lodging of every priſoner in the houſe *per* week	0	2	6
For ſigning every certificate	0	1	0

Allowed according to the ſaid Statute by us

J Soley
W Bromley
Fra Meyſey.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT WORCESTER.

This priſon joins to the caſtle. It is too cloſe. Here are two work-rooms; and the priſoners were employed, beating hemp, ſpinning, &c. Keeper has half the profit. Two courts. Keeper's ſalary, £20: fees, 1*s.* 4*d.* Straw, ten ſhillings a quarter: no other allowance. At my viſits in 1779 and 1782 the priſon was remarkably clean. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. At my laſt viſit ſix new rooms were added; and each priſoner had a three-penny loaf a day, *weight* 1 *lb.* 15 *oz.*

If there were a chapel in the county gaol (the caſtle), theſe priſoners might (as thoſe in Shrewſbury bridewell) have the privilege of public worſhip.

1775, Dec. 1, Priſoners 3.
1776, Sep. 10, - - 18.
1779, May 18, - - 6.
1782, April 25, Priſoners 3.
1783, Sep. 28, - - 23.

WORCESTER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

WORCESTER.

GAOLER, *Richard George*, now his Widow.
Salary, none.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 9 : 2.
Felons, 0 : 5 : 0.
Tranſports, No benefit to the gaoler.
Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, three pence a day each.
Garniſh, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number,	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773, Nov. 23,	4,	5.	1779, May 18,	6,	4. Def. 2. Imp. 3.
1775, Dec. 1,	5,	0.	1782, Apr. 25,	4,	2. 3.
1776, Sep. 10,	4,	0.	1783, Sep. 28,	7,	5. 1.

CHAPLAIN, none.
SURGEON, Mr. *Hallward.*
Salary, none: he makes a bill.

REMARKS. THIS is alſo the *city bridewell.* The debtors free ward is ſpacious. Only one day-room for criminals, over which there is now a work-room. One common court: another might be taken from the keeper's large garden. At my former viſits he paid window-tax; which he ſaid brought him under the diſagreeable neceſſity of ſtopping up ſome windows. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up.

City of Worceſter. A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler of the ſaid City purſuant to a Statute made in the thirty-ſecond year of the reign of his late Majeſty King *George* the Second.

	£.	S.	D.
For the diſcharge of every debtor to the gaoler and turnkey - - -	0	9	2
The like of every felon - - - - - -	0	5	0
For the lodging of every priſoner in the houſe *per* week - - -	0	2	6
For the copy of every commitment - - - - -	0	1	0
On the delivery of every declaration - - - - -	0	1	0

Allowed according to the ſaid Statute by us *Edwd Wellings*, Mayor *Tho Giles*
Epiphany Seſſions 1771. *W Haden* *Timy Edwards.*
At the Lent Aſſize 1771 allowed by us E. WILLES W: H: ASHURST.

KIDDERMINSTER TOWN GAOL. Two rooms called *dungeons* about 10 feet by 8, down 6 ſteps, under the market-houſe. No court: no water: no ſewer. The cryer is keeper, has a ſhilling a month for attendance, and a ſhilling for ſtraw.

1779, Aug. 30, No priſoners.

STAFFORD-

COUNTY GAOL AT STAFFORD.

STAFFORD. GAOLER, *William Scott*, now *Lyttleton Scott*.
Salary, none.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 17 : 4.
Felons, 0 : 15 : 10.
Tranſports, £6 each.
Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, } each *per* week 15*d.* bread, and 9*d.* cheeſe; and for the
Felons, } felons 3 *Cwt.* of coals a week from Michaelmas to May-day.
Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 2 : 6.
Felons, 0 : 1 : 0.

Number,	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773, Nov. 19,	39,	20.	1779, May 15,	40,	14. Impreſſed 11.
1774, April 1,	44,	17.	1782, Nov. 24,	38,	20. Deſerter 1.
1775, Nov. 15,	40,	18.			

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Unett*.
Duty, Sunday, Wedneſday, Friday; a ſermon once in about two months.
Salary, augmented from £20 to £30.
SURGEON, Mr. *Ward*, now Mr. *Richard Hughes*.
Salary, £20. (*See Remarks.*)

REMARKS. THIS gaol is too ſmall for the number of priſoners. The debtors court and free-ward are ſpacious. In the latter is a *hand-ventilator* for the men-felons dungeon which is under it; but being out of repair, has not been uſed for many years. Were the county to allow the ſmall ſum of a guinea a year, it might always be kept in order, as is done in Worceſter caſtle. An alarm-bell in this crowded gaol would be very proper.—Only one day-room for men and women-felons, down 3 ſteps, 15 feet by 12, and 6 feet 3 inches high*. The dungeon where the men-felons ſleep is very cloſe and offenſive, having no window, and is about 2 feet below the paſſage. The felons court is alſo too ſmall, and the gaoler keeps his poultry in it. There is only one ſewer and that is quite expoſed. It is pity that the ſtream juſt on

* I might here properly refer the magiſtrates to what has been ſaid in the firſt note under *Worceſter caſtle*, and further ſubmit to their conſideration, that when felons are alſo confined together at night they not only inſtruct each other in wickedneſs, and rob one another; but one ingenious man may effect the eſcape of many; as lately happened at *Derby*, *Maidſtone*, &c.

the outside of the walls is not within them. I was pleased to see plenty of clean *straw* in the men's and women's dungeons; and found it was owing to the generous and exemplary practice of *not farming it*, but allowing the gaoler to order it whenever wanted, and the county paying for it *themselves*. The chapel is small, and at the top of the house. It is painful for prisoners loaded with irons to go up and down the stairs. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up. No infirmary: no bath. STAFFORD COUNTY GAOL.

Mr. *Hughes* is apothecary to the county infirmary, which is near the gaol. He receives £8 of the salary of £20 allowed by the county; the remaining £12 is paid to the *infirmary* for drugs.

A TABLE of FEES—settled at the General Quarter Sessions—18th day of April 1732.

	£.	S.	D.
For entering the action whereon each prisoner is first brought into custody either on *process capias latitate execution* or writ of *excom ad capiendum* and discharging each prisoner by writ of *supersedeas* or otherwise - - - - -	0	13	4
For receiving and entering every declaration delivered against prisoners to be paid by the plaintiff in such action - - - - - -	0	2	0
For a certificate for want of a declaration in order to sue out a writ of *supersedeas* -	0	3	6
For a copy of each warrant against each prisoner - - - -	0	1	6
For the under keeper or turnkey upon every action or writ - - -	0	2	6
For the under keeper or turnkey upon discharging of each prisoner by *supersedeas* or otherwise - - - - - - -	0	1	6

LODGINGS.

Every prisoner that lies in the master's-side of the gaol in a bed provided by the keeper of the gaol shall pay *per* week if a bed to himself - - - -	0	2	0
If two prisoners or more lye together in one bed then between them all - -	0	2	6
Every prisoner that lies in the upper rooms or garret in a bed and bedding found by the keeper of the gaol shall pay *per* week - - - - -	0	1	0
And if two prisoners lie together then - - - - -	0	1	6
Every prisoner that lies in the same side and finds his own linnen and bedsteads -	0	0	6
Every prisoner that lies in the county chamber shall pay nothing - -	0	0	0

E Littleton *Hum: Wyrly* *Fish Littleton* *R. Rider* *Jn°. Dolphin.*

We the Judges of Assize and gaol delivery of the *Oxford Circuit* have perused and do approve of the above written Table of Fees this 2d day of August *Anno Dom.* 1732.

E PROBYN J COMYNS

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

STAFFORD. At the North-gate. Three rooms for men and two for women. A room below (called the *dungeon)* with four apertures about 3 inches square. No employment. Prisoners always shut up, and *in irons*; the small court not secure. Keeper's salary, £25. Fees, 3*s.* 6*d.* no table. Allowance for bread and cheese the same as at the gaol: and now two hundred weight of coals a week from BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDEWELLS.

from Michaelmas to May-day. The keeper a woman, who is the *county baker*. She appoints a man, who, for living rent free, looks after the priſoners.

1775, Nov. 15, Priſoners 4.
1779, May 15, - - 9.
1782, Nov. 24, - - 6.

WOLVERHAMPTON. Only two rooms about 12 feet ſquare, *viz.* a common day-room on the ground-floor; and a night-room above, for men: women ſleep in the day-room. The priſon dirty, and moſt of the ſtraw worn to duſt. The court not ſecure: no water: no employment. Weekly allowance ſupplied by the keeper, in bread, fourteen pence: cheeſe, ſeven pence: ſtraw, three pence. Keeper's ſalary, £25: licence for beer: fees, 1*s.* Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up.

The priſon is greatly out of repair: and ſo inſecure, that priſoners, even for the ſlighteſt offences, are kept *in irons*. The county may redreſs this; for they have a large garden cloſe to the priſon (which they did let with an old houſe on the ſpot) now occupied by the keeper. Sometimes, here are fourteen or fifteen priſoners, and to prevent ſuffocation, they are let out into the court, which is 17½ feet by 15½.

1776, Sept. 11, Priſoners 4 Men.
1779, Aug. 23, - - 2 Women.
1782, Nov. 25, - - 2 Men and 1 Woman.

LICHFIELD CITY AND COUNTY GAOL AND BRIDEWELL.

Two cloſe cells 6½ feet by 5½, and 8 feet high. To theſe are added two new ones, and two rooms for debtors: a court is encloſed, in which is an offenſive ſewer. The priſon dirty, as is always the caſe where there is a number of dogs. Act for preſerving the health of priſoners, and clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, not hung up. No water acceſſible to priſoners*: no ſtraw. Keeper's ſalary, £2. Licence for beer: fees 13*s.* 4*d.* no table. Allowance, 1*s.* 6*d.* a week.

1773, Nov. 20, Priſoners 2. 1779, Nov. 26, Debtors 3. Felons &c. 1.
1776, Jan. 8, - - 1. 1782, ------ 25, - - 2. - - - 2.

* Water might be laid into the court at a ſmall expence, as it is in a houſe adjoining: for "*Hector* "*Bean*, gentleman, gave by feoffment to eight feoffees lands and tenements within the county of "*Stafford*, of the yearly value of £100 and upwards to ſupport and maintain the publick conduits, "ciſterns and pipes, belonging to this city for ever." This I copied from an inſcription in *St. Mary*'s church in *Lichfield*.

WALSALL TOWN GAOL. Two rooms under the town-hall; that for debtors has a fire-place. In this (and many ſuch priſons which I have not mentioned) offenders are confined only for a night or two, till they are carried before a magiſtrate. And debtors have friends who reſort to the windows.

1782, Nov. 25, No priſoners.

SHROPSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT SHREWSBURY.

SHREWSBURY.

GAOLER, *Samuel Wilding.*
Salary, none.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 9 : 0.
Felons, 0 : 14 : 4.
Tranſports, £6 : 6 : 0 each.
Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, two ſix-penny loaves a week each.
Felons, 1 *s.* 4½ *d.* in bread a week each.
Garniſh, cancelled. *(See Remarks.)*

Number,	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, Mar. 31,	12,	18.	1779, May 15,	21,	18. Def. 1. Imp. 1.
1775, Nov. 27,	16,	15.	------- Aug. 24,	23,	10. - 1.
1776, Sep. 12,	11,	24.	1782, June 23,	19,	19.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Humphreys*, now Rev. Mr. *Rowland.*
Duty, Sunday and Thurſday. *(See Remarks.)*
Salary, £35.

SURGEON, Mr. *Cooper*, now Mr. *Wheeler.*
Salary, none: he makes a bill.

APOTHECARY, Mr. *James Winall.*
Salary, now £10.

REMARKS. THIS priſon was built, as by date in the debtors court, 1705.—Separate courts for debtors and felons; but the latter have no water. For this reaſon, and becauſe their day-room is in the debtors court, both debtors and felons are commonly together in that court. Commodious apartments for maſter's-ſide debtors: and two large free wards for the common-ſide. For felons there are two night-dungeons down 11 ſteps: that for men was a few years ago made more airy by an additional window: and might be freſhened by a hand-ventilator which is in the room over the

SHREWSBURY COUNTY GAOL.

chapel, but has not been uſed for many years. The women's dungeon might alſo be freſhened by the ſame. The day-room for felons is ſmall, 15½ feet by 5½: a ſeparate day-room is neceſſary to prevent the dreadful conſequences of the men and women being together. Moſt of the women when moved to the bridewell are with child. The county has encloſed another court, which I thought had been deſigned for women, but it has not yet been uſed. Here are three large lamps in the court ſupplied at the county's expence.

No infirmary: no bath: if the propoſed improvements will be ſome protection againſt the gaol-fever, which of late years has prevailed here more than once, they will not ſecure priſoners againſt the ſmall-pox and other diſeaſes. When the apothecary finds that a ſick priſoner ſhould have better diet, he orders the gaoler to provide it, and ſigns his bill for the amount; which is readily allowed by the juſtices at quarter ſeſſions.

Of the 24 felons in September 1776, 14 were convicts for tranſportation. The county allowed tranſports convicted at quarter ſeſſions as much as thoſe convicted at aſſize had from the king's allowance, *viz.* 2*s.* 6*d.* a week. In 1779, there were ſeveral convicts, one of whom had been ordered to the Thames in the ſummer aſſize 1777. At my laſt viſit here were 6 convicts.

Mr. *Wood*, who, before the appointing of a chaplain, read prayers three times a week, and had £5 a year, was employed in the ſame ſervice, and received of the chaplains the ſame ſalary, till his death.—I believe the magiſtrates made the chaplain's ſalary £5 more, in favour of Mr. *Wood*.

The juſtices of this county, at the general quarter ſeſſions 11th Jan. 1774, were ſo conſiderate and humane, as to prohibit the demanding from priſoners at their entrance into this gaol, or into the county bridewell, any money for drink, by the name of *garniſh*, or any other name: and to require that two or more fair copies of their ſaid order ſhould be hung up in the moſt public places of the gaol, for the inſpection of debtors, as well as felons; that the unfortunate might not afterwards be impoſed upon.

The clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors; the prohibition of garniſh; and a new table of fees; were all hung up, and very conſpicuous in the debtors hall; and theſe tables, with the act for preſerving the health of priſoners, were hung up in the chapel.

Shropſhire. A TABLE of the RATES and FEES to be taken by the Gaoler for the County of *Salop*, ſettled—by the Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid County—the 14th day of July 1778.

The Chamber Rent.

	£.	S.	D.
To the gaoler for lodging and his furniture on the maſter's-ſide, each perſon having a bed to himſelf *per* week	0	2	0
But if two lodge in the ſame bed on their own election, then each to pay *per* week	0	1	6
To the gaoler for lodging of each perſon in the garrets on the gaoler's bed and furniture *per* week	0	1	0

That

	£.	S.	D.	
That no perſon pay any rent or money whatſoever for lodging on the common-ſide unleſs he uſed the gaoler's bed and furniture, in which caſe he is to pay *per* week -	0	1	0	SHREWSBURY COUNTY GAOL.

Note. No perſon ſhall be moved out of a room where he is placed by the gaoler without his own conſent, or the conſent of two juſtices of the peace for the ſaid county, or neglect of paying chamber-rent.

Fees for the Gaoler for Debtors.

To the gaoler for the commitment of each debtor - - - -	0	5	0
To the gaoler for the diſcharge of each debtor - - - -	0	3	0
To the gaoler for entering in his books every charge upon ſuch debtor - -	0	1	0
For the copy of every ſheriff's warrant (if demanded) - - -	0	1	0
But the debtors to have recourſe to ſee the book of commitment (if demanded) *gratis.*			
To the gaoler for every debtor if detained upon two or more actions, fifteen ſhillings, including the five ſhillings upon commitment and no more - - -	0	15	0
For receiving and entering every declaration againſt debtors in cuſtody - -	0	1	0
For every certificate in order for a *ſuperſedeas*, or in order to ſue out a rule of court -	0	2	6

Fees for the Gaoler for Felons or other Crimes.

To the gaoler for the diſcharge of every priſoner found guilty of felony	If at aſſizes -	0	13	4
To the gaoler for the diſcharge of every priſoner found guilty of felony	If at ſeſſions	0	9	0
To the gaoler for the diſcharge of every priſoner committed for a certain time, or fined and committed until paid, or bailed out of gaol, or ſuperſeded by a juſtice or juſtices of the peace - - - - - - - -		0	7	8
But if continued in gaol three months or upwards - - - -		0	9	0
For the copy of every commitment (if deſired) - - - -		0	1	0
For every certificate of commitment, in order to ſue out a *habeas corpus* - -		0	2	6

The following Articles to be allowed by the County.

To the gaoler for the diſcharge of every perſon charged with felony, or other crime, or as an acceſſary thereto, againſt whom no bill of indictment ſhall be found by the grand jury, or who on his or her trial ſhall be acquitted, or who ſhall be diſcharged by proclamation for want of proſecution - - -	If at aſſizes -	0	13	4
	If at ſeſſions -	0	9	0

Chas. Baldwyn, *W. Y. Davenport*, *Wm. Smith*, Juſtices.

Auguſt 13th 1778. Allowed and confirmed the above Table of Fees, by us

J. SKYNNER, G. NARES, Judges of Aſſize.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT SHREWSBURY.

THIS, like the county gaol, is too ſmall: only one day-room for men and women, and a work-room. Two night-rooms above for women. In one of them I ſaw a poor young creature too ill to come down ſtairs; ſhe was languiſhing on the floor in a conſumption. The night-room for men is a dungeon down ten ſteps. There is a ſmall court with water. By means of a door from this into one of the BRIDEWELL.

SHREWSBURY BRIDEWELL.

gaol courts, theſe priſoners have a privilege (which few in bridewells enjoy) of attending public worſhip in the chapel on Sunday.—Keeper's ſalary, £50. Fees at diſcharge of a felon, 8 *s*; of one guilty of a miſdemeanor, 6 *s*. 8 *d*; of a vagrant, 3 *s*. 6 *d*. Allowance, to each 1 *s*. 4½ *d*. a week in bread, and half a *Cwt*. of coals weekly, from Michaelmas to the Lent aſſize. Little or no employment: keeper has half the profit *.

1774,	Mar.	31,	Priſoners 4.	1779,	May	15,	Priſoners 6.
1775,	Nov.	27,	- - 5.	------	Aug.	24,	- - 8.
1776,	Sep.	12,	- - 11.	1782,	June	23,	- - 16.

SHREWSBURY TOWN GAOL AND BRIDEWELL.

At the caſtle-gate. On the front is inſcribed, "In this houſe the poor of the town are ſet to work.—He that will not labour let him not eat. An. Dom. 1636." It conſiſts of ſundry rooms on two floors over the gateway. A ſmall court: no ſewer: no water, though water is laid in to ſeveral houſes very near: no employment. Allowance to criminals, three halfpence a day. Fees, debtors 5 *s*. 6 *d*. criminals 3 *s*. 6 *d*. no table. Gaoler's ſalary, £5.

1779,	May	15,	Priſoners -	0.
------	Aug.	24,	Debtor -	1.
1782,	June	23,	Petty Offenders	12.

LUDLOW TOWN GAOL, called Gaolford's Tower, was an ancient priſon, but was rebuilt, as appears by inſcription on the front, in 1764. For felons &c. two lower rooms vaulted, above 15 feet ſquare, with chimneys. Two rooms above, more ſpacious and airy, for debtors. Allowance, three-halfpence a day. No court: no water. A ſergeant at mace keeper, each of the three in annual rotation.

1774,	July	1,	Priſoners 0.		1779,	July	27,	Priſoners 2.
1779,	May	16,	- - 0.	Deſerter 1.	1782,	Sep.	27,	- - 0.

LUDLOW TOWN BRIDEWELL. One room at the back of the work-houſe (14 feet by 6½), with a bedſtead. No fire-place; no window; aperture in the door 10 inches ſquare.

1782, Sep. 27, No priſoners.

* This is the *only houſe of correction* for the county. The gaol being too ſmall and encloſed with buildings, and the windows of the bridewell opening into the courts of the gaol, if the whole were converted into a *houſe of correction*, every convenience might be made for labour and ſolitary confinement. A new gaol might then be built that would do credit to the county.—I am informed that Baron *Hotham*, at the aſſize the 24th of July, 1782, laid a fine of £2000 on the county, to oblige the juſtices to build a *county court*. I am perſuaded, had the Baron known the *ſtate of the gaol*, he would firſt have laid a fine for the purpoſe of re-building *it*.

COUNTY GAOL AT HEREFORD.

HEREFORD.

GAOLER, *Thomas Ireland.*
Salary, none.
Fees, Debtors, Felons, } £0 : 14 : 4.
Tranſports, £5 : 10 : 0 each.
Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none. *(See Remarks.)*
Felons, a three-penny loaf each, every other day.
Garniſh, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number,

		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.	
1774,	Feb. 23,	14,	29.	1776,	Sep. 9,	8,	3.	
-------	Aug. 9,	11,	13.	1779,	May 17,	19,	9.	Impreſſed 6.
1775,	Dec. 2,	17,	4.	1782,	Apr. 26,	23,	6.	

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Baylis*, now Rev. Mr. *Underwood.*
Duty, Sunday, Wedneſday, Friday.
Salary, £40. Twenty of it is a legacy of *William Bridges*, Eſq. of Tiberton in this county.

SURGEON, Mr. *William Cam*, now Mr. *Thomas Cam.*
Salary, £15, now £20.

REMARKS.

APARTMENTS, and court for maſter's-ſide debtors, ſpacious: but no free ward. A day-room for felons: the men's night-wards, the two *camps*, were too cloſe, 19 feet by 15½, but are lately made more commodious: their court behind the gaol is large, but the felons are not kept ſeparate from the debtors. No infirmary: no bath: no ſtraw or bedding. The chapel was very damp, but it is now floored and dry. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, and act for preſerving the health of priſoners, not hung up. Here, as in other gaols, ſeveral perſons were drinking as in a common alehouſe. Mr. *Ireland*, who has been there above forty years, ſaid at one of my former viſits, he never had a debtor who obtained the groats.

William Bridges, Eſq. bequeathed £8 a year to poor priſoners: and on *St. Thomas*'s day one ſhilling is given to each debtor, and ſix-pence to each felon, by legacy of Sir *Thomas White*. No table of bequeſts. The table of fees not hung up.

TABLE

TABLE OF FEES.

HEREFORD COUNTY GAOL.

At the General Quarter Seſſions—held—at *Hereford*—in the firſt week after the Feaſt of *St. Thomas* the Martyr (to wit) the 14th of July in the 4th—of—GEORGE II—1730 Before *John Stratford* Eſq. *Edward Goodere* Bart. *Herbert Aubrey Richard Hopton* Eſqrs. &c.—purſuant to an Act for the Relief of Debtors &c.—It is ordered that the ſeveral—Sums herein after mentioned and no more may be taken.—

(That is to ſay)

	£.	S.	D.
For the entering of every action or proceſs whereon a priſoner ſhall or may be charged -	o	3	6
To the turnkey or under keeper on each action - - - -	o	1	o
For entering of the diſcharge, and for the diſcharge of every priſoner - -	o	6	8
To the turnkey on the diſcharge of every priſoner - - - -	o	1	o
For the receiving and entering every declaration delivered againſt the priſoners in cuſtody	o	2	o
To the turnkey upon every declaration - - - - -	o	o	6
For a certificate for want of a declaration in order to take out a writ of *ſuperſedeas* -	o	3	6
For a copy of a warrant or commitment againſt each priſoner - - -	o	2	6
Every priſoner that lyes in the keeper's lodgings in the ſheriff's ward in a ſingle bed and ſheets, by the week - - - - - - -	o	2	6
For two in a bed with ſheets by the week - - - -	o	1	6
Every priſoner that lyes in his own lodgings - - - -	o	1	6
For two perſons or more in their own lodgings each - - -	o	1	o

J Stratford *Edwd. Goodere* *H Aubrey*
R Hopton *H Thomas* *Rogr. Hereford.*
RO. PRICE
J. COMYNS } The King's Juſtices.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT HEREFORD,

BRIDEWELL.

On the caſtle-green, is quite out of repair. Indeed it is not only ruinous, but dangerous: a croſs wall is parted a great way from the wall againſt which it abutted. In the day-room there was a large quantity of water from the roof. No fire-place: offenſive ſewers: no court: no water: no ſtated allowance: no employment. Keeper's ſalary, £10. He told me that a little before I came, a priſoner died after three weeks confinement. Six priſoners, whom I ſaw there at my firſt viſit, complained of being almoſt famiſhed. They were ſent hither from the aſſize a few days before to *hard labour* (as the ſentence uſually runs) for ſix months. The juſtices had ordered the keeper to ſupply each of them daily with a two-penny loaf: but he had neglected them. They broke out ſoon after.

The above was the ſtate of this priſon in 1776.—In 1779 they were repairing it; for the *croſs wall* had fallen in. But the ſpot on which it is built is ſo confined, that it cannot be convenient. There are only two rooms for work and lodging for both ſexes, 22 feet 9 inches by 21: no chimneys: no ſtraw: as there is no court,

the ſewers make the rooms very unhealthy. It might have been better, if the gentlemen had erected the bridewell in *one* of the *two* very ſpacious gardens joining to the county gaol, and occupied by the gaoler; then, if they had no chapel, the priſoners (as thoſe in Shrewſbury bridewell) might have had the privilege of public worſhip in the county gaol.—*The women in irons.* HEREFORD BRIDEWELL.

1774, Aug. 9, Priſoners 6.
1775, Dec. 3, - - 0.
1776, Sep. 9, - - 1.
1779, May 17, Priſoners in county-gaol.
1782, April 26, Priſoners 4.

HEREFORD CITY GAOL, is one of the gates. The debtors rooms are commodious; and they have a little court. The lower room for felons too cloſe: allowance to them, 2*d.* a day. The gaol clean, but out of repair. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper a widow: ſalary, none: fees, 6*s.* 8*d.* no table.

1776, Sep. 9, Debtors 3. Felons 0.
1779, May 17, - - 4. - - 0.
1782, April 26, - - 0. - - 0. Deſerter 1.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT MONMOUTH.

GAOLER, *John Daverel*; *James Baker*; his *Widow*; now *James Baker*.
Salary, none. £20 a year to ſupply felons as below.
Fees, Debtors, Felons, } £1 : 0 : 10.
Tranſports, £6 each.
Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, one-pennyworth of bread a day each; *now* twelve-pennyworth a week (*weight of a penny loaf, Oct.* 1782, 7 *oz.*)
Garniſh, £0 : 2 : 6.
Number,

	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, Feb. 23,	10,	12.	1776, Sep. 5,	6,	9.
------ Aug. 10,	9,	16.	1779, June 2,	6,	12.
1775, Dec. 4,	5,	8.	1782, Oct. 24,	10,	1.

CHAPLAIN, none.
SURGEON, Mr. *Powell*.
Salary, £10 : 10 : 0, augmented to £12 : 12 : 0.

MONMOUTH.

MONMOUTH.

REMARKS. ONLY one court: a ſmall day-room and ſix bed-rooms for debtors. Felons night-room at the top of the houſe, 22 feet by 15, with only one window about 3 feet ſquare. Beſides the difficulty of going daily up and down in irons; when water is to be carried ſo high, and the ſtaircaſe, like this, is narrow and inconvenient, a room is ſeldom clean and healthy. This cannot be ſo, if it be crowded. At my firſt viſit in 1774, they had the *gaol-fever*, of which *J. Daverel* and ſeveral of his priſoners, and ſome of their friends died.—No bath: no infirmary: there is room to build one at the bottom of the court, where the county has been at the unneceſſary expence of building a ſtable. If the brewhouſe were uſed for a felons day-room, men and women might be ſeparated.—After the mortality mentioned above, all the priſoners were new-clothed by the duke of *Beaufort*.

At my viſit in 1779, ten of the twelve felons were convicts, four of them at the ſummer aſſize in 1775.—Act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up.

Mr. *James Gabriel*, ſenior, of this town, who died March 26, 1754 (*æt.* 75), had been very kind to the priſoners in his life-time, and at his death left them £100, which is veſted in the turnpike ſecurity: from which each priſoner receives by order of the Rev. Mr. *Gabriel* his ſon every quarter day a ſix-penny loaf: but there is no memorial of the legacy hung up.

A TABLE of DEBTORS FEES as ſettled—by the ſeveral Juſtices of the Peace for the County of *Monmouth* the 10th Auguſt 1751: According to the Direction of an Act of Parliament intituled &c.

	£.	S.	D.
Imprimis for entering the action whereon each priſoner is firſt brought into cuſtody either on *proceſs, capias latitat execution* or *writ* of *excom ad capiendum* - -	0	18	4
For entering and diſcharging every ſecond and other action upon *proceſs capias latitat* or *execution* - - - - - - -	0	13	4
For receiving and entering every declaration againſt priſoners in cuſtody - -	0	2	0
For the certificate of the want of a declaration in order to ſue out a writ of *ſuperſedeas* -	0	6	8
For a copy of each warrant againſt each priſoner - - - -	0	3	4
For receiving and entering every warrant againſt each defendant in cuſtody - -	0	2	6
For the under keeper or turnkey upon each action and writ - - -	0	2	6

LODGINGS.

Every priſoner that lies in the keeper's lodgings in the ſheriff's ward pays by the week -	0	2	6
Every priſoner that lies in the ſheriff's ward in his own lodgings pays *per* week -	0	1	6

The Names of the Juſtices who ſigned and allowed the above Fees.

Thos. Morgan	*Capel Hanbury*	*Jas. Tuder Morgan*	*J. Lewis*
	Charles Van Junr.	*John Chambre*	*E. Bradbury.*

Examined and allowed by the
Honble Sir THOMAS DENNISON Knt.
AND THE
Honble Mr. Baron CLIVE.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT USK.

BRIDEWELL.

This prison was formerly a chapel. On the ground-floor is a lodging-room for men (21 feet by $7\frac{1}{2}$), and another for women. There are two rooms at top of the house, but I saw no prisoners there. The keeper's wife told me that many years ago the prison was crowded; and herself, her father, who was then keeper, and many others of the family, had the gaol-fever: three of them, and several prisoners died of it. The danger of such a calamity for the future would be much lessened, if proper rooms were built in the keeper's large garden.

The rooms which are now built for the keeper are some small improvement of this prison. There is a court with a pump. The prisoners allowance, two pence a day. The spinning-wheels, &c. are not provided by the county. The keeper has all the profit of the work. Salary, £21: licence for beer; clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. Fees, *5s. 6d.* no table. This prison is now kept clean.

1774, Aug. 21, Prisoners 2.
1776, Sep. 6, - - 3.
1779, June 8, Prisoners 7.
1782, Oct. 24, - - 2. Deserter 1.

MONMOUTH TOWN GAOL.

A good room on the first floor for debtors: over it one for felons, not secure. No court: no sewer: no water. Allowance to felons, two pence a day. Gaoler's salary £4. Licence for beer: clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. Fees, *5s. 6d.* no table.

1779, June 2, Prisoners 0.
1782, Oct. 24, Debtor 1. Petty offender 1.

NEWPORT TOWN GAOL. Two rooms; one below, the other over the gateway; out of repair; no court; no sewer; no water.

1782, Oct. 24, No prisoners.

COUNTY GAOL, GLOCESTER CASTLE.

GLOCESTER. GAOLER, *William Williams*, now *Robert Giles.*
Salary, none.
Fees, Debtors, - - £1 : 0 : 10.
Felons at Aſſize - 0 : 17 : 8.
at Quarter Seſſions 0 : 13 : 4.
Tranſports, £6 each.
Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, each a ſix-penny loaf in two days *(good houſehold bread, weight Sep.* 1783, 3*lb.* 11*oz* *.)
Garniſh, £0 : 1 : 6.

Number,	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773, Nov. 24,	15,	17.	1779, June 1,	16,	24.
1774, Aug. 8,	20,	48.	1782, April 27,	24,	24.
1775, Dec. 5,	13,	24.	------- Dec. 23,	38,	38.
1776, Sep. 5,	8,	35.	1783, Sep. 30,	30,	46.
------- Dec. 15,	10,	41.			

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Evans.*
Duty, Sunday.
Salary, £40.

SURGEONS, Meſſrs. *Powell* and *Mills.*
Salary, none : they make a bill.

REMARKS. THE caſtle is alſo one of the county bridewells : yet only one court for all priſoners ; and one day-room (11 feet 9 inches by 10 feet 7,) for men and women-felons. The free ward for debtors is 19 feet by 11, which having no window, part of the plaſter wall is broke down for light and air. The night-room (the *Main)* for men-felons, though up many ſtone ſteps, is cloſe and dark ; and the floor is ſo ruinous, that it cannot be waſhed. Adjoining to the *Main*, there are other night-rooms for fines, &c. Theſe have alſo their ſeparate day-room. The whole priſon was much out of repair, and had not been white-waſhed for many years. The upper rooms were the bridewell ; but at my laſt viſit they were uſed for an infirmary. Many priſoners died here in 1773, and I generally ſaw ſome ſick in this gaol ; eight died

* In the city of *Glocester* there is *no aſſize* of bread.

about

about Chriſtmas 1778 of the ſmall-pox; and in 1783, ſeveral died of that diſorder and the gaol-fever. Only one ſewer. No bath *. Neither clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, nor the act for preſerving the health of priſoners, are hung up. GLOCESTER CASTLE.

There is no ſeparation of the women, or of the bridewell priſoners. The licentious intercourſe of the ſexes is ſhocking to decency and humanity. Many children have been born in this gaol. There is a ſmall chapel, but all the endeavours of the chaplain to promote reformation among the priſoners muſt neceſſarily be defeated, by the inattention of the magiſtrates, and their neglect of framing and enforcing good regulations. Perhaps this is the reaſon the chaplain ſeldom attends.

Of the felons &c. in September and December 1776, thirteen were tranſports: moſt of them convicted at Lent aſſize 1775. About twenty were fines; who, not having the county allowance, nor any employment, were in September very pitiable objects indeed; half naked, and almoſt famiſhed. But in December their appearance was much altered. Mr. *Raikes* † and other gentlemen took pity on them, and generouſly contributed toward the feeding and clothing them. Mr. *Raikes* continues his unremitting attention to the priſoners. Eleven of the twenty-four in 1779, ſixteen in 1782, and fourteen in 1783, were fines without any employment or allowance. The gaoler has £10 a year as bridewell keeper.

In this gaol were ſome priſoners, who had been arreſted by exchequer writs; in which an officer is commanded "to bring the body before the barons of the exchequer—at "Weſtminſter—to anſwer our ſovereign lord the king concerning divers treſpaſſes, "contempts, and offences, &c." The priſoners are called *contempts*. In different parts of the kingdom, there are many priſoners detained by ſuch writs.

At my viſit in Dec. 1782, I found ſome improvements made in the caſtle: the floors laid with ſtone; boxes or bedſteads for the felons and fines; and the whole priſon white-waſhed.—When priſons are repaired, particular care ſhould be taken for the admiſſion of air. The windows ſhould not be cloſe glazed.—I obſerved numbers of the townſmen drinking in the tap-room here, as in too many other gaols.

I was happy to hear in October 1783, that this county has determined to build a new gaol, and to reform the bridewells; which is principally owing to the ſpirited exertions of the chairman of the grand jury Sir *George Oneſiphorus Paul*.

* A *bath*, like that in the county hoſpital, with an eaſy deſcent, would induce felons even with their irons to go in. This would freſhen and revive them, and might be the means of preventing the gaol-fever.

† This gentleman is alſo the founder of a benevolent and uſeful inſtitution for the children of the poor in this city. Having obſerved great numbers of them in this manufacturing place to ſpend their Sundays in an idle and diſſolute manner, he eſtabliſhed ſeveral little ſchools for their inſtruction on the evenings of that day; which, by his attention and liberal encouragement, have had a happy effect in improving the morals of the younger claſſes; many of whom now look up to their kind benefactor with great eſteem and affection. Perhaps Mr. *Raikes*'s frequent viſits to the caſtle ſuggeſted to him this plan, as the beſt means of preventing youth from coming there.

GLOCESTER CASTLE.

A TABLE of DEBTORS FEES allowed by the—Juſtices—for the County of *Glouceſter* at the Booth-hall 15 July 1729. Approved—by the Judge of Aſſize—19th ſame month according to—an Act entituled &c.

To wit

	£.	S.	D.
Imprimis. for entering the action whereon each priſoner is firſt brought into cuſtody either on *proceſs, capias, latitat, execution* or writ of *excom ad capiendum* - -	0	18	0
For entering and diſcharging every ſecond and other action upon *proceſs, capias, latitat* or *execution* - - - - - -	0	13	4
For receiving and entering every declaration againſt priſoners in cuſtody - -	0	2	0
For the certificate of the want of a declaration in order to ſue out a writ of *ſuperſedeas* -	0	6	8
For a copy of each warrant againſt each priſoner - - - -	0	3	4
For receiving and entering every warrant againſt each defendant in cuſtody - -	0	2	6
For the under keeper or turnkey upon each action or writ - -	0	2	6

LODGINGS.

Every priſoner who lies in the keeper's lodgings in the ſheriff's ward, being the caſtle; pays by the week - - - - - -	0	2	6
Every priſoner who lies in the ſheriff's ward in his own lodgings pays by the week -	0	1	6

The Names of the Juſtices who ſigned and allowed the above Fees at the laſt Seſſions.

Willm. Hodges *J Temple* *Ed Field* *J Stephens* *Thos Cooke*
K Delabere *C Hyatt* *Nathl Lye* *Fr Willis* *Maynd Colcheſter*
Thos Hayward *Reg Winniat* *Tho Syke.*

The Names of the Juſtices and Judge of Aſſize who allowed and confirmed the above Fees at the laſt Aſſize

Tho Cooke *J Stephens* *Ed Field* *Thos Hayward.*

I have reviewed and examined the above Table of Fees and do confirm the ſame

ROB. PRICE.

OTHER

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDEWELLS.

LAWFORD's GATE, BRISTOL, built 1716, has two rooms below and two above; 18 feet by 16: in thoſe above are beds for thoſe who pay. There is a dark room, the dungeon (11 feet 10 inches by 7 feet 2), in which felons ſleep. No chimneys. Court 22 feet by 18; with a pump. It is not ſecure; and priſoners are always confined in their rooms. It may be enlarged from the keeper's garden; and ſhould be made ſecure, that priſoners may uſe it, and have acceſs to the pump. The keeper readily agreed with me in that opinion. Salary, £10: fees, 6*s.* 8*d.* no table. Straw, ten ſhillings a quarter: allowance, if a priſoner be very poor, 2*d.* a day: no employment. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. By a regiſter kept in the priſon, it appears that in eight years and a half to September 1776, there were committed to it 572 priſoners.

1774,

1774, Aug. 23,	Priſoners 2.	1779, Feb. 8,	Priſoners 4.
1775, Dec. 8,	- - 3.	----- Sep. 1,	- - 5.
1776, ----- 16,	- - 6.	1782, Mar. 2,	- - 6.

BRIDEWELLS.

BERKELEY. Quite out of repair. Only one room for men and women, 18 feet 4 inches by 15 feet 4, and 7 feet 9 inches high: the window (near 4 feet ſquare) not glazed; no ſtraw: no chimney: court not ſecure. Nothing has been laid out on this priſon theſe twenty years. The ſenſible old keeper lamented the bad effects of cloſe confinement in idleneſs, upon the health of even young ſtrong priſoners. Many ſuch, he ſaid, he had known quite incapable of working for ſome weeks after their diſcharge. He told me, that ſome years ago his priſoners uſed to grind malt for a penny a buſhel; and the juſtices would not licence any victualler whoſe malt was not ground here: but that of late years they have done no work at all. No allowance. Keeper, *Francis Norman:* his ſalary, £20; but he pays out of it £6 to the poor of the pariſh for ground-rent: fees, 4*s.* 4*d.* no table. He wrote me liſts of his priſoners, which I here tranſcribe.

ACCOUNT of PRISONERS in the BRIDEWELL at BERKELEY,

Sent to the HOUSE of COMMONS *.

In 1771, committed to *labour* and *correction*,			Priſoners 21.
	Nothing expended,	Nothing earned.	
1772, *Ditto*,	Nothing expended,	Nothing earned.	20.
1773,	Nothing expended,	Nothing earned.	19.
1774,	Nothing expended,	Nothing earned.	15.
1775,	*to* Midſummer ſeſſions,	*ditto* *ditto*.	4.

Francis Norman.

A farther ACCOUNT of PRISONERS committed to *labour* and *correction*.

			Men.	Women.
In 1778 committed	- - -	-	6.	4.
	Nothing expended,	Nothing earned.		
1779, *Ditto*,	Nothing expended,	Nothing earned.	7.	2.
1780,	Nothing expended,	Nothing earned.	2.	1.
1781,	Nothing expended,	Nothing earned.	12.	8.
1782,	*to* Michaelmas ſeſſions,	*ditto* *ditto*.	4.	0.

1774, Aug. 22,	Priſoners 3, two men, one woman.	1779, June 9,	Priſoners 0.
1775, Dec. 6,	- - 0.	1782, Oct. 25,	- - 1.

* Many ſuch accounts would have been received at the Houſe of Commons (in conſequence of their order to ſend the account of money expended and earned), if, keepers had been equally honeſt with *F. Norman.*

BRIDEWELLS.

CIRENCESTER. The ground-floor is the keeper's ſhop for garden ſeeds; and his kitchen, &c. On the firſt ſtory is a room about 16 feet by 11 for men: one corner of it is parted off for a bed-room, called the *cub*, 8 feet by 5 feet 3 inches. On the ſecond ſtory is a larger room for women. The whole out of repair; and the court not ſecure enough to let the priſoners have the uſe of it. Felons are now occaſionally allowed three pence a day; nothing to any others. No bedding or ſtraw. No employment. Keeper's ſalary, £13: he pays rent, £12 to the juſtice in the town. Fees, 6*s.* 8*d.* no table. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up.

1776, Sep. 4, Priſoners 3.
1779, June 9, - - 6.
1782, Oct. 25, - - 3. Deſerter 1.

WINCHCOMB. In this bridewell priſoners were formerly kept all together in the cellar. Now they are in the garrets: men in one, women in another; each about 14 feet ſquare: roof and floors meet: 8 feet high to the ridge in the middle. A cloſe-glazed window in each: no chimney. Priſoners always confined to their rooms: court not ſecure. The county have never expended any thing upon the houſe for many years; and the whole is quite out of repair. It was the freehold of the keeper, who was upwards of fourſcore: his ſalary *per* receipts £12: 10: 0, received only £12. Fees, 13*s.* 4*d.* no table. Licence for beer. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. Allowance, if charged with felony, three-penny-worth of bread a day. No ſtraw. The keeper ſaid, that "he ſhould be obliged to "put irons on all the priſoners to ſecure them."

1776, Dec. 14, Priſoners, 1 Felon, and 2 Women.
1779, May 19, No Priſoners.
1782, Dec. 24, One Petty Offender.

IN THIS COUNTY IS ALSO

ST. BRIEVELL'S GAOL, FOR DEBTORS.

The caſtle is in the foreſt of *Dean*, the property of Lord *Berkeley*, who is the chief ranger. One room for men, greatly out of repair: no court: no water: no allowance: no firing. One of the two ſickly objects I found there, told me he had been confined a twelvemonth, and never once out of the diſmal and offenſive room; the other almoſt as long.—A room above for women: none there.—Keeper no ſalary: licence for beer: fees, 2*s.* 6*d.* no table.

1775, Dec. 4, Priſoners 2.
1779, June 2, - - 0.
1782, Dec. 23, - - 0.

GLOCESTER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GLOCESTER.

GAOLER, *William Jeynes*, afterwards his Widow.
Salary, none: ſhe paid £4 : 14 : 0 a year to the ſheriffs.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 9 : 8.
Felons, 0 : 12 : 10.
Tranſports, £6 each.
Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, three ſhillings a week. *(See Remarks.)*
Felons, three-pennyworth of bread a day each.
Garniſh, £0 : 3 : 4.

Number,

	Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773, Nov. 24,	3,	4.
1775, Dec. 5,	7,	7.
1776, Sep. 6,	2,	2.
------- Dec. 15,	2,	6.
1779, June 1,	1,	1.
1782, Apr. 27, } Priſoners in county-gaol.		
1783, Sep. 30, }		

CHAPLAIN, none.
SURGEON, none; but on applying to the mayor.

REMARKS.

THIS gaol, the North-gate, is too ſmall. Debtors, felons, and petty offenders, who cannot pay for beds, all together in the *Main*; but women ſeparated at night. No court; debtors have the privilege of walking upon the leads. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up.

The city pays debtors in common, three ſhillings a week: they have not received, for nineteen years paſt, the ſixteen ſhillings formerly paid by the corporation. On the 13th of December, priſoners have ten ſhillings worth of bread from an eſtate in Hemſtead near this city. It is ſent in two-penny loaves. No memorial of it in the gaol. There are ſome rules, dated 1694, in which the ſums for garniſh are ſpecified; but as they are not ſigned, I did not copy them. The gaoler alſo kept the city bridewell at the Eaſt-gate: but that being taken down, offenders are committed to this gaol.

The above was the ſtate of this priſon in 1779; but at my viſit in April 1782, it was taken down, an act of parliament having paſſed in 1781, for building a new gaol, "*in ſome convenient* and *healthy ſituation*: as it will tend greatly to the ſafety and health of perſons confined therein."

In September 1783 the new gaol was nearly finiſhed, but not occupied. This is built on too ſmall a ſcale, the walls and rooms are low, there cannot be a proper ſeparation of the ſexes, or of debtors and felons; and the ſewers will be offenſive.

Glocester.

Glouceſter City.

GLOCESTER CITY GAOL.

A TABLE of CHAMBER RENT and FEES belonging to the *North-gate* Gaol &c.

CHAMBER RENTS.

The beſt room for each man three ſhillings *per* week.
The three bed-rooms for each man two ſhillings and four pence *per* week.
The chamber called *Daw's-neſt* three ſhillings *per* week.
The little chamber called *Catt-hole* two ſhillings and four pence *per* week.
The little room on the firſt floor two ſhillings and four pence *per* week.

FEES.

	£.	S.	D.
Sheriff's warrants of writs out of King's Bench and Common Pleas, gaoler 8*s.* 4*d.* turnkey 1*s.* 4*d.* - - - - - -	0	9	8
All execution-warrants the ſame - - - - - -	0	9	8
City double action - - - - - - -	0	8	4
City ſingle action - - - - - - -	0	4	8
Executions out of court of conſcience - - - - -	0	2	6
Mittimus's - - - - - - -	0	12	10

Civit Glouc ſs Ad Generalem Quartialem Seſſionem &c. 5 Mar:—4to Georgii II—1730

Whereas by an Act made in the ſecond year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty—for the relief &c.—no Fees —or Chamber rent to be taken—till ſettled by three or more Juſtices—at the Quarter Seſſions—and—ſigned by the Judge of Aſſize with three or more Juſtices—And whereas upon the examination of the gaoler of the Priſon of the North-gate of this City—it appearing to us that the above—are the ancient and accuſtomed Fees—we having reviewed and moderated the ſaid Table of Fees in ſome Articles do hereby allow and confirm the ſame as they are now ſettled.

Signed by us

John Small, Mayor
Cutli Payne
Tho Carill.

HAMPSHIRE, OR THE COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

COUNTY GAOL AT WINCHESTER.

GAOLER, *John White.*
Salary, none.
Fees, Debtors, £1 : 0 : 0.
Felons, 1 : 7 : 4.
Tranſports, - 5 : 5 : 0 each, and hire of waggon or other carriage.
Licence, Beer and Wine.

WINCHESTER.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none. *(See Remarks.)*
Felons, a three-penny loaf each, every other day *(weight in Sep.* 1774, 1 *lb.* 15 *oz. in Feb.* 1782, 1 *lb.* 14 *oz.)* and the college allowance. *(See Remarks.)*
Garniſh, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number,		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773,	Dec. 16,	21,	18.	1779,	Mar. 1,	12,	26.
1774,	Sep. 24,	13,	21.	1782,	Feb. 25,	30,	35.
1775,	Dec. 28,	15,	29.	-------	Nov. 2,	33,	28.
1776,	Feb. 27,	15,	23.				

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Weſtcomb.*
Duty, Sunday, Wedneſday, Friday.
Salary, augmented from £30 to £50.

SURGEON, Mr. *Lipſcomb.*
Salary, augmented from £30 to £50 for felons, common-ſide debtors, and bridewell priſoners.

REMARKS.

THIS gaol is kept very clean; and the alterations in it are improvements. The preſent dungeon, 48 feet by 23, is down but 5 ſteps: it is lofty (12 feet), boarded, and has 3 large windows. The former deſtructive dungeon was darker, and down 11 ſteps: Mr. *Lipſcomb* informed me that more than 20 priſoners had died in it of the *gaol-fever* in one year; and that his predeceſſor died of the ſame diſtemper. There are two rooms over the dungeon, for common-ſide debtors; three rooms with beds for felons who pay, and two rooms for *women*. The felons day-room is commodiouſly enlarged. Their ſtraw mattreſſes and coverlets are brought out and aired when the weather is fine. The beds are all on crib bedſteads. They had every day a clean towel hung on a roller: the priſoner who took care of it and delivered it next day

WINCHESTER COUNTY GAOL.

was paid a penny. If a little court, which is now ſhut up from the gaol, and totally uſeleſs, were cleared, and opened towards the priſon, it would be very conducive to health and convenience. The chapel is very low and inconvenient.

St. Croſs's *hoſpital bread* (the *dole*) is about a penny loaf given to each of the priſoners ſix times a year; *viz.* on the eve of the following days, 10th Auguſt, 31ſt October, Chriſtmas, Eaſter, 3d of May, and Whitſunday.

The *College allowance* to felons is, once a week, an ox's head, four ſheep's heads and henges, about ſeventeen pints of oatmeal, three pints of ſalt, twelve loaves the ſize of twopenny halfpenny ones, about twenty-four gallons of table beer, and generally three times a week the broken victuals.

The gaoler has two guineas a year for keeping a bread account, to check the baker. The juſtices alſo take care of this matter; and, in conſequence, the quarterly bills, now the priſoners have three halfpence a day, amount to no more than they did in the laſt gaoler's and baker's time, when the allowance was but a penny a day, and there was about the ſame number of priſoners.

The act for preſerving the health of priſoners was painted on a board, and hung in the court, by order of the juſtices; but, there is no bath.

Southton. *Ss Ad Generalem Quarterialem Seſſionem—apud* Winton—11*mo. Janrii* 5*to Georgii II*—1731 *coram &c.*

A TABLE of FEES—ſettled—purſuant to an Act—the ſecond year of his preſent Majeſty—entitled an Act for the Relief of Debtors &c.

	£.	S.	D.
At the entrance of every felon for cleanſing the gaol and finding candles and all other common neceſſaries - - - - -	0	2	0
At the diſcharge of every felon to the gaoler - - - -	1	5	4
To him for the ſecond and every other indictment - - -	0	12	8
At the diſcharge of every felon to the turnkey - - - -	0	2	0
For the ſecond and every other indictment to him - - -	0	1	0
To the gaoler for every felon for his bed on the maſter's ſide weekly - -	0	3	0
If two lye in the ſame bed he may take of each for lodging in ſuch bed - -	0	2	0
At the entrance of every debtor for cleanſing the gaol and finding candle and other neceſſaries	0	4	0
Of every debtor for each week's lodging in the gaoler's bed on the maſter's ſide -	0	2	6
For each debtor diſcharged to the gaoler - - - -	1	0	0
Of him for the ſecond and every other action - - - -	0	10	0
To the turnkey at the diſcharge of every debtor - - - -	0	2	0
To him of ſuch debtor for the ſecond and every other action - - -	0	1	0
At the diſcharge of every perſon committed for felony and whoſe bills ſhall be brought in *ignoramus* and at the diſcharge of every perſon committed for not finding bail or for other miſdemeanors under the degree of felony no more than - -	0	13	4
For copy of every warrant for a debtor - - - -	0	1	0
For the copy of every commitment of a felon - - - -	0	1	0

And it is ordered—that the gaoler—ſhall not—receive directly or indirectly—any other or greater fees &c.—And for the better information of priſoners—that the under-written clauſe in the ſaid Act of Parliament be ſubſcribed at the bottom of the Table of Fees to be hung up—in each and every room &c.

" And

WINCHESTER.

"And be it further enacted—that every ſheriff, under ſheriff, gaoler &c.—ſhall permit—him or her—
"arreſted to ſend for—any beer ale and victuals or other neceſſary food from what place they pleaſe
"and alſo to have—ſuch bedding linnen &c.—as he ſhe or they ſhall think fit &c *."

Copy

Ed Stawell *John Foyle* *Ed Hooker* *Rob Pyke*
Thos. Durnford *Thos. Bates* *R. C. Chaloner Cobb*
Benj Woodroofe *Ric New* *John Alwick.*

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDEWELLS.

WINCHESTER. The four rooms are too cloſe, and the court (which is not paved, 37 feet 5 inches, by 13 feet 10) is too ſmall for the priſoners, who are commonly numerous; eſpecially at quarter ſeſſions, when they are brought hither from the other bridewells. There is only *one* day-room (26 feet by 20 feet 4 inches) for *men* and *women*. The lodging-room below for the former, is 17 feet 3 inches by 10 feet 3. In that above (21 feet by 17 feet 5 inches) are beds, for which each pays 2*s*. 6*d*. a week, though three in a bed.—Adjoining is the *women*'s room 15½ feet by 11 feet 2 inches.—At my viſit in 1779, there were four *young women*, and in 1782 five, among the priſoners, ſome of whom were felons: at my laſt viſit ſix were *king's evidence*. I ſaw alſo a *girl* about 13 years of age, committed for two years, and had been long confined to her bed.—This priſon has been fatal to vaſt numbers. The miſery of the priſoners formerly excited the compaſſion of the duke of *Chandos*; and for ſeveral years he ſent them every week about thirty pounds of beef and two gallon loaves.—A pump lately ſunk. Clauſes of act againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's ſalary, £40: fees, 7*s*. 8*d*. no table. Licence for beer and wine. Allowance, a three-penny loaf in two days: no employment.

1774, Sep. 24, Priſoners 13.	1779, Mar. 1, Priſoners 11.
1775, Dec. 28, - - - 21.	1782, Feb. 25, - - - 23.

GOSPORT. One day-room; a lodging-room below for men, and two above for women. The court airy. An oven to purify the clothes, but no fuel allowed by the county. No ſtraw. Keeper a ſheriff's officer: ſalary, £40: fees, 6*s*. 8*d*. no table. Licence for beer and wine. Allowance, two-pennyworth of

* Mr. *White*, and *ſeveral other gaolers*, have expreſſed to me their ſincere wiſh, that ſome *preciſe orders* were given for their *own* conduct, and for that of the *debtors*, as well as the felons; ſince for want of ſuch orders, the debtors in their irregularities often ſet at defiance the keepers, who are embarraſſed for want of knowing how they are to proceed in treating *them*.

BRIDE-WELLS.

bread a day *(weight Nov.* 6, 1782, *exactly* 1 *lb.)*: no employment. Clauſes of act againſt ſpirituous liquors hung up.

1774, Sep. 27, Priſoners 2.
1776, Feb. 26, - - 5.
1779, Mar. 6, Priſoners 9.
1782, Nov. 6, - - 3. Deſerters 2.

ODIAM. Only one day-room (12 feet 3 inches by 11 feet 3). A lodging-room for men; and one for women (11 feet 8 inches by 7 feet, and 6 feet 10 inches high). Another room, which is the largeſt, the keeper uſes for a brew-houſe, dairy, &c. There are two lodging-rooms for thoſe that pay 2*s.* 6*d.* a week. Some additions have lately been made to the keeper's houſe, but none for the benefit of priſoners. Keeper was a ſheriff's officer: ſalary, £15: fees, 6*s.* 8*d.* no table. No licence. Allowance about a pound of bread a day: no ſtraw: no employment. Clauſes of act againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. An offenſive dunghill in the court, and the priſon not clean.

1776, Feb. 28, Priſoners 8.
1779, Mar. 10, - - 5.
1782, Nov. 1, - - 4.

NEWPORT in the *Iſle of Wight* BRIDEWELL, and NEWPORT GAOL.

The bridewell for twenty-eight pariſhes; and the town-gaol, are now both in the old work-houſe; four rooms being appropriated to that purpoſe. No chimney: no ſtraw: no court: no water acceſſible to priſoners. There are two keepers; one for the county bridewell, whoſe ſalary is £19 : 15 : 0; the other for the gaol, whoſe ſalary is £3. Neither the act for preſerving the health of priſoners, nor clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors hung up.

1774, Sept. 27, Priſoners - 0.
1779, Mar. 5, - - - 0.
1782, Nov. 5, Petty Offenders 2.

The Poor are removed from the old work-houſe to an *Houſe of Induſtry* built in the foreſt of *Parkhurſt*, near *Newport*, for the twenty-nine pariſhes, or whole iſland. Eighty acres of land, ſtatute meaſure, was a grant from the crown, to the guardians of the poor, March 21, 1772, for 999 years, at the yearly rent of £8 : 17 : 9*. At my laſt viſit there were 65 men, 150 women, 155 boys and 146 girls. The houſe was neat and clean; and *thoſe lodging-rooms* were freſh which had apertures

* 16th *George* III. Cap. LIII.

in the ceilings (18 inches by 12). The women's ſick ward (28 feet wide) was quite clean, and the beds were not crowded *. NEWPORT.

The principal work of the houſe was making ſacks, biſcuit and nail bags, beſides, there were tailors and ſhoe-makers employed. The proviſions were good; the girls and boys were clean, a ſet of fine healthy children.

The œconomy of giving them (eſpecially the elderly people) no more of their earnings than one penny in the ſhilling, is not for the advantage of the houſe.—Here is a fault (which is common in ſuch buildings), that the dining-hall, work-rooms, and bed-rooms, are all too low.—In the paſſages and ſtaircaſes of ſuch houſes, *all expedients* ſhould be uſed to promote the circulation of air.

At WINCHESTER is

A PRISON for DEBTORS, the *Cheney Court* in and for the liberty of the *Soke:* the property of the Biſhop. Two rooms, one 17 feet ſquare, the other near 9, and 6½ high. Out of repair. There is a garden into which priſoners who give ſecurity are admitted. The bounty of the duke of *Chandos* did ſupply this priſon every week (when there were priſoners) with one gallon loaf, and about twenty pounds of beef. Fees, 17*s.* 10*d.* no table. Licence for beer. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. Several people drinking, as in a diſorderly alehouſe.

1775, Dec. 28, Priſoners 6.
1779, Mar. 1, - - 0.
1782, Feb. 25, - - 1.

In this County are alſo at SOUTHAMPTON †,

The BAR GATE: Sheriff's ward for Debtors. Two rooms: in that for women, no chimney. In 1779, there were ſome alterations in theſe rooms, but the ſewer

* I obſerved an excellent contrivance in the windows of the women's ſick-ward. By a ſmall haſp in the *upper* ſaſh and ſtaples in the frames, when that ſaſh is in part, or entirely down; a padlock prevents the nurſes or patients putting it immediately up, as they generally do in the county hoſpitals, and at *Plymouth*, and *Haſlar*, when the medical gentlemen leave the rooms. Dr. *Lind* told me that in ſummer time he nails down ſome of the ſaſhes in the paſſages, &c.

† I went over the Poor-houſe in this town, where there are ſome good rules and orders; I copy the laſt (the twenty-fourth). "That theſe orders be publicly read once a week, that no one may pretend to plead ignorance thereof."—I ſhall take this opportunity to make an obſervation reſpecting the conduct of theſe houſes, which I think of importance. It is well known that the *grown-up* inhabitants of theſe places are generally the ſlothful and idle, and will do no more work than they are abſolutely compelled to perform, and are full of contrivances to excuſe themſelves from labour. Their precepts and example cannot fail of having a very miſchievous effect upon the *children* who aſſociate with them. On this account, beſides a ſeparation of the different ſexes, I would recommend a total ſeparation of all children above ſeven years of age, from the adults. The want of this, I am perſuaded, is the reaſon why ſo few good and induſtrious ſervants come out of poor-houſes.

was

SOUTHAMPTON.

was offenſive. There is no court: no water. Keeper, the oldeſt ſergeant at mace: ſalary, now £10: fees, 13*s.* 4*d.* no table. Priſoners pay 9*d.* a week. The corporation allows 4*d.* a day to poor debtors. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors hung up.—The old keeper dead; the houſe *now* perfectly clean.

1774,	Sep. 24,	Debtors 2.	1779,	Mar. 3,	Debtors 3.
1776,	Feb. 26,	- - 2.	1782,	Feb. 24,	- - 2.

GAOL for Felons (the *Tower*) at the lower end of the town. Two cloſe rooms, 18 feet 9 inches by 8½: very dirty. A court: no water. Gaoler's ſalary, now £10. Priſoners allowance, three-pennyworth of bread a day.

1774,	Sep. 24,	Felons 0.	1779,	Mar. 3,	Felon 1.
1776,	Feb. 26,	- - 0.	1782,	Feb. 24,	- - 0.

BRIDEWELL, joins to the gaol. Three rooms up ſtairs: no chimney: no court: no water: no employment. Keeper, a junior ſergeant at mace: ſalary, £2: fees, 3*s.* 4*d.* no table. Priſoners allowance, three-pennyworth of bread a day: ten ſhillings a year for bedding.

1774,	Sep. 24,	Priſoners 0.	1779,	March 3,	Priſoner 1.
1776,	Feb. 26,	- - 2.	1782,	Feb. 24,	- - 1.

PORTSMOUTH TOWN GAOL.

The ward or *kitchen* for debtors is towards the ſtreet, and up ſtairs there are five lodging-rooms with beds. In the court is a large room for felons, where I once found debtors lodged with them. This room and two over it for women are very black, having never been white-waſhed. Neither the act for preſerving the health of priſoners, nor clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, hung up. Gaoler is ſergeant at mace: no ſalary: licence for beer and wine. Priſoners allowance, debtors none; felons four pence a day. No bedding nor ſtraw.

A table of fees is hung up in this gaol: it is ſigned by the town-clerk *George Huiſh* 30th June 1738. He writes at the title, "Fees due to the ſergeants at mace of the "ſaid borough, which I have known to be paid from the year 1693 and have been "informed were antiently paid."

For every commitment 15*s.* 10*d.* out of which the town-clerk hath 3*s.* 6*d.* &c. &c. &c.

		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Sep. 24,	2,	4.	1779,	Mar. 6,	6,	1.
1776,	Feb. 26,	2,	1.	1782,	Nov. 5,	6,	4.

BASINGSTOKE PRISON, for Debtors, is one room in the keeper's public-houſe, which he rents at £6 a year. He is town-ſergeant and has no ſalary.

1776, Feb. 28, 1782, Nov. 1, No priſoners.

COUNTY GAOL AT SALISBURY*.

SALISBURY.

GAOLER, *Thomas Biggs.*
Salary, none. But £80 a year (raiſed from £50) to ſupply felons as below. *(See Remarks.)*
Fees, Debtors, £1 : 1 : 0.
Felons, 0 : 7 : 8.
Tranſports, £4 : 4 : 0 each.
Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none. *(See Remarks.)*
Felons, a penny loaf a day each *(weight in Sep.* 1774, 8 *oz.)*: now 2*d.* a day: i. e. 1½*d.* bread *(weight in Feb.* 1782, 15 *oz.)*, and a pint of ſmall beer. *(See Remarks.)*
Garniſh, Debtors Maſter's-ſide, - £0 : 8 : 8.
Felons and Common-ſide Debtors, 0 : 4 : 4.

Number,	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773, Dec. 13,	14,	8.	1776, Sep. 3,	7,	12.
1774, Sep. 23,	12,	9.	1779, Mar. 1,	17,	15.
1775, Dec. 27,	21,	15.	1782, Feb. 27,	20,	16.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Vanderplank.*
Duty, Friday prayers: once a fortnight, ſermon.
Salary, £40; of which £20 is a legacy. *(See Remarks.)*
SURGEON, Mr. *Crompton*, now Mr. *Curtoys.*
Salary, £10 : 10 : 0 for felons and common-ſide debtors, now £21.

REMARKS.

THE priſon in this city called *Fiſherton-Anger Gaol* (from the name of the pariſh in which it ſtands) near a fine ſtream, is alſo one of the county bridewells. Only one court. No day-room for common-ſide debtors, nor felons: each ſort have their fire (no fuel is allowed by the county) on a brick hearth raiſed in the middle of their reſpective lodging-rooms, without a chimney. The common-ſide debtors room over the felons. Women-felons have a ſeparate room, about 15 feet ſquare.

Mr. *Biggs* has £6 : 13 : 4 ſalary for the bridewell; and £10 a year for fees of priſoners acquitted at quarter ſeſſions, and 7*s.* 8*d.* for the fees of each felon. He pays land and window-tax.

* When his *Majeſty* paſſed through this city in 1778, he was pleaſed to leave £200 for the diſcharge of debtors confined for ſums leſs than £50; by which benefaction eleven priſoners were ſet at liberty.

In

SALISBURY COUNTY GAOL.

In 1776, there was a new building in the court; a ſtable, cart-houſe, and brew-houſe; with an infirmary over them, one room for men, another for women. I could not help wiſhing that the lower part inſtead of ſtable &c. had been two day-rooms with fire-places, one for debtors, another for felons. That part of the priſon which was the bridewell is not ſecure; and petty offenders are confined in the gaol.

Juſt without the priſon-gate was a round ſtaple fixed in the wall: through it was put a chain, at each end of which a common-ſide debtor padlocked by the leg, ſtood offering to thoſe who paſs by, nets, laces, purſes, &c. made in the priſon. The two whom I ſaw there laſt were *crown debtors* not cleared by the inſolvent act. *Now*, this is not permitted.

At Chriſtmas, felons chained together are permitted to go about; one of them carrying a ſack or baſket for food; another, a box for money.

Twenty pounds a year of the chaplain's ſalary is paid by Lord *Weymouth* by a bequeſt of *Thomas Thynne*, Eſq. who bound for payment the manors of Weobly and Roſs in the county of Hereford. The bequeſt was recognized by Lord *Weymouth* in a deed of ſettlement dated 2d of November 1709.

Lord *Pembroke* pays a legacy of £5 a year out of the manor of Swallow Cliff in this county; part to the chaplain himſelf, *viz.* a guinea for a hat; the remainder to be by him diſtributed among the priſoners. Mr. *Smith* of Saliſbury left the intereſt of £50 to be divided among them. No memorial of any legacy hung up in the gaol. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up.

—Die Julii, 3°. Georgii II Anno Dom 1729

A TABLE of FEES now and heretofore uſually demanded — and alſo for Chamber-rent &c. — according to an Act—intituled an Act for the Relief &c.

	£.	S.	D.
For entering and diſcharging every *action* or *proceſs capias* or *latitat* - -	1	0	0
Entering and diſcharging of every ſecond action - - - -	0	10	0
Entering and diſcharging every *capias utlegat* - - - -	0	10	0
For the under-keeper or turnkey each action and writ - - -	0	1	0

FELONS.

For every commitment and diſcharge by a juſtice of peace or in court - -	1	5	4
For every commitment for not finding bail for good behaviour - - -	0	13	4
For every commitment and diſcharge of baſtardy - - - -	0	13	4
For every *ignoramus* upon felony - - - - - -	0	13	4
For every commitment and diſcharge on the ſtatute of *præmunire* - - -	1	5	4
To the under keeper on each of the cauſes - - - - -	0	1	0

LODGINGS.

Every priſoner that lyes in the keeper's lodging in the Prize or Sheriff's ward pays by the week - - - - - - - -	0	2	6

We whoſe Names are here under written—at the General Quarter Seſſions—held—at *Warminſter*—do hereby—allow the ſame

H Coker *J Montague* *Jn°. Cooper* *Jn°. Eyles*
Thos. Phipps *Edwd Aſhe* *Edwd Younge*

OTHER

OTHER

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

DEVIZES. This is alſo the *town gaol*. It has two night-rooms for men, and two for women: but the day-room (19½ feet by 18) and court-yard, common. A ſmall work-ſhop; I ſaw no body in it. An infirmary of two rooms. Four rooms for maſter's-ſide debtors. Clean and white-waſhed at my late viſits. BRIDEWELLS.

Allowance to offenders, three-halfpennyworth of bread a day (*weight in Sep.* 1776, 18 *oz. in March* 1782, 14 *oz.*) and a pint of ſmall beer. Straw, 2 guineas a year.—In 1779, the bread allowance was one pound and a half. A window is *now* made in the keeper's kitchen which overlooks the court. The priſoners are without employment: the ſhutters of the work-room nailed up. No fees are demanded of the priſoners: the county pays the gaoler 7 *s.* 8 *d.* for each.

There was a debtor in 1776 from the court of requeſts; he had a wife and four ſmall children. In 1782, a weaver who had five children, was confined for a debt of 10 *s.* 2 *d.* Beſides the coſts, &c. he was charged 10 *s.* 6 *d.* for *bringing to priſon*, though only from Calne at 7 miles diſtance. There was alſo a woman for a debt of 2 *s.* 3 *d.* coſts and fees 5 *s.* 2 *d.* and 10 *s.* 6 *d.* for conveyance. Twelve weeks confinement clears ſuch debtors *.

A few years ago the gaol-fever carried off many: but as the infirmary and ſome of the other rooms mentioned above have been built ſince that time, there is now little danger of that diſtemper; provided care be taken to ſeparate priſoners in the apartments built for that purpoſe, ſome of which I found occupied by the keeper, and the men *all* crowded into *one* night-room. The keeper has a ſalary of £10, and keeps a public houſe. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up.

	Debtors.	Petty Offenders.		Debtors.	Petty Offend.	
1774, Aug. 4,	3,	17.	1779, Feb. 27,	1,	14.	Lunatics 3.
1776, Sep. 4,	1,	13.	1782, Mar. 4,	5,	25.	- - 1.

MARLBOROUGH. A common work-room 13½ feet by 12½: a lodging-room for *women* 23 feet 2 inches by 9 feet 8: another for men; this is 13½ feet by 10; window 19 inches by 15, not to the open air, but to the work-room, which has but one window. All theſe rooms are on the ground-floor; and by a ſewer within doors, they are made very offenſive, eſpecially the men's night-room; in which, when I was there firſt, I ſaw one dying on the floor of the gaol-fever.

* By an act for *Chippenham, Calne*, &c. 5 *Geo.* III. cap. ix. ſimilar to that for *Bradford, Melkſham*, &c. the 3 of *Geo.* III. cap. xix.

MARLBOROUGH.

The keeper told me that juſt before one had died there, and another ſoon after his diſcharge. Up ſtairs are three rooms for thoſe who pay 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a week. No court: no water acceſſible to priſoners: no ſtraw. Allowance to petty offenders, none; felons, three-halfpennyworth of bread a day and a pint of ſmall beer. Keeper's ſalary lately raiſed from £20 to £50, to ſupply the priſoners with bread. The county pays the fees, 7 *s.* 8 *d.* at the diſcharge of every priſoner. (The fees were formerly, as in a table dated 1671, felons, £1 : 6 : 4; petty offenders, 14 *s.* 4 *d.* &c.) Licence for beer. A ſurgeon; his ſalary £10 : 10 : 0. At my viſits in 1775 and 1776, ſome priſoners were at work; but none in 1779. One of them ſaid, with evident concern, "he had been there thirty weeks and had not earned one halfpenny." In 1782, no employment. On aſking the priſoners, if they deſired to work; they readily anſwered in the affirmative. Two ſaid, their wives had brought them wool, but the keeper would not permit them to ſpin it.—I heard the juſtices had viewed the *outſide* of this priſon.

1774, Aug. 5,	Priſoners 6.		1779, Feb. 27,	Priſoners 4.	
1775, Dec. 30,	- - 8.		1782, March 4,	- - 11.	Deſerter 1.
1776, Dec. 17,	- - 17.				

There is alſo at SALISBURY the

CITY GAOL: the property of the biſhop: out of repair. Two rooms for felons, and three above them for debtors. No court: no water: no ſtraw. The late gaoler paid £8 a year to a domeſtic of the biſhop. His lordſhip ſends to the priſoners at Chriſtmas thirty ſhillings worth of meat, and ten ſhillings worth of bread. Keeper, a ſheriff's officer. Licence for beer: fees, 14 *s.* 8 *d.* no table. Allowance, debtors, none: felons, two pence a day. At my laſt viſit, the lower rooms were let to the *military* for deſerters &c. at 2 *s.* a week.

1775, Dec. 27,	Debtors 3,		Felons &c. 2.				
1776, Sep. 3,	- - 2,		- - 0.	Deſerters 2.			
1779, Feb. 28,	- - 1,		- - 1.				
1782, Feb. 27,	- - 1,		- - 0.	- -	1.		

COUNTY GAOL AT DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER.

GAOLER, *James Chaffey.*
Salary, none.
Fees, Debtors, - - £1 : 3 : 9.
Felons at Aſſize, - 1 : 3 : 8.
Quarter Seſſions, 0 : 17 : 4.
Tranſports, £2 : 12 : 6 each.
Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none; but on applying to juſtices.
Felons, three-halfpennyworth of bread a day (*weight in Sep.* 1774, 12½ *oz.*)
Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 2 : 7. } (*See Remarks.*)
Felons, 0 : 1 : 3. }

Number,

	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1773, Dec. 14,	21,	9.	1779, Feb. 6,	14,	6.
1774, Sep. 21,	19,	9.	1782, Aug. 3,	17,	8.
1775, Dec. 26,	14,	7.			

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Dobney.*
Duty, Friday; altered to Sunday and Wedneſday.
Salary, raiſed from £30 to £50.

SURGEON, Mr. *Kenn.*
Salary, £30 for debtors and felons.

REMARKS. THIS gaol is quite out of repair. The court is in front, in which is the chapel. There is only one day-room for felons of both ſexes, near which is the condemned rooms; alſo on the ground-floor is the men's lodging-room, and adjoining a ſmall room for women (8 feet by 6) with a window into the paſſage. On the firſt floor there are ten rooms for debtors in a paſſage 5 feet wide. In September 1774, two debtors told me they had lived five or ſix weeks on nothing but the county-bread, and water. In December 1775, the ſmall-pox in the gaol: no infirmary: no bath. A garden and a ſtream at the back of the gaol. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, and the act for preſerving the health of priſoners, are not hung up.—Mr. *John Derby* left twenty ſhillings a year for bread to be diſtributed among the debtors on the four quarter days: no memorial of this hung up.

By the exertions of Mr. *Pitt*, and the gentlemen of this county, a new gaol is going to be built on the ſame ground, and near the fine ſtream.

DORCHESTER COUNTY GAOL.

Edward Morton Plydell, Eſq. ſends each priſoner at Chriſtmas ſix-pence in money, and two pounds of beef. This kind donation has been continued many years by his father and himſelf. Lord *Digby* ſends at Chriſtmas two guineas to this gaol, and one to the county bridewell.

Mr. *Chaffey* has been gaoler from the year 1728. I copied a paper of rules and orders ſigned by him: the laſt article requires garniſh of a new comer.

The following table in the gaol was *hardly legible* at my *firſt* viſit.

Dorſet. A TABLE of FEES to be taken by—the Gaoler or Keeper of the Sheriff's Ward at *Dorcheſter* —ſettled—at *Shaſton*—15th July—34th of GEORGE II—1760 purſuant to an Act—intituled an Act for Relief of Debtors &c.

	£.	S.	D.
Imprimis for the commitment fee of every priſoner for debt damage contempt or otherwiſe in civil ſuits though it be on ſeveral actions - - - -	0	13	4
For the chamber rent of every priſoner ſo committed who ſhall have a bed to himſelf and although there are more beds in the ſame room and who finds himſelf bed bedding and ſheets weekly and every week - - - - -	0	2	0
If there be two priſoners and no more in one bed finding their own bed bedding and ſheets then each of them to pay weekly and every week for chamber rent - -	0	1	0
Every priſoner who at his own deſire has a bed to himſelf and although there are more beds than one in each room and the keeper judge bedding and ſheeting ſhall pay for ſuch chamber rent and for the uſe of each bed and bedding weekly and every week - - - - - -	0	2	0
priſoners in one bed and no more in one bed and the keeper finding bed bedding and ſheets then every of them to pay weekly and every week for the uſe of ſuch bed bedding and chamber rent - - - - -	0	1	0
For the uſe of the common room the priſoner finding his bed and bedding - -	0	0	0
But if the keeper finds bedding then - - - - -	0	0	6
For the *liberate* and diſcharge of every priſoner out of the ſaid priſon for debt or otherwiſe in civil ſuits or actions - - - - -	0	2	0
For the turnkey fees of every priſoner diſcharged - - - -	0	1	0

Ric Brodrepp *R Riggs* *J Hanham*
Jn° Jennings *E Okeden* *John Freke.*

The above written Fees have been peruſed by Us his Majeſty's Juſtices of Aſſize for the Weſtern Circuit at the Aſſizes held at *Dorcheſter* in and for the ſaid County of *Dorſet* the 24th day of July 1760 and we do approve the ſame

E WILMOT
W NOEL.

Examined with the Original by *John Wallis* Clerk of the Peace of the County of *Dorſet*.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT SHERBORNE.

Four rooms, two for each ſex, but only one day-room and one court. Keeper has a large garden: ſalary, £40: fees, 13*s.* 4*d.* no table. Allowance, a three-penny loaf in two days (*weight in Sep.* 1774, 1 *lb.* 15 *oz.* now a half-quartern loaf, in *Aug.* 1782, 2 *lb.* 3 *oz.*) No employment. The keeper formerly told me he had ſpoken in behalf of his ſick priſoners to the clerk of the peace, who ſaid "he thought the late act did not extend to bridewells," but *now* a ſurgeon is appointed.—There were 26 committed to this priſon in 1779,—31 in 1780,—and 45 in 1781. BRIDEWELL.

The juſtices have very judiciouſly provided for the relief of priſoners going to different quarter ſeſſions. Their order, dated 12th April 1774, is as follows.

Sherborn, Dorſet. The great inhumanity that frequently happens unto the ſeveral priſoners—conveyed to the different quarter ſeſſions to be tryed—by the walking loaded with heavy irons—being taken into conſideration—it is the reſolution and order of this court that for the future the gaol-keeper and bridewell-keeper ſhall provide for one priſoner only a horſe, for two or more a convenient cart or carriage for the conveying them: and to be allowed the ſum of three pence *per* mile for one perſon; for two or more the ſum of ſix pence a mile &c.

1774, Sep. 22, Priſoners 9.
1779, Feb. 6, - - 2.
1782, Aug. 2, - - 13.

DORCHESTER TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms; the lower one called the *blind-houſe*; the other over it is for debtors, (11 feet 4 inches by 10½, and 7 feet 2 inches high). No chimney: no ſewer: no water. Allowance 1½ *d.* in bread. The debtor had been confined in this offenſive room upwards of fourteen weeks; he had eight children, and had not earned a half-penny.

1782, Aug. 3, Debtor 1. Felons &c. none.

POOLE TOWN and COUNTY GAOL. Two rooms, down three ſteps. No water. Keeper, no ſalary: fees, 13*s.* 4*d.* no table. Allowance to debtors and felons, 2*s.* 3*d.* a week each.—At my laſt viſit the floors were boarded, and the walls of the court raiſed *.

1776, Feb. 26, Debtor 1. Felons 0.
1782, Nov. 3, - - 0. - - 0.

* I do not deſcribe the ſingle rooms or *cages* that are in many market towns, for the confinement of drunken or diſorderly perſons, for a night, before they are taken to a magiſtrate. One of the largeſt (called *Saliſbury*) is in *Poole*, 18½ feet by 7½. In ſome market, and even *borough* towns, indeed, there are no places of confinement whatever.

POOLE

POOLE. POOLE BRIDEWELL, is in the work-houſe yard. Three ſmall rooms now made into two. Keeper is the maſter of the work-houſe, which the late keeper farmed; but now, both that and the bridewell rooms are cleaner than at my former viſit.

1776, Feb. 26, Priſoners none but a lunatic.
1782, Nov. 3, One priſoner.

DEVONSHIRE.

HIGH GAOL AT EXETER,

FOR FELONS.

EXETER.

GAOLER, *Benjamin Sherry*, now *James Waber*.
Salary, none. *(See Remarks.)*
Fees, Felons, £0 : 14 : 4.
Tranſports, - 1 : 1 : 0 each. *(See Remarks.)*
Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Felons, twenty-two ounces of bread a day each.
Garniſh, lately aboliſhed.
Number,

		Felons &c.			Felons &c.
1774,	Feb. 18,	20.	1779, Jan.	31,	33.
-------	Sep. 12,	14.	1782, July	27,	25.
1775,	Dec. 16,	25.	1783, Feb.	2,	57.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Stabback*.
Duty, Sunday a ſermon, and twice a week prayers.
Salary, £40.

SURGEON, Mr. *Rule*, now Mr. *Walker*.
Salary, £42 for gaol and bridewell. *(See Remarks.)*

REMARKS. THIS gaol is the property of *John Denny Rolle*, Eſq. whoſe family had a grant of it from the duchy of Cornwall: the late gaoler paid him rent £22 *per annum*. The houſe and court are too ſmall: there is only one day-room for men and women felons; this is uſed as the chapel. Over it is the women's lodging-room. There are three rooms for fines, &c. one below and two above; that below is ſometimes uſed for the condemned. There are three night-dungeons (about 20 feet by 12) down three ſteps; the ſmall window of one of them is under a ſtaircaſe. Theſe dungeons are the more unhealthy as at one part they are 7 or 8 feet under ground. Mr. *Rule* the late

ate ſurgeon told me that he was by contract excuſed from attending in the dungeons any priſoners that ſhould have the gaol-fever. There are *now* two rooms for an infirmary, but the ſtairs that lead up to the men's rooms are intolerably bad: no bath.—The court is paved with pebbles; (flag ſtones would be much better). In it is an offenſive ſewer.—At the top of the gaoler's houſe is an alarm-bell.—The priſoners formerly made cabbage-nets for two pence a dozen; and purſes of different ſorts from four pence to ſeven pence a dozen: the turnkey found the twine and thread *. Two ſailors fined a ſhilling each had £1 : 1 : 4 each to pay the clerk of the peace, beſides the gaoler's fees. EXETER HIGH GAOL.

It was commendable and exemplary in the juſtices of this county to fix the felons allowance by a *certain weight* of good bread, not variable with the price.

There is *no table of fees*. But by the cloſe of the preamble at the Sheriff's Ward, the table there ſeems to have included originally the fees of this gaol alſo. The gaoler had for each *tranſport* two guineas from the merchant, to whom the county paid *per* contract £5. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners is not hung up.

About Chriſtmas, the gaoler permits his priſoners to ſolicit charity in the city. When I was there in December 1775, the box was broke open, as was ſuppoſed, by the perſon who conducted them, as he abſconded. If any gentleman would undertake the diſpoſal of the contributions, this would not only prevent ſuch a fraud, but the money laid out for meat, firing, &c. would be far more beneficial than their ſpending moſt of it in liquor.

At my viſit in 1779, 1782 and 1783, I found the *men together* encouraging and confirming one another in wickedneſs, and the *women* are obliged to aſſociate with them in the day-time †.

An elegant ſhire-hall is now finiſhed: may it not be hoped that the gentlemen will turn their thoughts to this crowded, offenſive and deſtructive gaol, eſpecially the proprietor, who (in 1782) liberally ſubſcribed £1000 to encourage ſeamen to enter into his majeſty's fleet; and who poſſeſſes an eſtate to uphold this priſon?

* This art is very ſoon learnt, and when the priſoners were thus employed, I found them cheerful and healthy; they ſaid they earned from three halfpence to two pence a day each, with which they got a little milk, or beer to their bread; and the old keeper ſaid "it kept them out of miſchief."

† From good information, I might juſtly refer the magiſtrates to what I have ſaid under *Gloceſter* caſtle (*page* 363), and the note at *Stafford* (*page* 350).

SHERIFF's WARD, EXETER;

THE COUNTY PRISON FOR DEBTORS.

EXETER SHERIFF'S WARD.

KEEPER, *John Jutsum.*
Salary, none.
Fees, £0 : 14 : 4.
Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, none.
Garnish, £0 : 1 : 4.
Number,

		Debtors.			Debtors.
1774,	Feb. 20,	43.	1779, Jan. 31,		36.
-------	Sep. 12,	24.	1782, July 27,		23.
1775,	Dec. 15,	34.			

CHAPLAIN, none. On Sunday a prisoner reads prayers and dines with the keeper.

SURGEON, none.

REMARKS. THE Sheriff's ward or prison is in the parish of St. *Thomas* the apostle, in the county of Devon. It has several large and convenient rooms for master's-side debtors, and also six rooms and a work-room on the common-side. Court spacious. Good rules of œconomy. A humane keeper. He has a good fire for common-side debtors—he said he would gladly relinquish his fees for a salary of £100—and told me that during his time, about fifteen years, no more than five or six debtors had obtained their aliment, *the groats*. In 1779, one debtor, on attachment from the court of chancery, had continued here from May 1758, who would not take the benefit of the insolvent acts; but at my last visit he was dead. Here is still an older prisoner, *Grace Hooper*, whose warrant of commitment is dated 30th of November 1741.

1760 SHERIFF'S WARD.

Devon, to wit. At the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at the Castle of *Exon* the 15th Jan. 1760 before *Richard Beavis* Esq^r. *George Tanner, William Clifford Martin, William Kittson,* Esq^rs. and others &c. The Court having considered the report of Sir *Richard Warwick Bamfylde* Bart. Sir *George Younge* Bart. *Henry Crewes* Esq^r. and *John Snow,* Clerk, Justices of &c.—appointed to enquire into Fees taken by the present Keeper and Gaoler of this County, and having considered the Table of Fees heretofore taken by the Keeper of the Sheriff's Ward, and the Fees taken by the Keeper of the High Gaol and Keeper of the Bridewell of this County doth in pursuance of an Act—entitled &c. —settle and establish the following Table of Rates and Fees of the Keepers of the said several Prisons &c.

A TABLE

A TABLE of the RATES and FEES allowed to be taken by the Keeper of the Sheriff's Ward for the County of *Devon*. EXETER SHERIFF'S WARD.

	£.	S.	D.
For the commitment fee of every priſoner for debt, damages, and contempts though it be on ſeveral actions or proceſſes only - - - - -	0	13	4
To the turnkey - - - - - -	0	1	0
For every *liberate* - - - - - -	0	2	0
For the uſe of a bed in a ſingle room for one perſon by the week - -	0	3	0
The uſe of a room where there are two or more beds and two lodge in a bed each perſon by the week - - - - - -	0	1	3
The uſe of the common room if the keeper finds bedding each perſon by the week -	0	1	0
If the priſoner finds bedding - - - - -	nothing		

We do hereby approve and ratify the Table of Fees above written purſuant to the ſaid Statute

Rd Warwick Bamfylde — E. WILMOT
Nichs Nutcombe Bluett — WM NOEL.
Henry Crewes.

RULES and ORDERS to be obſerved in the Sheriff's Ward or Priſon for the County of *Devon*.
Chas Hayne, Sheriff.

No priſoner to abuſe the turnkeys—if they do—to be confined.
If turnkeys uſe them ill—to complain to under-ſheriff or keeper.
Doors of lodging-rooms—to be unlocked—in winter—at ſun-riſing—in ſummer at ſix.
Priſoners to be called over within the fore-door—at candle-lighting—and locking up in their ſeveral rooms at nine at night.
Fore-gate to be locked at nine at night in ſummer, at eight in winter.
No priſoner—to go outſide of the rails towards the fore gate.
No comber or weaver to work in lodging-rooms.
No priſoner's family, or wife, to lodge in the priſon without conſent of the keeper.
No priſoner to be without the fore-door of the priſon-houſe on Sundays in time of divine ſervice.
No perſon to bring any ſpirituous liquors into the priſon.
After the door is ſhut at night no large jugs of beer to be brought, but pints or quarts may be put in at the window.
No priſoner to throw any rubbiſh in the pump-yard.
No priſoner to keep any dog.
No wood to be cut or cleaved in the chambers—it ſpoils the plaſtering.
Keeper to place any priſoner where he thinks proper for ſafety.
No priſoner to remove his bed without keeper's conſent.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT EXETER, IN ST. THOMAS'S.

BRIDEWELL.

At my firſt viſits this priſon was out of repair: the windows ſmall and glazed; yet no caſements. An infirmary.—Keeper's ſalary, £60: no fees. He was a woollen manufacturer, and did employ ſome of his priſoners. Others of them might have been employed in the large garden and court at rope making, packthread ſpinning, &c.

EXETER COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

His number of prisoners for three years was in 1772, 92;—in 1773, 163;—in 1774, 144: and from Easter sessions 1779 to Easter 1780, 171;—1780 to 1781, 184;—and from 1781 to 1782, 227. When I was there in 1775, eight or ten of the prisoners were women; and yet the house was dirty. Allowance, two-pennyworth of bread a day *(weight in Sep.* 1774, 19½ *ounces*; *in July* 1782, 18 *ounces)*. The county appointed a chaplain, with a salary of £30, and a house joining to the prison which he let for £6 a year, but lately this house was taken into the prison, and the salary is £36: duty no *fixed* time.

Soon after my visit in 1775 the surgeon and some of the prisoners died of the gaol-fever: afterwards the prison was repaired and improved. On the *men*'s side there is a hall or chapel and two large lodging-rooms: on the *women*'s side two rooms and a lodging-room; and the courts are *separate*. The prison now white-washed twice a year. The rooms and court for the sick are sometimes used for vagrants. No bath: no employment.

1774, Sep. 12,	Prisoners 22.	1779, Feb. 5,	Prisoners 27.
1775, Dec. 24,	- - 34.	1782, July 28,	- - 43.

EXETER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *Sarah Strong*, now *John Herbart*.
Salary, £20.
Fees, Debtors. £0 : 16 : 4.
Felons, 0 : 14 : 4.
Transports, the expence.
Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none. *(See Remarks.)*
Felons, three-halfpennyworth of bread a day each.
Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 3 : 6.
Number,

		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Feb. 20,	11,	1.	1782, July 28,		3,	1.
1775,	Dec. 15,	7,	2.	1783, Feb. 2,		4,	3. Deserter 1.
1779,	Jan. 31,	2,	2.				

CHAPLAIN, none.
SURGEON, none. But ordered for felons by the *chamber* upon occasion.

REMARKS. THIS gaol, called the *South-gate Prison*, has in the keeper's house, two rooms (the *long-room*, and *shoe)* and seven lodging-rooms, for *debtors*.—The three wards on the other side of the gateway, for felons, are very close, dirty and offensive: no chimney: no court: no water. In 1779, I found a woman sick, who had been confined

confined three years on the felons ſide. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners, and clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, not hung up. EXETER CITY.

Here are ſent 51 *penny* loaves *(weight, July* 1782, 8 *oz.)* every week to the debtors; if only one, he has the whole; if more, they are equally divided amongſt them: from what legacies they come is not known in the gaol, as no other account is hung up than two painted boards, which contain memorials of ſundry bequeſts. They are not dated; one of them ſeems ancient. I will tranſcribe the legacies from theſe after the table of fees.—The tailor's company ſend them 1*s.* 4*d.* on Eaſter-eve; and at the ſame time they receive from the *chamber* 36 penny loaves.

City and County of the City of Exon (to wit.)

FEES of the Gaoler or Keeper—of the Gaol—called the *Compter*—at the *South-Gate*—ſettled—at the General Quarter Seſſions—held at the Guild-Hall—10th of April—11th GEORGE II—1738—in purſuance of an Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors &c.

	L.	*S.*	*D.*
For the commitment fee for every priſoner for debt, damages, contempt or otherwiſe though it be on ſeveral actions or proceſſes - - - -	0	13	4
To the turnkey - - - - - -	0	1	0
For every *liberate* - - - - - -	0	2	0
For the uſe of a bed in a ſingle room for one perſon *per* week - - -	0	3	0
For the uſe of a room wherein are two or more beds, and two lodge in each bed, then for each bed - - - - - -	0	2	6
For the uſe of the common room the priſoner finding the bed - -	0	0	6
But the keeper finding the bed then *per* week - - - -	0	1	0

Arthur Culme, Mayor *Nath*l *Dewdney* *Tho*s *Coppleſtone.*

The above Table of Fees hath been reviewed and confirmed by us his Majeſty's Juſtices of Aſſize for the Weſtern Summer Circuit held in and for the City of *Exon* and County of the ſame City. 24th July 1738.

J FORTESCUE WM THOMPSON.

LEGACIES.

A MEMORIALL of certayne Guyftes to the yeerlie value of Twenty Poundes geeven by *Laurence Seldon* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, to be diſtributed by the Maior and Bayliffes of the Cittie of *Exon* for ever as followith:

		d.	Shills yeerly
In bread weeklie to the poore	Priſoners in the kinges gaole neer the caſtell of *Exon*	6	26*
	Priſoners in the ſherives warde, gaole, and county of the cittie of *Exon*	*S* 2 . 6	*L* 6 . 10 . 0

The other articles in this piece of antiquity, ſuch as 2*s.* 6*d.* a year to the mayor of the city, &c. I muſt omit as foreign to my purpoſe.

* For many years paſt the priſoners in the *high gaol* have not received this legacy.

The memorial on the other board is as follows:

EXETER CITY.

Exon.

Southgate. Mrs. *Heſter Reed* gave ſix-pence a week for ever, to this priſon, to be paid out of a tenement called *Ven*, in the pariſh of *Culemton*, and laid out in middling wheat bread, and diſtributed always to the priſoners in the *Shew* *.

There is no memorial in the priſons at *Exeter* of the following donations, mentioned in *Richard Izacke's Alphabetical Regiſter*, &c. printed in 1736. Such valuable *Regiſters* of perſons laſt wills, grants, &c. in other cities, would prevent the miſapplication of many charities.

Reynold Hayne in 1354, bequeathed all his lands and tenements lying in the ſuburbs of the ſaid city to the cathedral church of *St. Peter* there, for the relief of thoſe that are impriſoned in the common gaol in the ſaid city.

William Paramore by will 22d Feb. 1570, bequeathed to the needy priſoners in the king's gaol in Exeter, in the *South-gate* gaol there, and in the Counter, to every of them ten ſhillings for ever, yearly, to be paid by his heirs out of his lands in the *Cookrow* in Exeter.

Thomas Bridgman by will 3d of April 1641, gave to the ſaid city the ſum of £60 to be continued as a perpetual ſtock, whereof the intereſt of £40 to be beſtowed upon the priſoners in the upper priſon; and the intereſt of the other £20 to be beſtowed upon the priſoners in the lower priſon, and this likewiſe to continue for ever.

Edward Young, D. D. 6th June, 1663, by will gave twenty ſhillings a year to the priſoners of the caſtle, to be diſtributed by the *Dean* of Exeter for the time being, on the 29th of May.

TIVERTON TOWN GAOL. Two rooms under the town-hall, with a window in each towards the ſtreet. Keeper no ſalary. Fees, 3*s.* 4*d.* Licence for beer.

1782, Aug. 1, No priſoners.

TIVERTON TOWN BRIDEWELL. This was formerly a chapel, and is now an old thatched building, in which is a work-room, and three ſmall rooms below; and three above. In the court there is an old work-ſhop and three malt mills, which have not been uſed for ſome time. Keeper's ſalary, £8 : 8 : 0. Fees, 3*s.* 4*d.* he lives diſtant and puts in a deputy. The priſon is dirty. Allowance, three half-pence in bread and half their earnings. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up.

1782, Aug. 1, Priſoners 5.

* The *Shew* or (perhaps the) *Shoe* is the common ward for poor debtors, who uſed to beg by letting down a ſhoe.

PLYMOUTH

PLYMOUTH

Royal Hospital.

Plate 21

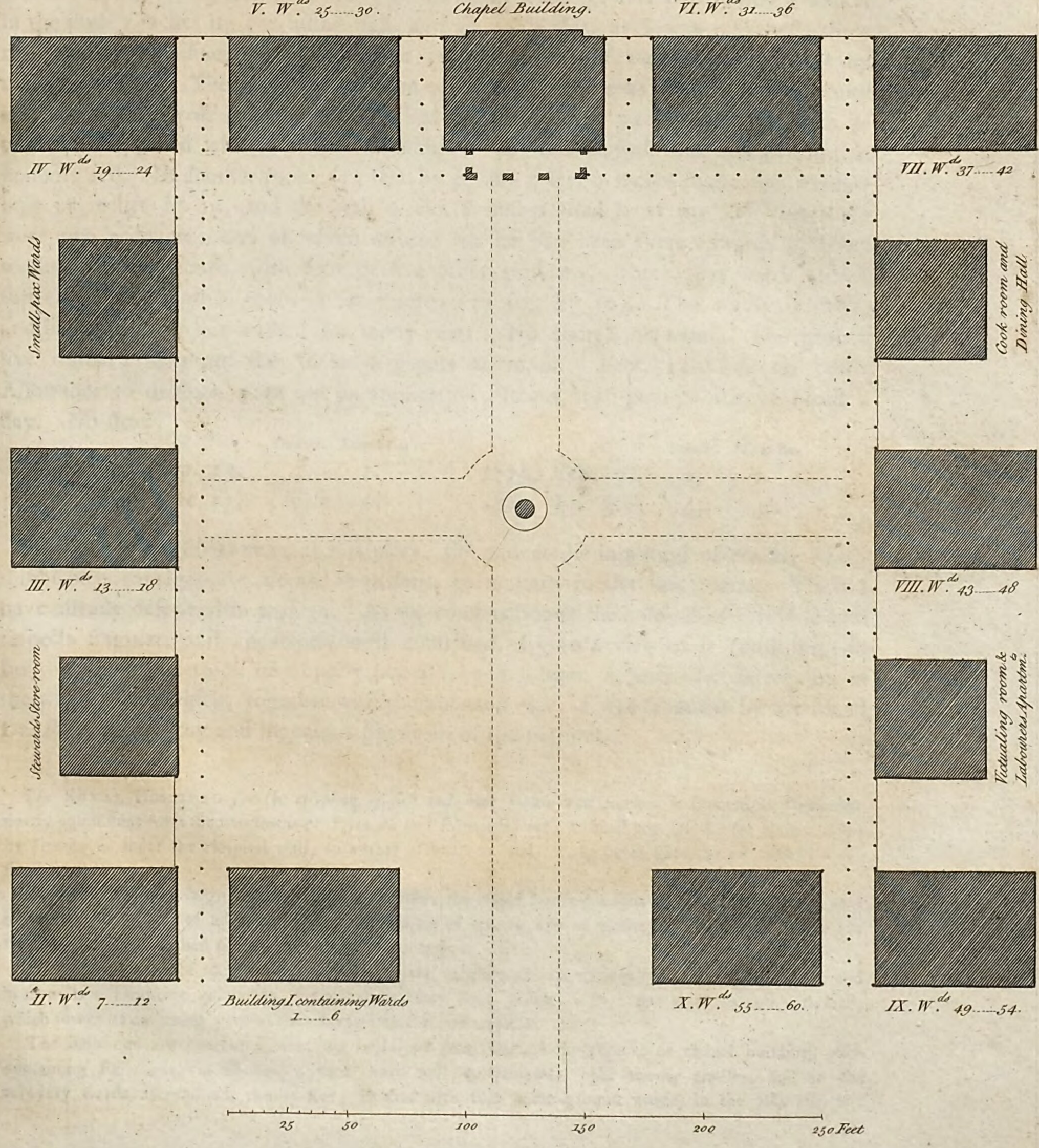


M. Blackamore del. SOUTH WEST VIEW *I. Taylor sculp.*

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. Separate Wards; 11 Small pox ward; 12 Stewards room; 13 Kitchen and Dining hall; 14 Victualling-room; 15 Chapel; 16 Agents office and Porters lodge; 17 Stewards and Butlers Offices.

The Elevations of 9. 10. are omitted to shew the Wards distinctly.

Ground Plan of the Royal Hospital at Stonehouse near Plymouth.



PLYMOUTH TOWN GAOL.

PLYMOUTH.

Three rooms for felons &c. and two rooms over them for debtors. One of the former, the *clink*, 15 feet by 8 feet 3 inches, and about 5½ feet high, with a wicket in the door 7 inches by 5 to admit light and air. To this, as I was informed, three men who were confined near two months under ſentence of tranſportation, came by turns for breath. The door had not been opened for five weeks when I with difficulty entered to ſee a pale inhabitant. He had been there ten weeks under ſentence of tranſportation, and ſaid he had much rather have been hanged than confined in that noiſome cell. In another room (13 feet by 5½ and 6 feet 9 inches high, the window only 18 inches by 14, and the wall 2 feet 8 inches thick), at my laſt viſit there were two priſoners; one of whom aſſured me he had been there upwards of ſeven weeks, and ſometimes, with four or five other priſoners, where they were almoſt ſuffocated.—The other room is for women (17 feet by 10). The whole is dirty, and has not been white-waſhed for many years. No court: no water. The gaolers live diſtant; they are the three ſergeants at mace. Fees, 15*s.* 4*d.* no table. Allowance to debtors, none but on application: felons, two-pennyworth of bread a day. No ſtraw.

	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, Sep. 15,	3,	1.	1779, Feb. 3,	1,	0.
1775, Dec. 17,	0,	0.	1782, July 30,	4,	4.

ROYAL HOSPITAL.

In the ROYAL HOSPITAL at this place, the patients lie in a kind of *cradles*, which might be advantageouſly adopted in priſons, particularly in the ſick rooms. Theſe I have already deſcribed in *page* 39. As the conſtruction of the hoſpital itſelf is in ſeveral reſpects ſingular, and apparently well contrived, I give a view of it (omitting two buildings, which I think improperly placed); and ſubjoin a particular deſcription of the whole, with which, together with the annexed plan, I was favoured by my friend Dr. *Farr*, the worthy and ingenious phyſician of the hoſpital.

The ROYAL HOSPITAL *for the reception of ſick and hurt ſeamen and marines* is ſituated at *Stonehouſe*, nearly equidiſtant from the two towns of *Plymouth* and *Plymouth Dock*; a ſmall arm of the ſea which paſſes by *Stonehouſe*, under the Hoſpital wall, admitting of boats to land, at the outer gate, by the time of half-flood tide.

It conſiſts of eleven large buildings, and four leſſer, the whole forming a ſquare, but detached from each other, for the purpoſe of admitting a freer circulation of air, as alſo of claſſing the ſeveral diſorders, in ſuch manner, as may beſt prevent the ſpread of contagion.

The buildings are of rough marble, raiſed in the neighbourhood, with purbeck ruſticated coyns, and in front is a handſome colonnade, ſupported by moor ſtone pillars, with a flat roof covered with lead, which ſerves as an airing ground for convaleſcents in bad weather.

The buildings are numbered, *viz.* ten buildings (excluſive of the center, or chapel building) each containing ſix wards, in all ſixty; each ward will conveniently hold twenty cradles, and in the recovery wards, if required, twenty-five; ſo that with four under-ground wards, in the 7th, 8th, and 9th

PLYMOUTH ROYAL HOSPITAL.

9th buildings, excluſive of the ſmall-pox ward, fifteen hundred patients may on an emergency be accommodated.—Each ward in the ground, and firſt floor is 60 feet by 23 feet 8 inches and 12 feet 2 inches high; in the attic ſtory, length and breadth the ſame, height 9 feet 6 inches.

The ground-floor of the center or chapel building, contains the diſpenſary, laboratory, ſurgery, and diſpenſers apartments; the firſt floor, the chapel, council room, with apartments in that and the attic ſtory, for the matrons, aſſiſtant ſurgeons, aſſiſtant diſpenſers &c.

The area in the middle of the hoſpital is handſomely laid out with graſs-plats interſected by gravel walks, which are kept in very good order; beſides which there is a large airing ground, ſurrounding the whole, containing in all about twelve acres.

At the higher end of the airing ground to the north, is a large reſervoir of water, which by means of a chain pump, throws the water into a leaden ciſtern, which being higher, conveys the water by means of leaden pipes, into every ward, for the uſe of the patients, cleanſing the water cloſets, filling the baths &c. every building being furniſhed with a bath and copper for heating the water to the temperature required.

Beſides this reſervoir, a new one has lately been conſtructed upwards of 43 feet long by 25 wide, and 5 feet 6 inches deep, capable of containing 180 tons of water, intended for the purpoſe of ſcouring all the main drains, as alſo the leading drains from the five higher buildings—the others are regularly cleanſed by ſcavengers employed for that purpoſe, the drains being ſo conſtructed as to admit of a man walking through them; by this means they are now kept tolerably ſweet, the only ſmell which remains, eſpecially when the wind is in certain directions, probably ariſes from the *ciſterns* (or *ſtink-traps* as they are called) which are ſunk for the purpoſe of receiving the ſoil from the pipes and kept covered with water, to prevent any offenſive ſmell; but as they muſt be emptied by hand, provided a fall could be got ſufficient to carry off the ſoil at once from the leading to the main drain, it ſhould ſeem to be more eligible than this contrivance *.

Patients on admiſſion are waſhed and ſupplied with hoſpital dreſſes, and their own clothes carried to the fumigating houſe. A nurſe is allowed for every ten men; the greateſt attention is paid to cleanlineſs, and the keeping the wards always well ventilated.

Some few erections are ſtill wanted to render this Hoſpital complete, *e. g.* the building a chapel diſtinct on ſome part of the airing ground, and converting the preſent one into a dining hall for patients on full diet; two pavilions at the entrance, one for a receiving room for patients, on admiſſion before they are warded, the other for a council room, ſurveying invalids &c. for want of which many inconveniences in time of war have been experienced.

The *Regulations* reſpecting the *nurſes*, and other ſervants of the royal hoſpital; and the *Orders* to be obſerved by the *patients* are hung up in the hoſpital.

A Scheme of *Diet* to be uſed at *Plymouth* Hoſpital.

1ſt. LOW DIET. Water gruel, panado, rice gruel, milk pottage, or broth, and bread and butter, if neceſſary. For drink, toaſt and water, ptiſan, or white decoction.

2d. HALF DIET. For breakfaſt, milk pottage; for dinner, half a pound of mutton, ſome light bread pudding, or in lieu of it, ſome greens; a pint of broth, one pound of bread, one quart of ſmall beer; the men upon this diet to dine in their own wards.

3d. FULL DIET. Breakfaſt as above; for dinner one pound of meat, one pint of broth, one pound of bread, three pints of ſmall beer; ſupper in the two laſt named diets, to be of the broth left at dinner; or, if thought neceſſary, to be of milk pottage.

Rice milk, orange whey, orange and lemon water, tamarind whey and water, vinegar whey, balm tea, ſage tea. Theſe to be diſcretionally ordered by the Phyſician and Surgeons.

* Thus it is done in the New Priſon at *Burgos*, *p.* 161.

COUNTY GAOL AT LAUNCESTON,

FOR FELONS.

GAOLER, *John Mules*, deputy, under the conſtable of the caſtle, *Coryndon Carpenter*, Eſq. now *John Anthony Roe*, Eſq. LAUNCESTON.

Salary, augmented by the county from £8 to 12, now £16.
Fees, Felons, £0 : 13 : 4.
Tranſports, 4*d.* a mile each.
Licence, none.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Felons, a three-penny loaf each in two days; white or brown at their option *(weight in Dec.* 1775, *of white bread* 1 *lb.* 10 *oz. brown,* 2 *lb.* 2 *oz.)*.

Number,	Felons, &c.		Felons, &c.
1774, Feb. 19,	11.	1779, Feb. 4,	4.
------- Sep. 13,	8.	1782, July 31,	0.
1775, Dec. 23,	6.	1783, Feb. 3,	1.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Lethbridge*.
Duty, Tueſday and Friday.
Salary, £50, for this and the county gaol at *Bodmin*.

SURGEON, Mr. *Bennett*.
Salary, £15.

REMARKS.

THIS gaol, though built in the large green belonging to the old ruinous caſtle, is very ſmall; houſe and court meaſuring only 52 feet by 44; and the houſe not covering half that ground. The priſon is a room or paſſage 23½ feet by 7½, with only one window 2 feet by 1½: and three dungeons or cages on the ſide oppoſite the window: theſe are about 6½ feet deep; one 9 feet long; one about 8; one not 5: this laſt for women. They were all very offenſive. No chimney: no water: no ſewers: damp earth floors: no infirmary. The court not ſecure; and priſoners ſeldom permitted to go out to it. Indeed the whole priſon is out of repair, and yet the goaler lives diſtant. I once found the priſoners chained two or three together. Their proviſion was put down to them through a hole (9 inches by 8) in the floor of the room above (uſed as a chapel); and thoſe who ſerved them there, often caught the fatal fever. At my firſt viſit I found the keeper, his aſſiſtant, and all the priſoners but one (an old ſoldier) ſick of it: and heard that a few years before, many priſoners had died of it; and the keeper and his wife in one night.

I learned

LAUNCESTON.

I learned that a woman who was diſcharged juſt before my firſt viſit (by the grand jury making a collection for her fees) had been confined three years by the eccleſiaſtical court, and had three children in the gaol. There is no table of fees.

The King, of his royal bounty, offered £2500 towards a new gaol; but nothing had been done by the county in 1776.

In 1779, five hundred pounds of the king's bounty was appropriated to this gaol. In a paſſage $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide there were for *men* four *new* cells (8 feet by $6\frac{1}{2}$, and 8 feet 4 inches high) a day-room, and a court. Over theſe rooms are the gaoler's apartments. Adjoining is the old gaol, which is for *women* and the court is made ſecure: *no water*.

I was edified by the ſerious behaviour of the chaplain at prayers. The priſoners reſpect him, and were very attentive.

The mayor ſends the priſoners weekly one ſhillings worth of bread: no memorial of the legacy in the gaol. Tranſports had not the king's allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* a week. Neither clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, nor the act for preſerving the health of priſoners, are hung up.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT BODMIN.

BRIDEWELL.

The county pays £20 a year for this priſon. It is much out of repair; and the walls round the court not ſafe enough to let priſoners uſe it. The night-rooms are two garrets, with ſmall ſky-lights 17 inches by 12, cloſe glazed. I was informed that a few years ago the gaol-fever was very fatal, not only in the priſon, but alſo in the town. Keeper's ſalary raiſed from £20 to £28: fees, 16*s.* 8*d.* no table. Allowance, a three-penny loaf in two days (*weight, Dec.* 1775, 31 *oz.*). A ſurgeon to this bridewell: his ſalary £20.

1774,	Sep. 14,	Priſoners	19.
1775,	Dec. 22,	- -	29.
1779,	Feb. 4,	- -	13.

The above was the account in 1779, but now the priſon is diſcontinued, and the priſoners are ſent to the *new county-gaol* in this town.

SHERIFF'S WARD AT BODMIN,

THE COUNTY PRISON FOR DEBTORS.

BODMIN.

KEEPER, *Joseph Gatty*, afterwards his Widow.
Salary, £25.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 13 : 4.
besides 0 : 4 : 1 to the sheriff.
Licence, none.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, none.
Garnish, £0 : 2 : 0.
Number,

		Debtors.
1774,	Sep. 14,	19.
1775,	Dec. 22,	18.
1779,	Feb. 4,	13.

CHAPLAIN, none.

SURGEON, none.

REMARKS.

THIS prison, for which the sheriff paid £20 a year, was out of repair. A spacious back court; with a stream running through it. The keeper paid window-tax, £3 : 7 : 0; and some windows were stopped up *. He said he had been in that office above twenty years; and during the whole time had but four prisoners who obtained from their creditors the allowance commonly called the *groats*.

This was the account in 1779, but now the prison is discontinued, and the debtors are sent to the *new gaol*.

* I have mentioned *this circumstance* in the beginning of my work, *page* 8. and have besides often occasionally noticed it, since in several counties, no demand is made of this tax in prisons; and where it is, the gentlemen in the commission of the peace probably do not know or attend to it. Keepers always pay it with great reluctance; and it is a temptation to them to stop up windows the air from which may be very essential to the health of the prisoners.

COUNTY GAOL AT BODMIN.

BODMIN. GAOLER, *James Chapple.*
Salary, £30.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 17 : 5.
Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.
Tranſports,
Licence, none.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, men &c. 1 *lb.* 3 *oz.* of bread, and on *Sundays* half a pound of meat *(ſee regulations.)*
Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 2 : 0.
Felons &c. none.

Number,

	Debtors.	Felons.	Petty Offenders.
1782, July 31,	14,	4,	8.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Lethbridge.*
Duty, Saturday : by his curate.
Salary, *(ſee Launceſton).*

SURGEON, Mr. *Hamley.*
Salary, £30.

REMARKS. THIS new gaol is built on a fine eminence, at a little diſtance from the town, where there is a conſtant current of water. Here is a good houſe for the gaoler, in which there are apartments for maſter's-ſide debtors, and a chapel. There are ſeparate rooms and courts for *each ſex* of *debtors*, of *felons*, and of *petty offenders* or bridewell priſoners; and *each* priſoner has a ſeparate lodging-room (about 8 feet 2 inches by 5 feet 8, and 7½ feet high), which is furniſhed with a bedſtead, ſtraw-bed, two blankets and a coverlet. There are two rooms for an infirmary, and under them three condemned cells. In two of the courts are baths.—In the centre of the gaoler's houſe there is a turret with an alarm-bell and clock.—The men who are confined for petty offences, are employed in ſawing and poliſhing ſtone, and, as they have the county allowance, have only one ſixth of what they earn. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors are hung up. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners is not hung up, but the gaol is *now* kept very neat and clean.

BODMIN COUNTY GAOL.

By a ſpirited exertion, the gentlemen of this county have erected a *monument* of their humanity, and attention to the health and morals of priſoners *.

Here were committed from Jan. 13, 1780, to July 27, 1782, Debtors 75, Felons &c. 92, Petty offenders 94.

The following tables of fees and regulations were printed and hung up, though not ſigned.

A TABLE of FEES and RATES, propoſed to be taken by the Head Gaoler and Turnkeys, at *Bodmin*.

From DEBTORS. FIRST CLASS.

	£.	S.	D.
Every debtor voluntarily going into the maſter's ward, to pay the keeper at entrance,	0	3	4
To the turnkeys,	0	1	6
To keeper at diſcharge,	0	6	8
To the turnkeys,	0	2	6
Every debtor lodging in the maſter's houſe, a bed to himſelf, *per* week,	0	2	6
Two ſuch debtors in a bed each,	0	1	3
Every debtor in maſter's houſe, bringing his own bed for lodging-room,	0	1	3

SECOND CLASS.

Every debtor lodged over the arcades, to the keeper at entrance,	0	2	6
To turnkeys,	0	1	0
To keeper at diſcharge,	0	5	0
To turnkeys,	0	2	0
Every ſuch debtor over the arcades lodged in the keeper's bed and room to himſelf, *per* week	0	1	6
Two ſuch debtors in a bed, each *per* week,	0	0	9
Common debtors having only ſtraw, mattreſs, or their own bed, to keeper at diſcharge,	0	6	0
To turnkeys,	0	2	0

DEBTORS IN GENERAL.

For ſigning every certificate to obtain a *ſuperſedeas*, or a rule, or order of court,	0	1	6
For copy of ſheriff's warrant, if demanded,	0	1	0
For regiſtering any declaration againſt priſoner,	0	1	0
For diſcharge of every debtor on compoſition, or by any act of inſolvency, or for want of proſecution, (of which 2*s.* 5*d.* is to be the turnkey's fee)	0	17	5

From FELONS.

For every felon acquitted and diſcharged	0	13	4
For every perſon bailed out, or diſcharged, for which the fee is not paid by the county,	0	13	4
For every convict diſcharged,	0	13	4

From perſons committed to BRIDEWELL.

For every perſon diſcharged from bridewell,	0	13	4

* I beg leave here to pay my acknowledgments to *John Call*, Eſq. a worthy magiſtrate of this county, who has taken unwearied pains in this buſineſs, for the preſent of his very elegant drawing and plan of this priſon.

BODMIN COUNTY GAOL.

Articles, Regulations, and Allowances, eſtabliſhed for the Gaol, Bridewell, and Sheriff's Ward, at *Bodmin*.

I. No garniſh or other exactions at entrance permitted to be taken.

II. No abuſe, ill-treatment, or affray, to be ſuffered between the priſoners; if ſuch do happen, the actors and abettors to be puniſhed at the diſcretion of the head gaoler, by cloſer confinement, harder labour, or reduced allowance.

III. All ſorts of games for money or liquors, are ſtrictly prohibited, and muſt be prevented, and innocent exerciſes and ſuch as are conducive to health only to be allowed.

IV. Irons to be provided at the county expence, and kept ready, but not uſed, except they are abſolutely neceſſary for puniſhment or ſecurity.

V. Maſter or principal debtors of property, are to be lodged at their own requeſt and choice, in the keeper's houſe, paying the eſtabliſhed rates and no more, for rooms, beds, and diet.—Ordinary debtors are to be lodged over the arcades in beds of the keepers, or their own, according to their choice or ability of paying the eſtabliſhed rates.

VI. Every man felon, and bridewell criminal, ſhall be allowed every day one pound and three ounces of good wholeſome bread, and every woman felon, and bridewell criminal, one pound of the ſame ſort of bread, unleſs ſuch allowances ſhall be reduced by order of the head gaoler for ill-behaviour.

VII. All felons who receive a daily allowance, ſhould be kept to ſome work. All perſons committed to hard labour ſhall be ſtrictly kept thereto; and all other criminals in bridewell ſhould have ſome employment. The ſtated time of labouring to be ten hours *per* day in ſummer, and eight hours in winter. The keeper to have one ſixth part of the earnings, the perſons labouring one ſixth part for their own uſe, beſides the full amount of their *extra* work, and the remaining two third parts to go to the county ſtock, towards the expence of their maintenance.

VIII. The head gaoler to ring his bell at the hour of locking-up, which is to be at ſix o'clock in the evening, from the firſt day of October to the thirty-firſt of March, and at eight o'clock during the reſt of the year. To ring alſo at opening the cells, which is to be at ſun riſing in the morning, from the firſt of November to the thirty-firſt of March, and at ſix o'clock the reſt of the year. No perſon to be ſuffered to go into the night cells in the day time, unleſs to waſh or clean them; the doors and windows to be kept open when the priſoners are let out, except the doors at the foot of each ſtaircaſe, which are always to be ſhut.

IX. The night cells to be cleaned by one of the priſoners daily, and waſhed once a week, or oftener, if thought neceſſary, for which mops and brooms will be allowed. No filth of any kind to be left in the courts, nor any ſticks, ſtones, or other obſtructions thrown down the houſes of office, under ſevere puniſhment to the offender, and indulgence to the informer.

X. The chaplain will read prayers and preach every Saturday, government faſt, and thankſgiving days, in the chapel, at which all perſons in the ſeveral wards muſt attend, (if in a condition ſo to do) otherwiſe they will be puniſhed at the diſcretion of the gaoler.

XI. All the felon and bridewell delinquents, who attend divine ſervice the preceding Saturday, and behave well, ſhall have, beſides the eſtabliſhed allowance of bread, half a pound of meat, at the county expence, made into broth, every Sunday for dinner.

XII. It is requeſted and recommended to the juſtices at *Bodmin* ſeſſions, the grand jury at the aſſizes, and every juſtice acting in the commiſſion of the peace, to inſpect, as often as poſſible, the gaol and bridewell, and to enquire into the treatment of the priſoners, and the diſtribution of their reſpective allowances.

The ſheriff and his deputy, it is to be hoped, will often viſit, and enquire into the ſtate and treatment of the felons, as well as the debtors.

XIII. The

XIII. The head gaoler to keep a book of regiſter for each ward, in which he is to enter the following particulars of every perſon who ſhall be committed to his cuſtody.—Date of confinement—Perſons name—Place of abode—By whom confined—For what offence—Stature, complexion, &c.—Where diſcharged or how diſpoſed of—Remarks on behaviour, &c. BODMIN.

FALMOUTH TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms, the largeſt 10 feet 8 inches by 9 feet 8, dirt floor; no chimney: no court: no water. Keeper one of the town-ſergeants, lives near; no ſalary; fees, 6*s.* 8*d.* no table.

1775, Dec. 19, Priſoners 0.
1783, Feb. 5, - - 0.
------- Feb. 13, - - 2.

TRURO TOWN GAOL. Built about ten years ago. Two houſes in front, for the two ſergeants at mace who are the keepers. In the back court is the priſon; which conſiſts of four convenient rooms; the two upper ones are vaulted, and have chimneys: no water.

1775, Dec. 18, No priſoners. 1783, Feb. 4, One priſoner.

PENZANCE TOWN GAOL. Two cloſe rooms: no court: no water.

1775, Dec. 21, No priſoners.

At PENZANCE is alſo

A PRISON for the Hundred and Liberties of PENWITH.

The property of Lord *Arundel.* Two rooms in the keeper's ſtable-yard; but diſtant from his houſe, and quite out of ſight and hearing. The room for men is full 11 feet ſquare, and 6 high: window 18 inches ſquare: no chimney. Earth floor; very damp. The door had not been opened for four weeks when I went in; and then the keeper began to clear away the dirt. There was only one debtor, who ſeemed to have been robuſt, but was grown pale by ten weeks cloſe confinement, with little food, which he had from a brother, who was poor and had a family. He ſaid, the dampneſs of the priſon, with but little ſtraw, had obliged him (he ſpoke with ſorrow) to ſend for the bed on which ſome of his children lay. He had a wife and ten children, two of whom died ſince he came thither, and the reſt were almoſt ſtarving.—He has written me a letter ſince, by which I learn that his diſtreſs was not mitigated,

PENZANCE. mitigated, and that he had a companion, miſerable as himſelf.—No allowance. Keeper no ſalary: fees, 8*s.* 4*d.* every action: no table.

A few years ago five priſoners, I was informed, grew deſperate by what they ſuffered in this wretched priſon, and broke out.

1775, Dec. 21, Priſoner 1.

LOSTWITHIEL GAOL, for DEBTORS, Is the property of the Duke of *Cornwall*, lord of the *Stannaries*. A vaulted room below; a large room on the firſt floor and three rooms over it. Theſe are white-waſhed once a year. (There are ſeveral other rooms deſigned for confinement, and they were uſed one year as the ſheriff's ward for the county.) The *rules* extend over the whole borough. The keeper told me that he had a priſoner who was arreſted for £6: the man had a large family, and not a bad character; yet the plaintiff paid him his groats for two years; and dying then, bound his eſtate for the continual payment of them: but the inſolvent act freed the priſoner and the eſtate. Keeper no ſalary: fees, 13*s.* 4*d.* no table.

1774, Sep. 14, Priſoners 4.
1775, Dec. 18, - - 2.
1782, July 30, - - 2.

PENRYN BOROUGH GAOL. Two rooms adjoining to the town-hall, about 7½ feet ſquare; a chimney in each. The conſtable is keeper.

1783, Feb. 6, No priſoners.

PENRYN PRISON, for DEBTORS. *St. Leonard*'s chapel: the property of the earl of *Godolphin*. One room 13 feet by 12½, and 6½ high: window 2 feet by 1 foot 4 inches. Keeper now pays rent, £12 : 12 : 0. Fees, 13*s.* 4*d.* no table. Licence for beer. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up: inſtead of which, here, as at ſome other priſons, and even county-gaolers houſes, on the outſide, is written, *Spirituous liquors ſold here.*

1775, Dec. 19, Priſoners 0. 1782, Feb. 6, Priſoner 1.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT IVELCHESTER.

IVELCHESTER.

GAOLER, *Edward Scadding.*
Salary, £25.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 14 : 4.
Felons, 0 : 6 : 8.
Tranſports, £3 : 12 : 0 each.
Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, two pence a day each, money; lately in bread *(weight, Aug. 2, 1782, 1 lb. 2 oz.)*
Garniſh, £0 : 3 : 6.

Number,	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, Feb. 21,	31,	22.	1779, Feb. 7,	33,	15.
------ Aug. 2,	45,	18.	1782, Aug. 2,	38,	14.
1775, Dec. 14,	34,	17.			

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Dumett*, afterwards Mr. *Peſter*, now Mr. *Pearſon*.
Duty, now, only Sunday.
Salary, £50, now £30.
SURGEON, Mr. *Shorland*, now Mr. *Palmer*.
Salary, £8, now £16.

REMARKS.

THE gaol is near the river, and has no offenſive ſewers. Debtors have the front court, a day-room and fifteen lodging-rooms, five of which are free wards. The felons have a day-room; and a lodging-room (42 feet by 18), called the *long-gaol*, in which two ſmall windows towards the river are improperly ſtopped up: ſtraw on the ſtone floors; no bedſteads. The women felons have a lodging-room and a cloſe court, in which is no water. Theſe have *no ſeparate* day-room: a room, which is fit, and ſeems to have been deſigned for that uſe, is taken by the gaoler for a ſtable. No infirmary: no bath. This gaol is too ſmall for the general number of priſoners. Aſſizes never held here. Priſoners are removed for trial to the bridewell at Taunton; or to Bridgewater, where the priſon is only one room; or to Wells, where there is no priſon at all: and yet, at Midſummer aſſize 1775, the priſoners were kept in that city eight days. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, and the act for preſerving the health of priſoners, not hung up.

From a legacy of Mr. *Kelſon* of Norton, the pooreſt debtors have fifty ſhillings at Midſummer. No memorial hung up.

Somerſet,

IVELCHESTER COUNTY GAOL.

Somerſet, to wit. At the General Quarter Seſſions—held the 31ſt day of March at *Ivelcheſter*—1761. Before *Edward Phelips*, Eſq. &c.

A TABLE of RATES and FEES ſettled and eſtabliſhed—allowed to be taken by the Keeper of the common Gaol in and for the ſaid County by virtue of an Act—32d of *Geo.* II.

	£.	S.	D.
For the diſcharge of every debtor - - - - -	0	13	4
To the turnkey - - - - - - -	0	1	0
For every debtor's lodging ſingly weekly including the uſe of a bed and bedding -	0	1	6
But if two debtors lodge together then each weekly - - - -	0	0	9
The gaoler is not to compel any debtor to lodge ſingle.			
If a debtor has a bed and bedding of his own - - - -	0	1	0
If he lodges in the outſide ward, then weekly only - - - -	0	0	6
If a bed of his own then nothing for it - - - - -	0	0	0

Edwd Phelips, *Wm Rodbard*,
Jno Brickdale, *Giles Strangway*.
Thos Camplin,

29 July 1761. We do hereby approve and ratify the Table of Fees above written purſuant to the ſaid ſtatute.

EARDLY WILMOT
WM NOEL.

Somerſet, to wit. At the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace held at the City of *Wells* in and for the ſaid County of *Somerſet*, the 15th day of January in the year of our Lord 1760, before *John Brickdale*, the Honourable *George Somerville*, the Rev. *Thomas Camplin* Doctor of Laws, *William Rorbard*, *John Pinckman*, *Thomas Gunſton*, *Charles Strangway*, *John Somers*, Eſquires, and other their Companions, Juſtices of our lord the King, aſſigned to keep the Peace of our ſaid lord the King, and alſo to hear and determine divers Felonies Treſpaſſes and other Miſdemeanors done or perpetrated in the ſame County and ſo forth.

A TABLE of RATES and FEES ſettled and eſtabliſhed at this ſaid General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, allowed to be taken by the Gaoler and Keepers within their reſpective Gaols or Priſons in and for the ſaid County, together with Rules and Orders to be by them reſpectively obſerved and kept by Virtue of an Act of Parliament for that Purpoſe made in the 32d Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign.

To a Bailiffe:	£.	S.	D.
For every night's lodging after twenty-four hours from the arreſt - - -	0	0	4
For every day's diet after the ſaid twenty-four hours - - - -	0	1	0
For every other expence, the guard and every charge included, for the whole time he ſhall remain in cuſtody - - - - - - -	0	3	6

To the Keepers of the Publick Houſes of Correction in the ſaid County:

For the diſcharge of every priſoner (except in caſes where the court ſhall think it ſhould not be paid) - - - - - - -	0	13	4
To the turnkey - - - - - - -	0	1	0
For the priſoners bed and bedding weekly if found by the keeper if ſingle—if double each pay only one half - - - - - - -	0	1	0

To

To the Keeper of the common Gaol in and for the ſaid County :

	£.	S.	D.
For the diſcharge of every debtor and felon (except in caſes where the court ſhall think it ought not to be paid)	0	13	4
To the turnkey	0	1	0
For every debtor's lodging ſingly weekly, including the uſe of a bed and bedding	0	1	6
If a bed and bedding of his own	0	1	0
If he lodges in the outſide wards then only weekly	0	0	6
If a bed of his own, nothing for it			

IVELCHESTER COUNTY GAOL.

Rules and Orders to be obſerved as follows

Priſoners to be carefully ſhut up every evening at ſun-ſet; to be let out every morning between Michaelmas and Lady-day at eight of the clock in the morning and between Lady-day and Michaelmas at ſix of the clock in the morning

To have liberty to buy their own victuals and drink in or out of the priſon

The felons to have ten pound weight of clean dry wheaten ſtraw every week

Each felon to have a two penny loaf of houſehold bread according to the aſſize of bread for the time being each day

Felons men and women to be locked up ſeparately from each other every night

A ſick felon to be kept ſeparate from the reſt as conveniently as poſſible

The whole priſon bog-houſe ſinks and gutters to be kept as clean as poſſible

John Brickdale *W. Rodbard* *J. Somers* *Tho. Gunſton*

This is a true copy of the original filed with the records of the county of *Somerſet*. Examined this 2d day of May 1782 by me

Geo. Warry Deputy clerk of the peace of the ſaid county of *Somerſet*

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDEWELLS.

TAUNTON. This priſon, called *Wilton* gaol (from the name of the pariſh in which it ſtands), has on the ground-floor, a work-room, a lodging-room for men, the condemned cell, and the chapel. On the firſt floor the women's lodging-room, a ſtraw-room, and ſeveral rooms with beds for priſoners who pay for them.—Men and women are together in the day-room. No employment. Some years ago, eight priſoners, out of nineteen, died of the gaol-fever. Allowance, two pence a day. Keeper's ſalary, £25: fees, 14*s.* 4*d.* no table. Licence for beer. At my viſit in 1779, all the priſoners, and at my laſt viſit two women and a man, were in irons. Two inconvenient bathing tubs; never uſed.

The county had generouſly gone to the limit of the act; and appointed to the chaplain of this bridewell, and of that at Shepton-Mallet (as well as to the chaplain of the county gaol) a ſalary of £50, but the chaplains in the county gaol and at Shepton-Mallet having neglected their duty, I was informed in 1782, that the juſtices had reduced the ſalary here to £20, and taken off the whole at Shepton-Mallet.

1774, Aug. 2,	Priſoners 7.	1779, Sep. 2,	Priſoners 10.
------- Sep. 10,	- - 5.	1782, Aug. 1,	- - 9.
1775, Dec. 14,	- - 16.	and Priſoner of war	1.

BRIDEWELL. SHEPTON-MALLET. The date over the door, 1625. One day-room for men and women. Men's night-room too close. The women's night-room, 16 feet by 7; the keeper has taken what seems to have been part of it, to make his malt-loft. He told me his prison was some years ago so unhealthy, that he buried three or four a week: no infirmary. He is a sheriff's officer. Licence for beer: salary, £25: fees, 14*s.* 4*d.* no table. Allowance, two pence a day: no employment. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. This prison is white-washed twice a year.—Chaplain, *now* none.

1774,	Feb. 21,	Prisoners 44.	1779,	Feb. 7,	Prisoners 19.
------	Aug. 3,	- - 10.	1782,	Aug. 2,	- - 12.
1775,	Dec. 13,	- - 29.			

TAUNTON TOWN GAOL. Two insecure and offensive rooms in an old house rented by the keeper at £10 *per annum*. No court: no sewer: no water accessible to prisoners. Keeper no salary. Fees, 6*s.* 8*d.* no table. Licence for beer.

1782, Aug. 1, Prisoners 2, and one prisoner of war.

BRISTOL CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

BRISTOL. GAOLER, *Henry Williams*, now *William Driver*.
Salary, none. Gown-money, £2 a year.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 6 : 8.
Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.
Transports, £5 : 5 : 0 each.
Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, a pennyworth of bread a day, before trial; two-pennyworth of bread after conviction.
Garnish, £0 : 2 : 7.
Number,

		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Feb. 22,	58,	38.	1779,	Feb. 8,	44,	21.
------	Aug. 23,	33,	15.	------	Sep. 1,	47,	9.
1775,	Dec. 7,	36,	16.	1782,	Mar. 1,	33,	32. Pirates 10.
1776,	------ 16,	35,	18.				

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Easterbrook*.
Duty, Sunday, Wednesday, Friday. *(See Remarks.)*
Salary, £36.
SURGEON, Mr. *Abel Dagge*, now Mr. *Safford*.
Salary, none: he makes a bill.

BRISTOL NEWGATE.

REMARKS.

THIS Newgate (as that in the metropolis) ſtands in the midſt of the city. It is too ſmall for the general number of priſoners. For debtors there are about fifteen rooms; yet no free ward. The pooreſt pay ten pence halfpenny a week: others, two ſhillings and ſix-pence. For women-felons, a day-room and ſeveral night-rooms. For men-felons, a day-room, which might be conveniently enlarged: a court adjacent 20 feet by 12, very cloſe. Their dungeon, the *Pit*, down 18 ſteps, is 17 feet diameter, and 8½ high: barrack-bedſteads: no bedding nor ſtraw. It is cloſe and offenſive; only a ſmall window. There is another yard, the *Tennis-Court*, larger than that of the felons: here (as in ſeveral other gaols) I have ſeen the debtors mix in diverſions with the felons; by which, they become *more* daring and wicked than the felons. In this court is a convenient bath, but ſeldom uſed. Pumps out of order. Here is no proper ſeparation of men and women, nor of fines, &c. A room or two at the top of the houſe for an infirmary. There are many narrow paſſages: the utmoſt attention is requiſite to keep the priſon healthy. I found it clean; conſidering it was ſo crowded and ſo cloſe. It was ſcraped and white-waſhed once a year before the act for preſerving the health of priſoners. That act is neatly painted on a board hung up in the chapel, which is commodious and has a gallery: ſeveral texts of Scripture are painted in ſundry parts of it.—Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors are not hung up. No table of gaoler's fees.

The Rev. Mr. *James Rouquet* has been unwearied in attention to the ſpiritual and temporal intereſts of the priſoners; officiating near twenty years without a ſalary. He had only once a gratuity of £20 *. Mr. *Eaſterbrook* now appointed. Beſides the ſervice noted in its place, there are thirteen ſermons a year, for which the preacher has £4 from a legacy.

John Heydon left £100 to be lent to two merchants, each paying annually to the corporation for the priſoners as intereſt of his moiety, £1 : 13 : 4. Mrs. *Aldſworth* left about £5 a year, to be paid by the pariſh of All-Saints; two thirds of it to debtors, who receive the money uſually on Chriſtmas eve; the other third part is generally laid out in coverlets or blankets for felons. No memorial in the gaol of any legacy.

A TABLE of FEES Town Clerk *Briſtol*.

	£.	S.	D.
Diſcharge of priſoners from the higheſt felony to the loweſt miſdemeanor	0	13	4

* This was written before November 1776, when Mr. *Rouquet* died in the forty-ſeventh year of his age. The general ſorrow, and the ſermons preached and printed on that occaſion, more than juſtify what I have ſaid concerning the zeal of this pious divine.

BRISTOL. BRISTOL CITY BRIDEWELL. Part of it is in the keeper's houſe, on one ſide of a common footway: and part on the other ſide. In the keeper's houſe, the maſter's-ſide, are three rooms: one a day-room; in the other two are beds at ſix-pence a night. The common-ſide, the bridewell, over the way, conſiſts of two parts ſeparated by a court of about 50 feet by 17. Each part has two rooms on the ground-floor, and two chambers. Total eight rooms (22 feet by 17½); windows to the court; no chimneys. The court being quite out of ſight of the keeper's houſe, he does not ſuffer priſoners to uſe it; nor the pump in it. They have no water but what is handed to them; and all the rooms are very dirty, and made offenſive by ſewers. Little or no ſtraw: no employment. Keeper's ſalary raiſed from £20 to £30. He receives the money for bread allowance, two pence a day: but the priſoners often aſſured me, that what he gave them from his own loaf was far ſhort of two-pennyworth. In Dec. 1775, I releaſed an acquitted woman priſoner detained for fees 3*s.* 6*d.*

1774, Aug. 23,	Priſoners 6.	1779, Feb. 8,	Priſoners 8.
1775, Dec. 8,	- - 5.	1782, Mar. 1,	- - 19.
1776, Dec. 16,	- - 7.		

BATH CITY GAOL. The aſcent to this priſon, built in a meadow which is ſometimes overflowed, is by a fine flight of ſtone ſteps. On the ground-floor is the keeper's kitchen, &c. and four rooms for petty offenders. Above are three ſtories; five rooms on each: one or two of them uſed by the keeper: the reſt for debtors; one bed in a room, in which if two priſoners ſleep, they pay two ſhillings a week each; if one has it to himſelf, he pays four ſhillings a week. Two rooms on the ſecond ſtory are free wards, one for *men*, the other for *women*; on the upper floor is their work-ſhop. There is a ſmall court with offenſive ſewers. Keeper, a ſheriff's officer: no ſalary: fees, if from the court of requeſts, 3*s.* 6*d.* Debtors for large ſums, 7*s.* 8*d.* no table. Licence for beer. Allowance, to debtors, none (they are liberally ſupplied by voluntary donations); to offenders 2*d.* a day. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, and the act for preſerving the health of priſoners, not hung up.

	Debtors.	Offenders.		Debtors.	Offenders.
1774, Aug. 6,	16,	2.	1779, Feb. 10,	10,	2.
1775, Dec. 12,	14,	1.	1782, Feb. 28,	3,	5.
1776, ------ 16,	11,	0. Deſerters 3.			

BRIDGEWATER TOWN GAOL. Only one middle-ſized room; and one of the two windows ſtopped up. In this room at Midſummer quarter ſeſſions 1774, were ſhut up twenty-ſeven priſoners. At ſummer aſſize the ſame year, thirteen; two of them women. Aſſize generally laſts from Monday to Saturday. The keeper's mother complained to me of the confuſion and diſtreſs occaſioned by confining priſoners thus for ſo long a time.

1774, Sep. 10, and 1779, Sep. 2, No priſoners.

COUNTY GAOL, YORK CASTLE.

GAOLER, *Thomas Wharton*, now *William Clayton*. YORK.
Salary, none.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 8 : 8.
Felons, 0 : 9 : 6.
Admiſſion, 0 : 3 : 4.
Tranſports, - 10 : 10 : 0 each.
Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, certified by their pariſh, } a ſix-penny loaf each on Tueſday
Felons, - - - } and Friday (*weight, Nov.* 1774, 3 *lb.* 2 *oz.*)
Garniſh, cancelled in 1774.

Number,		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Jan. 25,	110,	33.	1779,	May 7,	76,	14.
------	Nov. 3,	49,	30.	------	June 28,	73,	16.
1776,	Jan. 26,	89,	44.	1782,	Jan. 27,	69,	13.
------	Sep. 21,	38,	32.				

CHAPLAINS, Rev. Mr. *Peacock*, and Rev. Mr. *Bridges*.
Duty, Mr. *Peacock* Monday, Tueſday, Wedneſday, Thurſday; and *only from Lady-day to Michaelmas*, Sunday. Mr. *Bridges* a ſermon on Friday.
Salary, Mr. *Peacock* £50 from the county; Mr. *Bridges* £25 from a legacy. Not in the liſt.

SURGEON, Mr. *Stillingfleet*, now Mr. *Favell*.
Salary, £40 for debtors and felons.

REMARKS. IN the ſpacious area is a noble priſon for debtors, which does honour to the county. There is an aſcent by a fine flight of ſtone ſteps to a floor on which are eleven rooms, full 16 feet ſquare, near 12 feet high. Above them is the ſame number of rooms: one or two of theſe for common-ſide debtors. The rooms are airy and healthy. The debtors weave garters, purſes, laces, &c. in the paſſages, as there is no work-room. On the ground-floor are the gaoler's apartments, &c.

The felons court is down 5 ſteps: it is too ſmall, and has no water: the pump is juſt on the outſide of the paliſades. The day-room for men is only 24 feet by 8: in it are three cells: in another place nine cells: and three in another. The cells are in general about $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $6\frac{1}{2}$, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ high; cloſe and dark; having only either

YORK CASTLE.

a hole over the door about 4 inches by 8, or ſome perforations in the door of about an inch diameter: not any of them to the open air, but into paſſages or entries. In moſt of theſe cells three priſoners are locked up at night; in winter from fourteen to ſixteen hours: ſtraw on the ſtone floors; no bedſteads. There are four condemned rooms about 7 feet ſquare. A ſewer in one of the paſſages often makes theſe parts of the gaol very offenſive: and I cannot ſay they are clean. Indeed a clean priſon is ſcarcely ever ſeen, where the water is to be brought in by the gaoler's ſervants. The next houſe to the caſtle-gate, and others in the neighbourhood, have river-water laid in at a moderate expence, and at my laſt viſit it was brought into the caſtle-yard, but not into the felons court. No bath.

Women-felons are kept quite ſeparate: they have two courts, but no water: you go down four ſteps to their two cloſe rooms, a day and a night-room. Their condemned room is in another part of the gaol: near it is a room to confine debtors who do not behave well.

The infirmary near the gate is only one middle-ſized room. When priſoners of one ſex are there, thoſe of the other are excluded: at one of my viſits a ſick man was kept out for that reaſon.

At aſſize ſome priſoners appear in court on their trial in the county-clothing *. The county pays Mr. *John Sherwood* £21 a year to inſpect and weigh the bread, and deliver it to the priſoners. He conſtantly attends for this purpoſe on Tueſday and Friday. The gaoler is a ſheriff's officer. Tranſports convicted at quarter ſeſſions had, beſides the bread allowance, one ſhilling a week. Thoſe caſt at aſſize had the king's allowance of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a week.

The grand ſhire-hall in the caſtle-yard is now finiſhed. May it not be hoped the gentlemen of this great county will not ſtop there, but proceed to build a proper priſon for felons, in which boys may be ſeparated from old offenders, and the other inconveniences of the preſent gaol avoided?—At my laſt viſit, an additional building, oppoſite to the ſhire-hall, conſiſting of ſeveral rooms, was nearly finiſhed †.

Yorkſhire. ORDERS and FEES ſettled by the Juſtices of the Peace of the ſeveral Ridings of the County of *York* and confirmed by the Juſtices of Aſſize—which are to be obſerved and kept by the gaoler—and all priſoners—until the ſame ſhall be legally altered.

	£.	S.	D.
Firſt That every knight ſhall pay for his weekly commons at table if he eats with them	0	13	4
For his fee if committed by warrant on a civil action - - -	0	13	4
Every eſquire for his commons at table weekly if he eats with them - -	0	10	4

* See a more judicious practice, *page* 338.

† The public-ſpirited Gentlemen of this County have ſhewn themſelves particularly attentive to the improvement of this branch of police. I have to return my acknowledgments (tranſmitted to me by that active and worthy magiſtrate, the Rev. Mr. *Zouch*) for the polite notice they were pleaſed to take of my ſuggeſtions relative to the ſtate of their county gaol.

For

	£.	S.	D.	
For his fee if committed by warrant on a civil action - - -	0	10	4	YORK
Every gentleman for his commons at table weekly if he eats with them - -	0	8	0	CASTLE.
For his fee if committed by warrant on a civil action - - -	0	8	0	
Every yeoman, tradeſman or artificer for his weekly commons at table if he eats with them	0	6	8	
For his fee if committed by warrant on a civil action - - -	0	3	4	
And it is further ordered that every knight ſhall pay nightly for his bed - -	0	0	6	
Every eſquire for the ſame - - - - -	0	0	6	
Every gentleman for the ſame - - - - -	0	0	4	
Every yeoman tradeſman or artificer for the ſame - - - -	0	0	2	
And that when the gaoler lodgeth two or more priſoners in one bed they ſhall pay for their lodgings amongſt them after the rates above				
And every priſoner who provides his own bed and bedding ſhall have a room aſſigned ſuitable to his or their quality and ſhall pay nothing for the ſame				
And that upon the diſcharge of a debtor if there be ſeveral actions againſt him the gaoler ſhall take no more than one fee and that to be - - -	0	6	8	
And upon the diſcharge of every debtor to the turnkeys and no more - -	0	2	0	
And that every priſoner ſhall have liberty to provide and ſend for victuals drink and other neceſſaries from any place whatſoever at all ſeaſonable times for their own proper uſe only and not to ſell the ſame				
And every priſoner committed from the bar by the judge or judges of aſſize and gaol delivery in the aſſize week ſhall pay for their commitment fee only - -	0	2	0	
And every perſon committed to the gaol for ſuſpicion of felony, or for miſdemeanor, if upon his or her trial he or ſhe ſhall be found not guilty and be thereupon diſcharged, ſhall pay to the gaoler for his diſcharging fee - - - -	0	6	8	
And to the turnkeys - - - - -	0	2	0	
And that every perſon convicted or attainted of felony or found guilty of a miſdemeanor which ſhall be reprieved and diſcharged by pardon ſhall pay to the gaoler for his diſcharging fee - - - - - -	0	7	6	
And to the turnkey - - - - -	0	2	0	
And every perſon that ſhall appear upon recognizance for ſuſpicion of felony and is thereupon committed to gaol and ſhall not be indicted but acquitted by proclamation, ſhall be diſcharged paying to the gaoler - - - -	0	2	0	
And all others that ſhall be committed to gaol before the aſſizes or gaol-delivery and ſhall not be indicted but acquitted by proclamation be diſcharged paying to the gaoler	0	2	0	

Yorkſhire, to wit. At the Aſſizes—held at the Caſtle of *York*—14th July 1735—the 9th of GEORGE II. before the Honourable *Alexander Denton* Eſquire one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Honourable *William Lee* Eſquire one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Court of King's Bench,—Theſe Orders and Fees, were allowed and approved of by—

ALEX DENTON
WM LEE.

Yorkſhire Eaſt Riding	*John Grimſton*	*Ramſden Barnard*	*Tho. Grimſton.*
Weſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*	*Geo Nelthorpe*	*N Hawey.*	
North Riding of *Yorkſhire*	*John Dodſworth*	*John Milbanke*	*John Waſtell.*

YORK CASTLE.

An Account of the CHARITY given to the Priſoners in his Majeſty's Gaol the Caſtle of *York*.

	£.	S.	D.
The Lady *Lumley*, to be given yearly on *St. Thomas*'s day and paid by the lord mayor of *York*	6	7	0
The honourable and ancient city of *York* weekly in bread - - -	0	2	6
Mrs. *Frances Thornhill* for ſtraw, the lord mayor of *York* has £30 in his hands for that purpoſe	1	10	0
Dr. *Phineas Hodgeſon* paid weekly in rolls to all that hear ſermons - -	0	2	0
Alderman *White*'s bread by the name of *Swain*'s bread, paid out of a cloſe belonging to *John Legg*, quarterly 6*s*. 6*d*. - - - - -	1	6	0
Mr. *Bowes* gave twenty ſhillings to be paid quarterly in bread - -	1	0	0

Mrs. *Mary Lawſon* of *Micklegate* in the city of *York* widow by will dated the 22d July 1729 gave £100 for the diſcharging of poor priſoners for debt out of the county gaol of *York* whoſe debts did not exceed the ſum of £20—and her executrixes—Mrs. *Catharine Bower*—and Mrs. *Ann Maxwell* diſcharged with ſaid money thirty-two priſoners.

The right honourable *Richard* earl of *Burlington* and Sir *George Savile* Bart. gave each of them ten guineas for the like uſe—with which twenty guineas the Rev. Mr. *Kayley* ordinary of the ſaid gaol diſcharged eighteen priſoners.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDEWELLS.

WEST-RIDING, WAKEFIELD. This priſon is unfortunately built upon low ground; ſo that it is damp, and expoſed to floods. Four of the wards are ſpacious; but all the wards and the men's three lodging-rooms are made very offenſive by ſewers, which are dark. Priſon and court out of ſight from the keeper's houſe, though adjoining; and ſome priſoners have eſcaped. They are now let out to the court only half an hour in the day. A priſon on ground ſo low as this, requires the utmoſt attention to cleanlineſs.—Keeper's ſalary lately raiſed from £80 to £105; he contracting to ſupply *ſtraw* and *coals*. No fees. Allowance, two pence a day: little or no employment.—The infirmary conſiſts of two rooms arched with brick, 21½ feet by 17, and 10 high.

1774, Nov. 4,	Priſoners 27.	1779, May 13,	Priſoners 20. Impreſſed 4.
1776, Jan. 11, - -	32.	1782, Jan. 26, - -	26.
------ Oct. 27, - -	19.		

NORTH-RIDING, THIRSK. Six rooms on the ground-floor, in one of them a chimney. The county has ground enough about this priſon to enlarge it, and ſeparate the men and women. If they do, they ſhould think of an infirmary; for the keeper told me his priſoners had the gaol-fever not long ago. His ſalary, £26 : 10 : 0. Fees, 2*s*. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up.

1776, Jan. 13,	Priſoners 3.		
1779, June 28, - -	2,	and one lunatic.	
1782, Mar. 23, - -	9.		

EAST-

EAST-RIDING, BEVERLEY. On the ground-floor, three ſmall night-rooms; and a new work-room with a chimney: above, four rooms for thoſe that pay. In the court not only a pump, but a ciſtern of rain-water. Coals, two chaldron and a half a year. No ſtraw. I ſaw ſome tile-ſherds, which probably were deſigned for employment. Keeper's ſalary, £30: fees, 4s. no table. BRIDEWELL.

1774, Nov. 2,	Priſoners 2.	1779, May 7,	Priſoner 1.
1776, Jan. 28,	- - 1.	1782, Jan. 29,	- - 1.
------ Sep. 21,	- - 2.		

YORK CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

YORK.

GAOLER, *Quintin Ackam*, now *Francis Meggeſon*.
Salary, now £10. He pays £10 : 10 : 0 a year to the under-ſheriff.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 6 : 8.
Felons, 0 : 7 : 8.
Tranſports, probably the ſame as at the caſtle.
Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none but legacies. *(See Remarks.)*
Felons, of late, nine pence a week in bread.
Garniſh, £0 : 7 : 0.

Number,	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.	
1774, Jan. 25,	11,	7.	1776, Sep. 21,	10,	2.	Deſerters 2.
------- Nov. 3,	5,	1.	1779, May 7,	12,	2.	
1776, Jan. 26,	9,	3.	1782, Jan. 27,	5,	3.	

CHAPLAIN, none.
SURGEON, Mr. *Wallis*, occaſionally.

REMARKS.

THIS gaol upon Ouſe-bridge, called the *Kidcots*, has on one ſide of the bridge four convenient chambers for debtors, about 11 feet ſquare: for theſe they pay ſixpence a week. Below them is a free ward with barrack-beds; and a room to the ſtreet. At the window they ſell nets, purſes, laces, &c: over it is an inſcription on a ſtone tablet, "*He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord.*" The act for preſerving the health of priſoners, painted on a board, is hung up in the debtors hall.

The men-felons ward on the other ſide is down 11 ſteps: that adjoining, for women, down 10. There is a new room, level with the ground, 31 feet by 14, with oppoſite and lofty windows, for priſoners committed on ſuſpicion of felony. At the inner door of this priſon, which was of iron grates, I have ſeen liquors handed

YORK CITY.

to thoſe who ſeemed to have had enough before.—At my firſt viſits there was no water in this priſon, but when there was too much; that is, in a very high flood; then it flows into the rooms: now water is laid in.—Gaoler, a ſheriff's officer for city and county. There is now a table of donations hung up.

City of York. At the General Quarter Seſſions—at *Guildhall*—15th July—1737 before the Right Honourable Sir *John Liſter Kaye* Bart. Lord Mayor—*Thomas Place* Eſq^r. Recorder—*Charles Slingby* Eſq^r. of Counſel—Sir *Tancred Robinſon* Bart—&c.

GAOLER'S FEES ſettled and ORDERS made &c.

	£.	S.	D.
For the diſcharge of every debtor for the firſt action, to the gaoler - -	0	5	4
And for the diſcharge of every other action to him - - -	0	1	0
To the porter or turnkey for the firſt action - - - -	0	1	0
And for every other action to him - - - -	0	0	6
For the diſcharge of every other perſon from the aſſizes or ſeſſions to the gaoler -	0	6	8
And to the turnkey - - - - - -	0	1	0
For the firſt week's diet of all perſons in the upper gaol - - -	0	7	0
And for all further time as the priſoner and gaoler can agree. And the gaoler is to permit priſoners to provide their own diet after the firſt week if the priſoner pleaſes			
For lodging if the gaoler finds bed bedding and ſheets for the firſt night - -	0	0	6
And for every other night - - - - -	0	0	3
And if two lie in one bed for the firſt night each - - - -	0	0	4
And for the ſecond and every other night each - - - -	0	0	2
For lodging in the upper gaol if the priſoner finds his own bed, bedding and ſheets for every week - - - - - - - -	0	0	6
If two in a bed each - - - - - - - -	0	0	3

And every priſoner ſhall have liberty of finding the ſame if he thinks proper.

And the gaoler ſhall have liberty if he ſees occaſion to have two beds in each room and no more.

And it is Ordered that every perſon of what degree or condition ſoever—who ſhall uſe—ſwearing, curſing, railing or other indecent behaviour—ſhall—pay for every ſuch offence twelve pence to the gaoler or his deputy on demand; and on refuſal—to be levied by diſtreſs on goods—or ſtopped out of ſhare of box-money—or ſtand in charge to be paid before releaſe—the fines to be diſtributed at gaoler's diſcretion amongſt the moſt needful in the low gaol.

Every priſoner who attempts—or aſſiſts an eſcape—to be ironed.

Thoſe who mutiny on gaoler or deputies—or hinder or diſturb &c.—to be kept in cloſe confinement.

On default of weekly payments aforeſaid—after demand and refuſal—a priſoner may be moved from the maſter's ſide—to the common room.

J. L. Kaye, Mayor. *T. Place* *Sam. Clarke.*

City of York, to wit. Donations to the Priſoners in the Gaol upon *Ouſe-bridge* in the ſaid City.

Mrs. *Elizabeth Taylor*; by will, dated 21ſt October 1580, gave three ſhillings and four pence yearly, to be divided amongſt the priſoners, on Lady-day.

The corporation of *York* pay yearly *Peacock*'s gift, being three pounds four ſhillings, to be divided amongſt the poor priſoners.

Mr. *William Edmonſon*'s gift, being one pound ſix ſhillings, is diſtributed weekly in bread to the priſoners.

YORK

YORK CITY BRIDEWELL. Has a day-room for men, and another for women: the latter is damp. Down 4 ſteps are five night-rooms for men; and a large one, with barrack-bedſteads for women. The whole dirty and offenſive, not white-waſhed theſe thirty years. No court: no water: no ſewer. Keeper's ſalary, £20: fees, 2s. ſtraw, £5 a year: no bread allowance. One chaldron of coals annually from the corporation.—At one of my viſits ſome priſoners were employed, in beating or pounding tile-ſherds for the bricklayers, which is ſold at 8*d.* or 9*d.* a buſhel. YORK CITY.

1774, Nov. 3,	Priſoners	3.	1779, May 8,	Priſoners	4.
1776, Jan. 26,	- -	1.	------- June 28,	- -	8.
------- Sep. 20,	- -	4.	1782, Jan. 27,	- -	3.

ST. PETER'S GAOL, for the liberty of St. *Peter* of York, near the Minſter-gate, is the property of the Dean; who holds his courts here. He has lately purchaſed an adjoining tenement for his gaoler to live in; in conſequence, the two rooms in which he lived before are added to the debtors apartments, and they have now four rooms. Under thoſe are two cells for criminals. All out of repair: no court: no ſewers. No allowance.

There is a printed liſt of pariſhes, towns, and parts of towns which are in the liberty of St. *Peter*. Within the city and ainſty, nine places: in the Eaſt-Riding, ſixty-two; Weſt-Riding, forty; North-Riding, fifty-one: and there is one place in each of the following counties; Devonſhire, Glocеſterſhire, Lancaſhire, Lincolnſhire, Northumberland, Southampton, *i. e.* Hants. In Nottinghamſhire, ſeven places.

Gaoler a bailiff: no ſalary. He pays rent, £4: fees, 6*s.* 8*d.* no table.

1776, Jan. 27,	Debtor	1.		1779, June 28,	Debtors	5.	Felon 1.
------ Sep. 20,	- -	1.		1782, Jan. 28,	- -	2.	- 0.
1779, May 8,	- -	2.	Felon 1.				

BEVERLEY TOWN GAOL. Has on the ground-floor two rooms for men-criminals; and above, a room for women: and two for debtors. No water: no ſtraw. Keeper no ſalary, but as ſergeant at mace has £3: fees, 4*s.* no table. Licence for beer. A common alehouſe, like many other town gaols.

	Debtors.	Criminals.		Debtors.	Criminals.
1774, Nov. 2,	1,	0.	1779, May 7,	2,	0.
1776, Jan. 28,	2,	0.	1782, Jan. 29,	0,	0.
------ Sep. 21,	1,	1.			

The HALL-GARTH, for Debtors, in the liberty of St. *John*'s of *Beverley*, the property of *Charles Anderſon Pelham*, Eſq. built a few years ſince, has over the hall five rooms (16 feet by 10); two of them have fire-places. No court: no water:

BEVERLEY. fees, 4*s.* 1*d.* no table. There is a liſt of 113 towns or parts of towns, that are within the liberty of St. *John*'s of Beverley or Beverley-Hall-Garth.

1774, Nov. 2, Priſoners 2.
1776, Jan. 28, - - 0.
------ Sep. 21, - - 0.
1779, May 7, Priſoner 1.
1782, Jan. 29, - - 2.

RICHMOND GAOL, For the very extenſive liberty of Richmond and Richmondſhire, late the property of Lord *Holderneſs*, now of Sir *Thomas Dundas*. It is alſo the bridewell, and the borough gaol. For debtors, a kitchen and bed-room, cloſe glazed. For criminals, two arched dungeons down 5 ſteps; the inner one 15½ feet by 6, and 6 feet 8 inches high: the aperture in the door only 6 inches by 3. No ſtraw. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors hung up. A court, and a well. Gaoler a bailiff: no ſalary for the liberty: for the bridewell, £13 : 10 : 0: for the borough, £4: pays window-tax: fees, debtors, 6*s.* 8*d.* at entrance, and 6*s.* 8*d.* at diſcharge: criminals, 16*s.* 4*d.*: allowance to the latter, four pence a day.

Here is a table of fees, dated Aug. 17, 1671, and ſigned *W: Wylde* and *Ty: Lyttleton.* The ſeveral articles for the commons, and commitments of knights, eſquires, gentlemen and yeomen, are the ſame as thoſe in the caſtle at York. The two following are not in the table at the caſtle, of which the latter is *properly* omitted there. "And "be it further ordered that every perſon or perſons of what degree eſtate or con- "dition whoſoever they be, being or remaining a priſoner within the ſaid gaols that "ſhall uſe or frequent any unlawful ſwearing, railing, reaſoning or other undecent "conference of any matter whatſoever, at any time or times whilſt he is a priſoner, "that every ſuch perſon or perſons ſo offending, ſhall forfeit for every ſuch fault "the ſum of 12*d.* to be levied upon his goods, and to be beſtowed upon the poor "men and women in the low gaol or priſon, or every ſuch perſon ſo offending to be "committed to the ſaid low priſon, at the diſcretion of the keeper of the gaol or his "deputy there."

"Every perſon or perſons that ſhall be committed upon any warrant—upon his her "or their commitment to gaol ſhall pay to the reſt of the priſoners, 2*s.* 4*d.* for "their *garniſh.*"

1776, Oct. 26, Debtors 6.
1779, May 8, - - 6. Petty Offenders 1.
1782, Nov. 19, - - 13. - - - 2.

RIPON LIBERTY GAOL, Is the property of the Archbiſhop, by a charter from king *Edward* IV. His court adjoining, is called the *Court Military.* The liberty includes twenty-four pariſhes. For debtors, four or five good rooms in the keeper's houſe; but no free ward. For felons, one ſtrong room quite dark; another with a little

little window. Formerly there was a deep dungeon, but the preſent ſteward, inſtead of repairing it, very humanely ordered it to be filled up. Allowance to felons, 6*d.* a day. Keeper, no ſalary; he pays rent: he is a bailiff. Fees, debtors, 15*s.* 4*d.* no table: licence for beer. RIPON.

1776, Oct. 26, Debtors 2.
1779, May 8, - - 3.
1782, Nov. 19, - - 0.

RIPON GAOL, For the Canon-Fee Court, belongs to the dean and chapter of Ripon. It is not only a gaol for that court, but a houſe of correction for the liberty. Three rooms for debtors, but no free ward. The bridewell part, two dark rooms, 8 feet by 7. No court: no water. No ſalary as gaoler; as keeper of bridewell, £10 : 10 : 0. Fees, debtors, 13*s.* 4*d.* no table: licence for beer. Keeper a bailiff.

1776, Oct. 26, Priſoners 0.
1779, May 8, Debtor 1. Petty Offender 1.
1782, Nov. 19, - - 0. - - - 0.

KNARESBROUGH PRISON, for Debtors, In the honour or foreſt of Knareſbrough, the liberty including nineteen townſhips &c. is the property of the duke of *Devonſhire*, leſſee to his Majeſty. It is almoſt the only remains of a caſtle granted by king *Edward* III. to *John of Gaunt* duke of *Lancaſter*. One room about 12 feet ſquare, is *now* boarded, has a chimney, and the window is glazed: another inner room is about 8 feet ſquare, and has no window. No court: no ſewer: no water. Keeper lives diſtant: ſalary none: fees, 6*s.* 8*d.*

1776, Oct. 26, Priſoners 0.
1779, May 8, - - 0.
1782, Nov. 20, - - 1.

KNARESBROUGH PRISON, for Town Debtors, Is under the hall. Of difficult acceſs; the door about 4 feet from the ground. Only one room, about 12 feet ſquare: window 17 inches by 6. Earth floor: no fire-place: very offenſive; a common ſewer from the town running through it uncovered. I was informed that an officer, confined here ſome years ſince, for only a few days, took in with him a dog to defend him from vermin; but the dog was ſoon deſtroyed, and the priſoner's face much disfigured by them.

At my laſt viſit the door-way was altered, the floor paved with flag-ſtones and the drain covered.

1776, Oct. 26, 1779, May 8, and 1782, Nov. 20, No priſoners.

KNARES-

KNARESBROUGH.

KNARESBROUGH TOWN GAOL, Is under the landing-place between two flights of ſtone ſteps, that lead up to the hall. Only one room about 8 feet by 5: two windows 18 inches by 6. I mention this ſmall priſon, becauſe in it are ſometimes confined for a night or two at quarter ſeſſions ſix or ſeven priſoners, men and women. —At my laſt viſit this priſon was arched with brick, and made more convenient (now 13 feet 8 inches by 5 feet).

1776, Oct. 26, 1779, May 8, and 1782, Nov. 20, No priſoners.

DONCASTER TOWN GAOL. Two rooms for felons, and two over them for debtors: all have chimneys. No water. Keeper one of the ſergeants at mace. Fees, 1 *s.* 4 *d.* Allowance to felons, four pence a day.

1775, Jan. 5, Priſoners 2.
1779, June 27, - - 0.
1782, April 4, Debtor 1.

BRADFORD PRISON, for Debtors from the Court of Requeſts, for Halifax, Bradford, &c. &c.—In 1779 the priſon conſiſted of four rooms, and a work-room. Court not ſecure: no water. The deputy keeper paid rent £2 : 5 : 0 for his houſe to the gaoler, who paid rent to the clerk of the court, by whom he was appointed. Priſoners were diſcharged at the end of three calendar months. Fees, 5 *s**.

At my laſt viſit this priſon was diſuſed, and another occupied at the back of the keeper's public houſe. It conſiſts of four rooms about twelve feet ſquare. Keeper's ſalary £20, and he receives £5 rent for the priſon. One of the priſoners whoſe debt was only four ſhillings, had five children, and he ſaid he never before had been in priſon. —By a new act 20th *Geo.* III. Cap. LXV. (on a plan more humane than the former) the court fees are reduced, and confinement "not exceeding ſixty days."

1779, May 13, Priſoners 12. 1782, Nov. 21, Priſoners 7.

LEEDS TOWN GAOL. Four rooms fronting the ſtreet, 12 feet by 9, and a ſmall one. No chimney: no court: no water: no ſewer. Keeper lives diſtant. Two deſerters lately eſcaped by filing the bars: ſince this the windows are double barred, ſo that no files can be conveyed to the priſoners †.

1774, Nov. 4, Priſoners 0. 1782, Jan. 26, Priſoners 0.
1776, Jan. 12, - - 0. ------- Nov. 20, - - 1.
1779, May 13, - - 0.

* By the 17th *Geo.* III. Cap. XV.

† In this town is a ſmall neat infirmary of forty-eight beds. The wards are lofty, and were not offenſive; and the conſtruction of the building ſeemed to me better calculated for the health of the patients, than that of moſt of our county hoſpitals and infirmaries.

Kingſton

Kingſton upon HULL TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL. The *debtors* ward is 22½ feet by 16½. Over it one as large for men, and over that, another ſmaller for women: both for *criminals*. The ground-room is a dungeon, now uſed for the military. In the keeper's houſe are five rooms with beds, for thoſe who pay a ſhilling a week. Leads for debtors to walk on: no court: no water acceſſible to criminals: no ſewer; and the felons rooms are offenſive. Gaoler no ſalary. Fees, 13*s.* 4*d.* no table. Mr. *Whitehouſe* the ſurgeon has two guineas a year, to *report* at the quarter ſeſſions, the ſtate of the health of the priſoners. Allowance to felons, three pence a day. A collection is made, from which the debtors receive ſome ſupply, on Sundays and Thurſdays. Gaol delivery once in three years *. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners is hung up, but not the clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors. HULL.

	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, Nov. 1,	5,	0.	1779, May 7.	8,	1.
1776, Jan. 29,	6,	3.	1782, Jan. 30.	7,	4.
------- Sep. 21,	4,	5.			

Kingſton upon HULL BRIDEWELL. Two rooms below, two rooms on the firſt floor, and three on the ſecond, about 12 feet ſquare; very offenſive: no fire-place. Court only 22 feet by 10; not ſecure, and priſoners not permitted to go to the pump: no ſewer: no allowance: no ſtraw. Debtors from the court of conſcience ſent hither, or the common-gaol, for three calendar months by the 2d *George* III. Cap. XXXVIII.

The priſoners pound tile-ſherds to mix in mortar (for which *they* have 2½ *d.* a buſhel); and pick oakum (for which they are allowed 4½ *d. per* ſtone). Keeper's ſalary, £5; a chaldron of coals; and four thouſand turfs: fees, 2*s.* 6*d.* no table.

1774, Nov. 1,	Priſoners 2.	1779, May 7,	Priſoners 11.
1776, Jan. 29,	- - 5.	1782, Jan. 30,	Debtors 2.
------ Sep. 21,	- - 0.		Petty Offenders 4.

Every time a raving lunatic †, and the two laſt times another lunatic.

SHEFFIELD PRISON, for Debtors, For the liberty of Hallamſhire, was the property of the duke of *Norfolk*, now of the earl of *Surrey*. The two lower rooms are free wards: there are two rooms over them. The court is only about 10 feet ſquare. Both this and the priſon might be enlarged on ground adjacent that belongs to his lordſhip. Keeper no ſalary: he rents a public houſe joining to the

* See *page* 15.

† The neatneſs and cleanlineſs of the *poor-houſe*, do the gentlemen of this town much credit; therefore, I was the more ſurpriſed at ſuch total inattention to the houſe of correction, that they permitted one of the moſt profane lunatics, Mr. S——*h*, to continue there for ſo many years.

SHEFFIELD.

prison. Debtors from the court of requests are discharged at the end of thirteen weeks.—At my last visit, one of the debtors, a cutler, was at work: his debt only fifteen pence, and the charges seventeen shillings and six-pence.

1776, Jan. 10, Prisoners 6.
------- Oct. 28, - - 4.
1779, May 14, Prisoners 8.
1782, Jan. 25, - - 3.

SHEFFIELD TOWN GAOL. The *Lobbies* under the town-hall are two small rooms, the largest only about 8 feet square, and 6 high. Aperture in the door of 6 inches diameter. When the quarter sessions for the West-Riding are held at this town, offenders are locked up a night or two in this prison.

1776, Oct. 28, Deserter 1.
1779, May 14, Prisoners 0.
1782, Jan. 25, - - 0.

ROTHWELL PRISON, for Debtors, Belongs to the liberty of the honour of Pontefract in the duchy court of Lancaster. Is out of repair.

A new prison is lately built at

BATLEY. Behind a house for the keeper is the prison. Plan rectangular: the front is the wall and gate. On three sides are rooms for men-debtors; five or six about 10 feet square; four much larger for two beds in each. Two day-rooms; two work-rooms; and a dark room for the unruly: but at my last visit the day and work-rooms were used for lodging-rooms. There are in a *separate court* two rooms for *women-debtors:* a provision very kind and prudent, and, I believe, peculiar to this prison. All the prison rooms are on the ground-floor. The keeper is a bailiff: has no salary. Licence for beer and wine. Fees, *see table.* He pays the chief bailiff £21 *per annum:* and rent £60.

1774, Nov. 4, Prisoners 25, } *Rothwell* *.
1776, Jan. 25, - - 22, }
------ Oct. 27, - - 4, }
1779, May 13, - - 18, } *Batley.*
1782, Nov. 21, - - 25, }

* In the old prison at *Rothwell,* I saw both times I was there, one *William Carr,* a weaver: he had given a bad name to a woman who was said not to deserve a very good one: she cited him to the ecclesiastical court; and he was imprisoned 4th of May 1774. He had a wife and three children. I will transcribe a line or two of the warrant.—"For as much as the royal power ought not to be wanting "to the holy church in its complaints—attach the said W. C.—until he shall have made satisfaction to "the holy church as well for the contempt as for the injury by him done unto it."—He was discharged 26th July 1776 by the insolvent act; a clause being *then inserted* for those prisoners.

I wish

I wiſh my reader be not tired with ſo many tables of fees, even for the counties. Yet I think I muſt not omit the fees which I ſaw in this private Priſon at Rothwell: becauſe ſome of them are high; and at Halifax they are the ſame. The table was regularly ſigned, 11th January 1732. BATLEY.

At my firſt viſit at Batley, I found a new table of fees dated 26th July 1776, the ſums entirely the ſame.

	£.	S.	D.
Imprimis. That every gentleman ſhall pay for his firſt week's commons at table, and for his commitment fee - - - - - -	0	16	0
And for every week following - - - - - -	0	5	0
Item. Every yeoman, tradeſman, or artificer, for the firſt week's commons at table and commitment fee - - - - - -	0	13	4
And for every week following - - - - - -	0	4	0
And be it further ordered, that every gentleman ſhall pay nightly for his bed -	0	0	4
And every yeoman, tradeſman, or artificer, lodging in good rooms and on feather beds	0	0	2
And it is alſo ordered that when the gaoler lodgeth two or more priſoners in one bed they ſhall pay amongſt them *per* night according to their numbers - -	0	0	3
And that every priſoner ſhall have liberty to provide for him or herſelf whatever neceſſaries he or ſhe ſhall want from any perſon or place whatſoever.			
And that every priſoner ſhall be furniſhed with neceſſaries according to his, her or their degrees and quality, paying a reaſonable price for the ſame.			
And that but one fee ſhall be taken by the gaoler for any priſoner's diſcharge, although there has been more than one action againſt him or her, which fee ſhall be -	0	17	4
And to the turnkey - - - - - - -	0	1	0
Item. For allowing every *ſuperſedeas* in every action - - - -	0	6	8
Item. For allowing every writ of *habeas corpus* beſides conduct money to be paid and allowed according to the diſtance from the ſaid gaol to the place where the body is to be removed - - - - - - -	0	6	8

Hen. Wickham *P. Milnes* *H. Zouch.*

We—do hereby confirm the ſame—this 26th day of July 1776.

J. Norton
P. Milnes W. H. ASHURST.
H. Zouch.

HALIFAX PRISON*,

HALIFAX. For the manor of Wakefield, dated 1662, is the property of the duke of *Leeds*. For maſter's-ſide debtors, four rooms in the keeper's public houſe. Through this you paſs to a court about 14 yards by 7: at the further end of which is a ſizeable room on the ground-floor for common-ſide debtors, it is called the *Low Gaol:* over it a chamber (the *Low Gaol Chamber)* where priſoners pay one ſhilling a week. The whole priſon greatly out of repair: it rained in upon the beds: the rooms were clean. Keeper, no ſalary: he pays the duke £24 a year; and pays window-tax for the gaol. Fees, ſee Batley, preceding page.

Here is diſtributed to the priſoners 3*s.* 4*d.* in bread the firſt Saturday in every month, from a legacy of Mr. *Jonathan Turner*, who died about 1724. This is mentioned in *Watſon's Hiſtory &c. of Halifax*, 4to. 1775, *page* 645. "*Jonathan* "*Turner* of Halifax, butcher, left by will forty ſhillings yearly to the poor priſoners "in Halifax jail, to be given them in bread. This annuity is charged on ſome "houſing in Cheapſide, in Halifax, or the ſtreet leading from the north end of "*Southgate* to Bull green." Theſe houſes are in the poſſeſſion of Mr. *Waterhouſe*, who conſtantly pays the legacy, and his name almoſt enſures the continuance of the benefaction.

1776,	Jan.	24,	Debtors 9.
------	Sep.	16,	- - 7.
1779,	May	13,	- - 5.
1782,	Nov	21,	- - 7.

* In this town, formerly the barons (as in many other places), and after them, various proprietors had power of life and death. The method of execution was decollation by an axe in an engine. The axe is preſerved in the gaol to this day. Two men in 1650 were the laſt who ſuffered by it.

When any felon was here found guilty, the bailiff immediately returned him back to priſon for the ſpace of one week or thereabouts, and on every market-day, there being three a week, the felon was ſet in the public ſtocks; and either upon his back, if the thing ſtolen was portable, or if not, then before his face the goods were ſo placed, that they might be noted by all paſſengers.

If it was a horſe, an ox, or cow, &c. that was taken with the priſoner, it was thither brought along with him to the place of execution, and faſtened by a cord to the pin that ſtayed the block, ſo that when the time of the execution came (which was known by the jurors holding up one of their hands) the bailiff, or his ſervant, whipping the beaſt, the pin was plucked out, and execution done. But if there was no beaſt in the felon's caſe, then the bailiff, or his ſervant, cut the rope.

See *Halifax and its Gibbet-Law.*

COUNTY GAOL AT DURHAM.

GAOLER, *Bainbridge Watſon*, now *Thomas Bungey*, by patent from the biſhop DURHAM. *durante bene placito.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, - - £0 : 10 : 0.
Felons, at Aſſize, - 0 : 16 : 8.
Quarter Seſſions, 0 : 13 : 4.

Tranſports, about £10 : 10 : 0 each.

Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none. *(See Remarks.)*
Felons, two pence a day.

Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 4 : 6.
Felons, 0 : 1 : 0.

Number,	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, Mar. 20,	37,	21.	1776, Oct. 25,	18,	6.
1775, Jan. 6,	9,	20.	1779, June 29,	14,	22. Deſerter 1.
1776, ----- 14,	21,	12.	1782, Mar. 24,	20,	19.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Decent.*

Duty, Sunday and Tueſday.

Salary, £40.

SURGEON, Mr. *Bainbridge.*

Salary, none: he make a bill.

REMARKS. THE high gaol is the property of the Biſhop. By patent from his lordſhip Sir *Hedworth Williamſon*, Bart. is perpetual ſheriff. The court for maſter's-ſide debtors is only 24 feet by 10: they are permitted ſometimes to walk on the leads. They have beds in the upper hall and in ſeveral other rooms. Their rooms ſhould be ceiled, that they might be lime-whited, to prevent infectious diſorders, and that great nuiſance of bugs, of which the debtors complain much *here* and at other places.—Common-ſide debtors have no court; their free wards, the *Low Gaol*, are two damp unhealthy rooms 10 feet 4 inches ſquare, by the gateway: they are never ſuffered to go out of theſe, unleſs to chapel, which is the maſter's-ſide debtors hall; and not always to that: for on a Sunday when I was there, and miſſed them at chapel, they told me they were not permitted to go thither. No ſewers: at more than one of my viſits, I learned that the dirt, aſhes, &c. had lain there many months. There is a double barrelled pump, which raiſes water about 70 feet.

DURHAM COUNTY GAOL.

Felons have no court; but they have a day-room and two ſmall rooms for an infirmary. The men are put at night into dungeons: one 7 feet ſquare for three priſoners: another, the *great hole*, 16½ feet by 12, has only a little window. In this I ſaw ſix priſoners (in 1776), moſt of them *tranſports*, chained to the floor. In that ſituation they had been many weeks; and were very ſickly. Their ſtraw on the ſtone floor almoſt worn to duſt. Long confinement, and not having the king's allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* a week, had urged them to attempt an *eſcape:* after which the gaoler chained them as above. There is another dungeon for women-felons 12 feet by 8; and up ſtairs a ſeparate room or two.

The common-ſide debtors in the *low gaol*, whom I ſaw eating boiled bread and water, told me, that this was the only nouriſhment ſome had lived upon for near a twelvemonth. They have from a legacy one ſhilling and ſix-pence a week in winter, and one ſhilling a week in ſummer for coals. No memorandum of it in the gaol; perhaps this may in time be loſt, as the gaoler ſaid two others were, *viz.* one of biſhop *Crewe*, and another of biſhop *Wood*; from which, priſoners had received no benefit for ſome years paſt. But now the biſhop has humanely filed bills in chancery and recovered theſe legacies, by which ſeveral debtors have been diſcharged.—Half a crown a week is paid to a woman for ſupplying the debtors with water, in the two rooms on the ſide of the gateway.—The act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up. The clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors are hung up. Gaol delivery *once* a year. At ſeveral of my viſits there were boys between thirteen and fifteen years of age, confined with the moſt profligate and abandoned.

There was a vacant piece of ground adjacent, of little uſe but for the gaoler's occaſional lumber. It extends to the river, and meaſures about 22 yards by 16. I once and again adviſed the encloſing this for a court: as it might be done with little expence, and it appears that formerly here was a door-way into the priſon: but when I was there in January 1776, I had the mortification to hear that the ſurgeon, who was uncle to the gaoler, had obtained from the biſhop, in October preceding, a leaſe of it for twenty-one years, at the rent of one ſhilling *per annum*. He had built a little ſtable on it.

TABLE OF FEES &c.

RULES and ORDERS eſtabliſhed by the—Juſtices for the County Palatinate of *Durham* and *Sadberge* at their General Quarter Seſſions—16th July 1729—and Fees allowed to be taken by the Keeper of the ſaid Gaol and his officers as follows.

	£.	S.	D.
Imprimis, For every priſoner lodging in either of the common-ſides commonly called the low gaol, no chamber-rent - - - - - -	0	0	0
Item For an entire chamber without a bed-fellow in the high gaol - - -	0	3	6
For lodging with a bed-fellow in any other chamber except the common chamber, for each priſoner every week - - - - - -	0	2	0

For

	£.	S.	D.	
For lodging with a bed-fellow in the common chamber, of each priſoner every week -	0	1	3	DURHAM COUNTY GAOL.
For lodging in a ſingle bed in that common chamber without admitting of a bed-fellow in every week - - - - - -	0	2	6	
Out of which abatement ſhall be made				
For every priſoner that findeth his own bedding bedcloaths and ſheets and admitting a bed-fellow with him every week - - - -	0	0	4	

For *Diet* of Priſoners.

Item For every knight for every week - - - -	0	10	0	
Of every eſquire or gentleman not exceeding for every week - -	0	7	6	
Item Of every yeoman artificer or labourer not exceeding weekly - -	0	6	0	
For wine ale and brandy at the common rates uſed in the town.				

For *Liberates* or Final Diſcharges of Priſoners.

Item For the diſcharge of every priſoner upon proceſs or order from the court of chancery	0	10	0	
For the firſt liberate - - - - - -	0	1	0	
Item For every knight eſquire or gentleman for the ſecond ditto - -	0	3	9	
For every one more - - - - - -	0	1	6	
Item For every yeoman artificer or labourer for the firſt - - -	0	8	8	
For the ſecond - - - - - - -	0	3	9	
For every one more - - - - - -	0	1	6	

Fees to the Under Keeper and Door Keeper.

Item For attendance of every priſoner that goeth abroad into the town every time -	0	0	4	
For every knight eſquire or gentleman for his final diſcharge and enlargement only -	0	0	6	
For every yeoman artificer or labourer for ſuch diſcharge only - -	0	0	6	

Tho Burdus *Henʸ Foſter*, Mayor
Joˢ Morland *Giles Raine:*
Mic Brabin

We Sir *Francis Page* Knight one of the Juſtices of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench and Sir *Barn. Hale* Knight one of the Barons of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer at *Weſtminſter* now Juſtices of Aſſize for the *Northern Circuit* have reviewed the above Table of Fees and have thought fit to moderate the *item* or article of two ſhillings a week for lodging with a bedfellow in any other chamber except the common chamber to be paid by each priſoner, and inſtead thereof do appoint one ſhilling and ſix pence *per* week to be paid by each priſoner ſo lodging with a bedfellow which ſaid table with ſuch alteration is hereby confirmed by us.

Dated the 2d day of Auguſt 1729.

F PAGE.
B HALE.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL at DURHAM,

Bride-well. Was built, as appears by the date over the door, in 1634. Being on the ſide of a hill, the rooms are airy. No court: now a pump in the priſon with good water: the late keeper *Watſon* had a garden which he let for a guinea a year. He lived at the high gaol; and put in a woman to take care of this priſon. But the juſtices ſince very properly put in a keeper to reſide in the priſon: he is now dead and his widow is keeper. At my viſit in 1779 the houſe was clean, the priſoners were at work, and their looks beſpoke the attention of a good keeper. At my laſt viſit too, the houſe was very clean. Salary, £30, and £9 : 2 : 0 from the rents of the adjoining houſes.—Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up.

1775,	Jan.	6,	Priſoners 5.	1779,	June	29,	Priſoners 9, and three lunatics.
1776,	-----	14,	- - 7.	1782,	Mar.	24,	- - 8, and one lunatic.
	------	Oct.	25, - - 6.				

NEWCASTLE upon TYNE.

NEWCASTLE TOWN and COUNTY GAOL.

New-castle. GAOLER, *John Craſter*, now *Thomas Harle*.
Salary, £50, and £2 gown-money.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 10 : 8.
Felons, 0 : 14 : 4.
Tranſports, only expence.
Licence, now Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, two pence a day, on petition.
Felons, two pence a day.
Garniſh, cancelled.
Number,

		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Mar. 21,	6,	2.	1779,	June 30,	13,	4.
1775,	Jan. 8,	12,	4.	1782,	Mar. 25,	12,	1.
1776,	----- 15,	14.	3.				

CHAPLAINS, Rev. Mr. *Brunton*, now Mr. *Brown*, and Rev. Mr. *Brand*.
Duty, on Sunday *none*; but on Wedneſday and Friday prayers: and once a month a ſermon. The chaplains officiate alternately a month each.
Salary, £10, the corporation, and £10 Sir *Walter Blacket*.
SURGEON, Mr. *Bacon*, now Mr. *Maxfield*.
Salary, none: he makes a bill.

NEWCASTLE.

IN this Newgate, which is the gate at the upper end of the town, all the rooms except the condemned room are up ſtairs, and airy: I always found them remarkably clean, ſtrewed with ſand &c. The corporation allow both debtors and felons firing and candles in plenty: and every priſoner has a chaff bed, two blankets, and a coverlet: debtors and felons are thus accommodated in few other priſons in England. They alſo allow brooms, mops, and all ſuch neceſſaries. The ſums generouſly allowed for thoſe articles, amount to £40 : 12 : 8 *per annum*. This is one of the very few gaols that have what is called in London the *rules*. Part of two ſtreets near the gaol is in the priſon-liberty. REMARKS.

The debtors walk on the battery at the top of the gaol, which is 38 feet by 34. There is no court: but one might be made of the vacant ground that lies weſt of the gaol, at little expence, as the town-wall is on one ſide of it. The debtors beds are in cloſets: if on iron bedſteads and in the wards (as in ſome hoſpitals) it would be more ſalutary.—No priſoners here have fetters, unleſs they be riotous. For ſome years paſt, priſoners acquitted have been diſcharged in court; the corporation paid the gaoler's fees if the priſoners were poor.—Gaol delivery *once* a year.

I was concerned to find that the humane gaoler *Craſter* was dead. But his ſucceſſor Mr. *Harle* ſeems equally worthy of the truſt.

Dr. *Rotheram*, a phyſician in this town, viſits the priſoners very aſſiduouſly without fee or reward. This is one of the few inſtances of the kind I have met with.

The act for preſerving the health of priſoners was hung up, both on the debtors and felons ſide. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up.

A paliſaded wall is erected at a little diſtance from the felons window, to prevent files, &c. being conveyed to them.

An exact Copy of the RATES and FEES to be from henceforth received by—the Gaoler or Keeper of his Majeſty's Gaol—called *Newgate* within this Town of *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*—ſettled—at the General Quarter Seſſions held at Guild-hall in *Newcaſtle* aforeſaid, on the 15th of July *Anno. Domni* 1730. And approved of at the Aſſize following by *Francis Page* and *John Forteſcue A* two of his ſaid Majeſty's Judges of Aſſize According to an Act of Parliament—*(viz.)*

	£.	S.	D.
Every priſoner upon any civil action ſhall pay to the keeper at his firſt coming in -	0	3	0
Every priſoner charged by proceſs or proceſſes out of the court of record held before the mayor and ſheriff of the ſaid town of *Newcaſtle upon Tyne* reſpectively ſhall pay to the ſaid keeper upon his diſcharge from the ſaid proceſs or proceſſes only -	0	6	8
Every priſoner charged upon any execution or executions out of the court of conſcience held within the ſaid town ſhall pay to the ſaid keeper upon his diſcharge from the ſaid execution or executions - - - - - -	0	2	0
Every priſoner on any criminal account or accounts whatſoever ſhall pay unto the ſaid keeper upon his diſcharge only - - - - -	0	13	4

Every

		£.	S.	D.
Newcastle.	Every perſon appearing upon a recognizance at the aſſizes and afterwards tried upon any indictment or indictments whatſoever and ſhall be committed thereon ſhall pay to the ſaid keeper upon his diſcharge - - - - -	0	6	8
	Every priſoner ſhall pay to the turnkey of the ſaid gaol or priſon upon his diſcharge -	0	1	0

Confirmed by us

Henry Reay, Mayor. *John Iſaacſon*, Recorder.
Richard Ridley, *Nathanael Clayton*, } Aldermen.
Wm Elliſon, *Stephen Coulſon*, }
Francis Rudſton,

We do approve of this Table of Fees July 27. 1730,

Francis Page John Fortescue A *Judges.*

There is alſo at NEWCASTLE,

A ſmall Gaol, the *Tower in the Cloſe*, conſiſting of three rooms over the gate-way. No court: no ſewer: no water. Allowance, two pence a day, and coals. Salary, £10. Fees, 1*s.*

1775, Jan. 8, Priſoners 2. 1779, June 30, Priſoners 1.
1776, ----- 15, - - 1. 1782, Mar. 25, - - 2.

The Old House of Correction, called the Tallow-House: two rooms, one for *men*, the other for *women*, and a dungeon *now* not uſed: no court: no water: allowance two pence a day, and coals. Salary, £15. Fees, 1*s.*

Criminals are firſt committed to the *Tower in the Cloſe* for a day or two, and if not diſcharged by a magiſtrate, are removed hither or to the other priſons.

1776, Jan. 15, Priſoner 1. 1782, March 25, Priſoners 2.

Bridewell. A room for men; another for women. A new building is now added, conſiſting of ſix rooms with chimneys. Three of them on the ground-floor are 17 feet by 12, and arched with brick. In one room, the men by a machine, beat hemp and flax. The walls of the court not being ſecure, the priſoners have no acceſs to it. Their allowance is two pence a day, and firing. The keeper is a ſergeant at mace. He has no ſalary, but the profit of the priſoners work, whom I always found employed. The water is brought *near* the priſon *. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up.

1775, Jan. 8, Priſoners 1. 1779, June 30, Priſoners 7.
1776, ----- 15, - - 5. 1782, Mar. 25, - - 5.

* Where priſoners are always locked up, there ſhould be water laid in to each ward, as I have ſeen in foreign houſes of correction.

COUNTY GAOL AT MORPETH.

MORPETH.

GAOLER, *John Kent.*
Salary, none.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 12 : 6.
Felons, 1 : 3 : 0.
Tranſports, only expences.
Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none but on applying to juſtices.
Felons, two pence a day each, paid *once a month*.
Garniſh, £0 : 1 : 4.

Number,

		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Mar. 22,	8,	8.	1779,	July 1,	10,	6.
1775,	Jan. 9,	6,	7.	1782,	Mar. 25,	15,	4.
1776,	----- 16,	9,	11.				

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Nicholſon.*
Duty, Sunday, Tueſday, Friday.
Salary, £10, and £5 for condemned felons; lately raiſed to £30.

SURGEON, Mr. *Leidman.*
Salary, none: he makes a bill.

REMARKS.

THE debtors have ſix ſizeable rooms which are out of repair, and a free ward called the *Middle-tower*. Some commodious rooms lately built are occupied by the gaoler. Only one court, which is for debtors. Felons are always ſhut up in the *tower*. In the women's room I ſaw (Jan. 1776) two; who, the gaoler ſaid, were caſt for tranſportation; one in Sep. 1773, the other in Nov. 1774: but at my viſit in 1779, I found they had been humanely releaſed at the aſſize.

Of the other two rooms, generally appropriated to men-felons, one is a day-room (14 feet 2 inches by 6 feet 9), the other an offenſive dungeon, the window only 18 inches by 9. In the latter were three tranſports (1776) who, upon *ſuſpicion* of *intending* an eſcape, were chained to the floor. They had not the king's allowance of 2*s*. 6*d*. a week.

Gaol delivery *once* a year. Aſſize held at Newcaſtle, whither priſoners are conveyed; and men and women confined together ſeven or eight nights in a dirty damp dungeon down 6 ſteps in the old caſtle, which having no roof, in a wet ſeaſon the water is ſome inches deep. The felons are chained to rings in the wall.

MORPETH COUNTY GAOL.

The county for ſome years paid the gaoler's fees for acquitted priſoners, if poor: and clothed ſuch tranſports as were quite indigent.

The debtors court ſhould be allotted to felons: or two courts might be taken from the gaoler's ſpacious garden.

Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors are hung up. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners, painted on a board, was in the debtors hall or chapel: no bath. The following table of fees is framed and glazed.

TABLE of FEES &c. Settled and allowed to be due to the Keeper of his Majeſty's Gaol at *Morpeth*—by the Juſtices—at the Quarter Seſſions—held—at *Hexham* 1759,

Commitment Fees.

Every debtor £0 : 1 : 4 Every felon £0 : 2 : 8.

Chamber-Rents.

	£.	S.	D.
To the room called the green room with one bed in it and if only one perſon will have it to himſelf, to pay weekly	0	2	6
If two perſons therein to pay each	0	1	6
To the room called Burton's room having two beds, and the gaoler finding bedding and linen, each perſon to pay weekly	0	1	0
But if one will have a bed is to pay	0	2	0
To the little green room having one bed and if one perſon will have it to himſelf he is to pay weekly	0	2	6
If two therein only to pay each	0	1	6
To the gaoler finding good and wholeſome bedding			
To the room called the fencing room with three beds and the gaoler finding wholeſome linen each perſon to pay weekly	0	1	0
To the little room called Mrs. Carr's room the gaoler finding beds and linen each perſon is to pay weekly	0	1	0
If the priſoner finds the bedding	0	0	6
To a room called Mr. Johnſon's room; being on the ſame floor, the gaoler finding bed and linen each perſon to pay	0	1	0
If they find their own bedding, only	0	0	6
There is a large room that priſoners pay nothing for, which holds a great many beds, called the middle tower	0	0	0
Every *debtor* upon his diſcharge to pay to the gaoler	0	10	2
To the turnkey	0	1	0
Every *felon* on his diſcharge	0	18	4
To the turnkey	0	2	0

John Orde
Step. Watſon
Wm. Ward.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT MORPETH.

BRIDEWELL.

A work-room and two ſmall bed-rooms for men on the ground-floor, only 7 feet high. That above the women is larger. The court not being ſecure, the priſoners are always locked up, and appear dirty and ſickly. Over the way is a long room (72 feet) which is a warehouſe and work-ſhop: and above it another workſhop. The keeper a clothier, *now* reſides at a diſtance: he employs his priſoners; the men and boys from eight o'clock to four, at two ſhillings a week: women from eight to five, at one ſhilling and ſix-pence a week. He gives them alſo firing. No county allowance: no water: no ſewer. His ſalary, £30: no fees. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up.

1775, Jan. 9, Priſoners 2. 1779, July 1, Priſoners 3.
1776, ----- 16, - - 8. 1782, Mar. 25, - - 6.

BERWICK UPON TWEED.

BERWICK* TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL.

BERWICK.

GAOLER, *John Richardſon*, now *John Hill*.
Salary, £16.
Fees, Debtors, *Freemen*, Felons, } none.
Debtors, not free, £0 : 2 : 6.
Licence, Beer, now none.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, *Freemen*, four pence a day, and coals.
Ditto, not free, Felons, - - } two pence halfpenny a day.
Garniſh, £0 : 1 : 4.
Number,

		Debtors.	Felons &c.	
1776, Jan. 17,		5,	2.	
1779, July 1,		2,	0.	Impreſſed Men 8.
1782, Mar. 26,		2,	0.	

CHAPLAIN, none.
SURGEON, none; but on application to the magiſtrates.

* This place, though a diſtinct juriſdiction, in none of the circuits, is inſerted here, rather than at the end of the *Engliſh* and *Welch* counties, becauſe its ſituation gives it a natural connection with the laſt-mentioned county, and it falls in here in the order of my journies through the northern part of the kingdom.

BERWICK.

REMARKS. THIS gaol is part of the grand town-hall, which was finiſhed in 1754, and has a fine ſteeple: the only one in the town. The four rooms or cells on the ground-floor are damp, and priſoners are not put into them, but over the hall, where there are two long rooms, or galleries, and ſeven other rooms, ſizeable, but dirty. No court: the debtors are permitted to walk on the leads: no water: no ſewer. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, and the act for preſerving the health of priſoners, not hung up. The gaoler told me he went to the gaol thrice a day: at nine, one, and eight.

CUMBERLAND.

COUNTY GAOL AT CARLISLE.

CARLISLE. GAOLER, *Brathwaite Atkinſon*, now *Thomas Dixon*.
Salary, £21.
Fees, Debtors, Felons, } £0 : 11 : 0.
Tranſports, £1 each to Whitehaven.
Licence, Beer. The tap let.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, on applying to the juſtices ſome obtain a ſhilling a week, ſome nine pence.
Felons, nine pence a week *before* conviction; a ſhilling *after*.
Garniſh, £0 : 1 : 0.

Number,

	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, Mar. 23,	49,	4.	1779, May 10,	32,	21. French priſrs. 12*.
1776, Jan. 20,	29,	7.	1782, Sep. 1,	30,	9.
------ Sep. 19,	15,	2.			

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Fariſh*.
Duty, Sunday, Wedneſday, Friday; firſt Sunday in the month, ſermon.
Salary, £20.
SURGEON, Mr. *Loſh*.
Salary, £2 : 2 : 0 for attendance. Medicines paid for by bill.

REMARKS. THE court ſpacious, 85 yards by 36: it was common to all priſoners; but now a part is appropriated to the felons, and ſeparated by iron paliſades. In the court is a chapel, built, as appears by the date, in 1734. Five rooms for maſter's-ſide

* See *page* 188.

debtors:

debtors: and as many on the common-ſide. Four of theſe are 23 feet by 18½. They have windows now opening into the court, as well as the ſtreet. Where there are ſo many rooms, not to ſeparate the men and women is certainly inexcuſable. CARLISLE COUNTY GAOL.

The wards for felons are two rooms down a ſtep or two; dark and dirty. One of them, the day-room, had a window to the ſtreet; through which ſpirituous liquors and tools for miſchief might be eaſily conveyed: but it is now bricked up. The night-room is only 11 feet by 9: at one of my viſits, *men* and *women* were lodged together in it. Two rooms over the felons wards, which have been uſed as tap-rooms, ſeem to be intended for the *women* only, but in one of theſe I alſo found *three men* and *four women* lodged together. In the court, near the pump, there is the too common nuiſance of a dunghill, which ſeems to have been accumulating for a year or two. Tranſports had not the king's allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* a week. No infirmary: no bath. Act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up. Priſon not white-waſhed for three years. Gaol delivery *once* a year. Few gaols have ſo many convenient rooms for common-ſide debtors. It is the more remarkable here, becauſe there is *no table* ſigned by the magiſtrates to particularize the free wards. Some gaolers avail themſelves of ſuch a circumſtance, and demand rent for rooms which were undoubtedly deſigned for common-ſide priſoners.

The gaol-fever, which ſome years ago carried off many of the priſoners, did not deter Mr. *Fariſh* from viſiting the ſick every day.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT COCKERMOUTH.

Is behind the keeper's houſe, and part of it his freehold. A room on the ground-floor, the *ſtrong room*. Up ſtairs another room; and a cloſet called the *lunatic room*. All out of repair, and inſecure: and ſo is the court, which I ſuppoſe is the reaſon that many for ſmall offences are ſent to the county gaol: this being the only county bridewell. No allowance: no ſtraw. Keeper's ſalary or rent, £20: no fees.

1776, Sep. 18, 1779, May 10, No priſoners.

CARLISLE CITY GAOL,

Over the *Scotch-gate*. It was only one ruinous room about twenty feet ſquare; but it has been repaired lately and made more convenient. The window 4 feet by 1½. No allowance, but a very ſmall quantity of peat taken as a toll upon that commodity, and water brought twice a day.

I was told that many a poor traveller from the north, who by ſome calamity had contracted an unavoidable debt of forty ſhillings, has been confined at a diſtance from his friends in this priſon, where there is no proviſion, nor any means of procuring it.

1776,

CARLISLE. 1776, Jan. 20, Debters 3. 1779, May 10, Debtors 3, two Men, one Woman.
------ Sep. 19, - - 1. 1782, Sep. 1, - - 0.

WHITEHAVEN TOWN GAOL, is part of the work-houſe. Two rooms up ſtairs; and a dungeon in which they uſed to confine tranſports brought hither to be ſhipped. All dirty and offenſive.

1779, Sep. 18, No priſoners.

WESTMORLAND.

COUNTY GAOL AT APPLEBY.

APPLEBY. GAOLER, *Benjamin Ainſley.*
Salary, £10. *(See Remarks.)*
Fees, Debtors, Felons, } £0 : 6 : 8.
Tranſports, a ſhilling a mile each to Whitehaven.
Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, four pence a day each.
Garniſh, £0 : 1 : 0.

Number,		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Mar. 24,	7,	4.	1779,	May 9,	8,	2.
1776,	Jan. 22,	3,	0.	1782,	Sep. 2,	8,	0.
------	Sep. 19,	3,	3.				

CHAPLAIN, none.
SURGEON, none.

REMARKS. THIS gaol was built by the county. The earl of *Thanet* is hereditary ſheriff, and pays the gaoler his ſalary. Happily for the priſoners in a gaol ſo circumſtanced, the preſent gaoler is a man of temper and humanity.

At *page* 21, I complained of this priſon being within reach of floods; but in January 1776, there was a new building on the higheſt part of the yard. It conſiſts of four vaulted wards for felons, 14½ feet by 13; a window in each, but no chimney: and over them three good rooms with chimneys, for debtors.

Gaol

Gaol delivery *once* a year.—No table of fees. Neither the act for preſerving the health of priſoners, nor clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, at my laſt viſit, were hung up. APPLEBY.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDEWELLS.

APPLEBY. Built, as appears by the date, 1639. Two rooms 11 feet by 8½: no chimney: each has a window (only 18 inches by 12) into a ſtable: ſubject to floods.—No allowance. Keeper's ſalary £8: no fees.

1776, Jan. 22, Priſoners 0.
------ Sep. 19, - - 0.
1779, May 9, Priſoners 0.
1782, Sep. 2, - - 1.

KENDAL. Only one room for men and women, 18 feet by 13, with one window about 2 feet ſquare: no chimney: no court: no water: no ſewer. The keeper has a garden: ſalary, £6: 10: 0, and a little *cloſe* which he lets for twenty ſhillings a year. No fees.—The town ſometimes commits priſoners hither, and allows them ſix-pence a day; the county, four pence.

1776, Jan. 23, Priſoners 3, two Men, one Woman.
------ Sep. 18, - - 0, Deſerter 1.
1779, May 11, - - 0.
1782, Sep. 3, - - 1.

KENDAL TOWN GAOL.

Only two vaulted dungeons under the chapel, called *black holes:* 15 ſteps under ground (12 feet by 11, and 7½ high). In one of them was a bedſtead with ſtraw on it. No court: no water. Allowance, ſix-pence a day. The two town ſergeants keep the priſon by turns; a week each *.

1776, Jan. 23, 1779, May 11, and 1782, Sep. 3, No priſoners.

* I here take the liberty to extol the œconomy, induſtry and cleanlineſs of the *Kendal* work-houſe. It makes ſome amends for the inconvenience of the town gaol, which occaſions the ſending town-priſoners to the county bridewell as above.

COUNTY GAOL, LANCASTER CASTLE.

LANCASTER.

GAOLER, *John Dane*, now *John Higgin*.
Salary, none.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 8 : 0.
Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.
Tranſports, £5 each. *(See Remarks.)*
Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, } one ſhilling each on Saturday morning.
Felons, }
Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 7 : 2.
Felons 0 : 2 : 6.

Number,

	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, Mar. 25,	74,	13.	1779, May 11,	72,	11. Impreſſed 17.
1775, Nov. 20,	48,	17.	1782, Sep. 3,	57,	17.
1776, Sep. 17,	32,	19.			

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Spicer*, now Rev. Mr. *Watſon*.
Duty, Sunday twice; Wedneſday and Friday once.
Salary, £50.
SURGEON, Mr. *Dixon*, now Mr. *Wright*.
Salary, now £10 : 10 : 0.

REMARKS. THE caſtle-yard is ſpacious, and is ſupplied with water. Part of it is an encloſed bowling-green. Maſter's-ſide debtors have many apartments. One of them which they call the *oven*, is ſaid to have been uſed as ſuch in the time of *John of Gaunt* duke of *Lancaſter*: the diameter, 24 feet; the height, that of an ordinary room. Debtors are allowed to walk and work (ſpin, knit, &c.) in the crown and ſhire halls. The latter is uſed as a chapel *.

One of the rooms for debtors (60 feet by 27) is a free ward, and called the *Quakers room*; becauſe, it is ſaid, when thoſe people were ſo cruelly perſecuted in the laſt century, vaſt numbers of them were confined in it.

Petty offenders are ſometimes ſent hither, becauſe the bridewells are diſtant. There is a large room for them near the gate; and they are kept ſeparate from felons.

Men and women felons have their day-rooms apart, at the upper end of the court. Women ſleep in their day-room: but the court being common, the *men* aſſociate

* Over the judge's bench in the ſhire-hall is this text; "*Let judgment run down as waters, and righteouſneſs as a mighty ſtream.*"

LANCASTER CASTLE.

with them.—Men have for their night-rooms two vaulted cells. One of them, the *low dungeon*, is 10 ſteps under ground *, 21 feet by 9, extremely cloſe, dark, and unwholeſome; very hot even in winter. Their other cell, the *high dungeon* (20 feet 2 inches by 11 feet 2,) is cloſe and offenſive, though not under ground; and has an iron-latticed door.

In one of theſe dungeons, there were three felons ſick: the recorder, Mr. *Fenton*, gave immediate orders for their relief by better nouriſhment, &c. and they ſoon recovered. No infirmary: no bath. Tranſports had not the king's allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* a week. When priſoners are convicted at Preſton or Mancheſter, and from thence brought hither, the gaoler has a ſhilling a mile conduct-money for each.

If the large ſtable which is not much uſed, and the great room under the ſhire-hall (in which there was only one poor lunatic; who had been there many years, and is ſince dead) were converted into night-rooms for felons, one ſmall room for each; the court divided, and an infirmary were built, this would be a good gaol. From Mr. *Fenton*'s humanity, and the regard that is juſtly paid him, I cannot but hope for ſome of theſe improvements.

Theſe remarks were made in 1776: at my viſit in 1779, I had the pleaſure to find ſix cells made in the upper ſtable, 10 feet by 6 feet 8 inches, each having an aperture about 2 feet by $1\frac{1}{2}$, and two good rooms fitted up for an infirmary in the *dungeon* tower. One of the ſix cells is appropriated to drunken and riotous debtors, over which this inſcription is painted on a board, "This room is for unruly miſbehaved "debtors, to be confined in, until they promiſe to behave well."

At my laſt viſit there were three new cells (10 feet by $6\frac{1}{4}$), two doors in each, one of which was iron-latticed. Here was alſo *a ſeparate cloſet* for women, which is generally wanted in gaols.—This gaol is regularly white-waſhed, and kept very clean. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners, and the clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, hung up very conſpicuouſly.—The gaoler lives diſtant.

The chaplain's ſalary, £50, is from the county; and from the dutchy £4.

I will give a copy of the table of fees, though it is not authentick;—a liſt of donations,—and an order for attending divine ſervice, which are hung up in one of the court rooms.—Much good, I hope, may be expected from the exertions now making by the gentlemen of this county, for the further improvement of their priſons.

FEES taken by the Gaoler of *Lancaſter* Caſtle. *(viz.)*

	£.	S.	D.
For every debtor's diſcharge when by a *ſuperſedeas* - - - -	0	8	0
On a common diſcharge 8*s.* and 2*s.* & 6*d.* for the ſheriff's certificate - -	0	10	6
When a debtor is ſurrendered in diſcharge of his bail - - - -	0	2	4

* The gaoler's wine cellar is down 20 ſteps, and has evidently been uſed for the confinement of priſoners. The different purpoſe to which it is now applied, is the only inſtance I know of the *benefit* of taps in gaols.

		£.	S.	D.
LANCASTER CASTLE.	When a debtor is charged with a declaration 2*s.* & 4*d.* with the rule to take the priſoner to the bar and 2*s.* & 4*d.* with the *remandato* - - - - -	0	4	8
	When a debtor takes the benefit of the inſolvent act 1*s.* and 2*s.* & 4*d.* to bring the priſoner to the bar by rule, and 2*s.* & 4*d.* for the ſheriff's certificate - - -	0	5	8
	Fees for all crown priſoners - - - - - - -	0	18	0
	Lately altered to - - - - - - - -	0	13	4

John Dane Gaoler.

At my viſit in 1782, the two laſt articles and the gaoler's name were eraſed, and there is now inſerted "Crown priſoners to pay no fees." *John Higgin*, Gaoler.

CHARITY LEGACIES to the Debtor Priſoners in *Lancaſter* Caſtle 1770.

	£.	S.	D.
From Mrs. *Henrietta Rigby*'s executors to twelve of the moſt neceſſitous and well behaved priſoners five ſhillings each paid by Doctor *Fenton* and the mayor of *Lancaſter* about the firſt day of March every year - - - - - - -	3	0	0
From Mrs. *Langton* paid by *Lawrence Rawſthorn* Eſq. each aſſize - - -	2	0	0
From Sir *Thomas Gerrard* of *Gartſwood* paid by Mr. *Starkie*, due about the firſt of Auguſt -	8	0	0
Paid under a decree of the court of chancery of this county out of an eſtate in *Skermiſdale* called *Sand* late belonging to *Peter Latham* deceaſed; diſtributed at every Auguſt aſſize, by the truſtees of the ſaid *Peter Latham* or their order, paid by Mr. *Ratcliffe* of *Ormſkirk* attorney at law - - - - - - - -	6	0	0
By the will of *William Edmundſon* of *Outhwaite*, one pound fifteen ſhillings yearly, or half the rent of land in *Scotforth* purchaſed by the money left for ſuch purpoſe by the ſaid will, paid by the treaſurer of the county in bread - - - - - -	1	15	0
From Mrs. *Abigail Rigby*'s executors paid by Doctor *Fenton* and the mayor of *Lancaſter* every St. *Thomas*'s day - - - - - - - -	2	0	0

[Qry. *Jebſon*'s legacy.] *(So in the liſt.)*

At the general quarter ſeſſions of the peace held at *Lancaſter* in and for the ſaid county palatine of *Lancaſter*, the 15th day of July in the ſeventeenth year of king *George* the third's reign; *whereas*, it appears to this court on the repreſentation of the keeper of the gaol or the caſtle of *Lancaſter*, that ſeveral priſoners in his cuſtody, being members of the Church of *England* and having no lawful excuſe, make a common practice of abſenting themſelves from divine ſervice performed in the ſaid gaol, and miſbehaving themſelves during ſervice, It is therefore ordered by this court, that if any priſoner or priſoners confined in the ſaid caſtle (except Roman Catholics and Quakers) and having no lawful excuſe, ſhall abſent him her or themſelves, from attending divine ſervice within the ſaid caſtle, or ſhall in any way miſbehave, ſuch priſoner or priſoners ſhall immediately be deprived of the county allowance until further orders to the contrary. And it is *further* ordered, that the treaſurer of the ſaid county ſtock, ſhall immediately upon receiving a complaint from the ſaid keeper againſt any priſoner or priſoners to ſtrike his her or their name or names out of his books, and to forbear to pay ſuch priſoner or priſoners any more money until further order.

KENYON.

N. B. Whereas many of the debtors of late have abſented themſelves from attending divine ſervice, this is therefore to give them notice, that for the future the above rule of court will be ſtrictly put in execution.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDEWELLS.

PRESTON. This priſon, a little diſtant from the town, was a friary. On the ground-floor is a paſſage, in which are eleven offenſive cloſets, called *boxes* (6½ feet by 6), to ſleep in; and another room, the *dungeon*. Over theſe are a large work-room for men, and a leſs for women. The priſon out of repair: but at my viſit in 1779, the work-rooms were clean, and the priſoners were ſpinning worſted. A court in front (of which the priſoners have no uſe) and a ſtable; and a ſpacious garden backwards for the keeper. No bath.

Theſe priſoners have the other moiety of *William Edmundſon*'s legacy mentioned in the liſt at Lancaſter Caſtle. The keeper receives it for them. No water acceſſible to priſoners: no allowance. Keeper's ſalary, £60: but the keeper was obliged to pay £50 to his predeceſſor, who died in 1780; now his ſalary is augmented to £80 in lieu of the tap. Fees, from thoſe tried at ſeſſions, 10*s.* 6*d.* from others, 7*s.* no table. To this priſon in 1778, there were committed 112 priſoners, *viz.* for felony 14, baſtardy 15, miſdemeanors 46, vagrants 15, deſerters 18, debtors 4. In 1779, there were committed 133:—in 1780, 98;—in 1781, 115;—in 1782, to Sep. 9, 88*.

1774, Mar. 26,	Priſoners 8.	1779, May 12,	Priſoners 17. Impreſſed 5.
1775, Nov. 18, - -	19.	1782, Sep. 3, - -	19.
1776, Sep. 16, - -	11.		

MANCHESTER. Rebuilt as *per* date, in the year 1774. Separate courts and apartments for men and women. Two rooms for an infirmary (14 feet by 11 feet 8 inches). The men have work-rooms, over which are chambers. Their four night-rooms or cells in a paſſage 45 feet by 6, are cloſe; 11 feet by 8; 11 ſteps below the court; but not properly under ground, being on the declivity of a hill. Women have three rooms on the ground-floor, and three chambers: here is a dungeon, down 9 ſteps, 14 feet by 13; an inconvenient bath, no water in it. The iron-grate door into each court has a lock and faſtenings of a contrivance ſingularly curious. No allowance. Keeper's ſalary was raiſed from £25 to £60, in lieu of fees, and is now raiſed to £80 in lieu of the tap.

The act for preſerving the health of priſoners, and the clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, hung up. The keeper is a chandler, and employs ſome of the priſoners in ſpinning candle-wick at three-halfpence a pound. In the front of the priſon is

* In theſe numbers are not included the *corporation* priſoners, who are confined here, there being now no town-gaol.

BRIDEWELL. a ſtone with an aperture into a box, having this inſcription;—"*Sick, and in priſon, and ye viſited me not.*" Matt. xxv. 43.

1774, Nov. 5, Priſoners 21.
1775, ------ 16, - - 6.
1776, Sep. 15, - - 12.
1779, May 12, Priſoners 11. Impreſſed 6.
1782, Nov. 22, - - 14*.

LANCASTER TOWN GAOL. A room juſt finiſhed at the new town-hall, 15½ feet by 11½, in which there is a window and fire-place.

1782, Sep. 3, No priſoners.

LIVERPOOL† BOROUGH GAOL.

Seven cloſe dungeons in a paſſage 11 feet wide, 10 ſteps under ground; each 6½ feet by 5 feet 9 inches, and 6 feet high. Apertures in the doors 11 inches by 6. Three priſoners are commonly locked up in each of them at night. There is another dungeon, larger, but not ſecure. Only one day-room for criminals of both ſexes. No infirmary. The keeper told me in November 1775, that after I was there laſt year and ſaid his priſoners were in danger of the gaol-fever, twenty-eight of them had been ill of it at one time. What led me to think ſo was, the offenſiveneſs of the dungeons, and the number of priſoners. The priſon is ſurrounded with other buildings, and cannot be made healthy and convenient‡. Allowance in common on Sunday, bread 4*s.* beef and broth about 6*s.* Firing from October to May. Gaoler, *Roſendale Allen*, ſergeant at mace, paid the widow of the late gaoler, £20 a year; and put in a deputy who paid him £65 a year. Fees, debtors, felons &c. 4*s.* 6*d.* no table. Chaplain, duty,—Tueſday and Friday: ſalary, £12 : 12 : 0.

Felons are generally ſent to Lancaſter caſtle: the priſoners kept here are for the moſt part debtors. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners, and the clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, are both hung up.

At my viſits in 1779 and 1782, this gaol was much cleaner than at my former viſits: the court paved: the act for preſerving the health of priſoners hung up; but the unhealthy dungeons ſtill in uſe. The late ſurgeon, Mr. *Shertcliffe*, whoſe ſalary was £10 (which is now paid to the *diſpenſary*), informed me, that many more had the gaol-fever in 1775, than I mentioned in my publication. The gaoler now is *Thomas Lyon:* his ſalary, £10.

The debtors about Chriſtmas receive £10, left by a lady. No memorial in the gaol.

* By the Calendar at the quarter ſeſſions at *Mancheſter*, the 22d of January, 1784; there were *fifty-one* perſons in cuſtody.

† The Gentlemen of this Corporation will pleaſe to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the honour done me in preſenting me with the freedom of the town.

‡ I have the pleaſure of being informed (1784) by the preſent worthy chief magiſtrate of this town, that the corporation have reſolved upon building a new gaol.

LIVERPOOL.

1774, Nov. 7, Priſoners 58.
1775, ------ 23, - - 60.
1779, ------ 30, - - 25. Impreſſed 2. Deſerters 2.
1782, Sep. 5, Debtors 19. Felons &c. 14. - - 1.

LIVERPOOL BRIDEWELL. This priſon was built in 1776, on an eminence adjoining the work-houſe *, near the town. The men and women have ſeparate rooms, courts, &c. The women have ſix rooms below, and the ſame number above: the men have four rooms below, and four above. Theſe are 12 feet by 10, and 8 feet 9 inches high; are furniſhed with bedſteads, blankets and coverlets; but are too cloſe, having no window, only an aperture in the door about 9 inches ſquare, and another near the ceiling. They have a *work-room*, 20 feet by 16 feet 9 inches. Near this room in the men's court is a *pump*, to which the *women* are tied *every week* and receive diſcipline. In this court is alſo a *bath*, with a new and ſingular contrivance. At one end of it was a ſtandard for a long pole, at the extremity of which was faſtened a chair. In this all the *females* (not the *males)* at their entrance, after a few queſtions, were placed, with a flannel ſhift on, and underwent a thorough ducking, thrice repeated—an uſe of a bath, which I dare ſay the legiſlature never thought of, when in their late act they ordered baths with a view to cleanlineſs and *preſerving the health* of priſoners; not for the exerciſe of a *wanton* and *dangerous* kind of *ſeverity*. But I was glad to find this uſe of the bath has been diſcontinued ſince my viſit in 1779. The ſevere weekly diſcipline of the women in the *men's court* is ſtill continued.—This priſon is kept remarkably clean by the matron. All the priſoners were employed in picking oakum. The clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors are hung up. Allowance, two-pennyworth of bread a day. Keeper's ſalary, £30. Matron, £10. Turnkey, 6*s.* a week, an apartment and firing.

BRIDEWELLS.

1779, Nov. 30, Priſoners 8.
1782, Sep. 5, - - 12.

WARRINGTON TOWN BRIDEWELL. Two rooms in the work-houſe yard; one about 9 feet ſquare, with bedſtead and ſtraw; the other about 9 feet by 5: no windows. Allowance for diet, the ſame as the poor, who, by their appearance, ſeem to have a humane attention paid to them. The conſtables of the town are keepers.

1776, March 20, 1779, Dec. 30, and 1784, February 24, No priſoners.

* This poor-houſe is a large new building; and the management of it ſhews a humane attention which does honour to the gentlemen concerned.

COUNTY GAOL, CHESTER CASTLE.

CHESTER. GAOLER, *Faithfull Thomas*: he held it of the late conſtable *George Noſſiter* the king's patentee, to whom he then paid £40 a year.

Salary, £18 : 5 : 0 from the exchequer. *(See Remarks.)*

Fees, Debtors, Felons, } £0 : 9 : 8.

Tranſports, £5 each, and £1 for expences.

Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, Felons, } ſix pounds of bread a week each.

Garniſh, Debtors, £0 : 3 : 6.

Number,	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, Mar. 29,	22,	24.	1776, Sep. 14,	7,	12.
------- June 24,	23,	12.	1779, Aug. 27,	19,	4.
1775, Feb. 1,	9,	15.	1782, May 24,	22,	5. Deſerter 1.
------- Nov. 25,	11,	6.	1783, July 25,	33,	15.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Boſwel*, now Rev. Mr. *Willan*.

Duty, Sunday.

Salary, £30.

A debtor officiates as clerk, for which the county allows £2 a year.

SURGEON, Mr. *Williamſon*.

Salary, none: he makes a bill.

REMARKS. THIS caſtle is the property of the King. The firſt room is a hall: there are two ſtaircaſes leading up from it to four rooms for maſter's-ſide debtors. Down 18 ſteps is a ſmall court, which was common to debtors and felons. It is lately divided, but the high cloſe pales which ſeparate the two courts, now ſo very ſmall, deprive both debtors and felons of the benefit of freſh air, and the keeper has no view of the felons court or day-room, in which men and women are together: the debtors, in the *pope's kitchen* (improperly called their free ward, as they pay one ſhilling a week each); the felons, in their day-room, the *king's kitchen*. Both theſe are 6 ſteps below the court: each of them about 35 feet by 22. Near the former is the condemned room. Under the king's kitchen is the *king's cellar*; quite uſeleſs. Under the pope's kitchen is a dark paſſage 24 feet by 9: the deſcent to it, is by 21 ſteps from the court. No window: not a breath of freſh air: only two apertures (lately made) with grates in the ceiling into the pope's kitchen above. On one ſide of it are ſix

cells *(ſtalls)* each about $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 3, with a barrack-bedſtead, and an aperture over the door about 8 inches by 4. In each of theſe are locked up at night, ſometimes three or four felons. They pitch theſe dungeons two or three times a year: when I was in one of them, I ordered the door to be ſhut; and my ſituation brought to mind what I had heard of the *black hole* at Calcutta. CHESTER CASTLE.

The felons day-room is not ſecure. They eſcaped in 1775, by breaking through the ſlight floor into the king's cellar below; and through the decayed walls of that they made their way down the hill. The keeper, who is careful and humane, was not blameable.

Tranſports had not the king's allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* a week. Of the debtors whom I ſaw in 1776, five were impriſoned by *exchequer* writs; and five alſo in 1782. The coſts of ſome were equal to the debts.

The county has lately built two good rooms for the gaoler, and fitted up one room for a chapel. But there is no infirmary or bath, which are peculiarly neceſſary in ſo cloſe a priſon. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up.

The preſent *conſtable* is Mr. *Ferdinando Gillio* a ſurgeon in London. He obliges the gaoler to pay rent £30 a year, and takes himſelf the ſalary of £18 : 5 : 0, the gaoler paying the tax of £2 : 13 : 0 thereon. I need hardly mention the impropriety of one receiving the ſalary, and another doing the duty *.

A TABLE OF FEES

To be taken by the Conſtable of the Caſtle—as the County Gaol—ſettled—in the—Quarter Seſſions—at *Namptwich*—15th July 1729 and afterwards confirmed—by his Majeſty's Chief Juſtice of *Cheſter* and Judge of Aſſize—and Juſtices of the Peace—in purſuance of a late Act—for the Relief of Debtors &c.

	£.	S.	D.
Commitment fee, for every priſoner - - - - -	0	8	2
Chamber rent, priſoner finding his own bedding *per* week - - -	0	1	0
Bedding *per* week if found by the conſtable - - - -	0	1	0

* "There is a ſingularity in the manner of the treatment of the priſoners who are releaſed by capital "puniſhment out of their dreadful cells, which merits mention. They are delivered by the conſtable "or his deputy, at a ſtone called *Glover's-ſtone*, about ninety yards diſtant from the outward gate, "into the hands of the ſheriffs of the city; who receive them at that ſtone, which is the extreme limit "of the caſtle precincts, and from thence convey them to the place of execution, which they alſo have "the charge of."

Mr. *Pennant's Tour in Wales, p.* 163.

I have in three of my viſits ſeen the place of confinement for deſerters in this caſtle, who are not under the care of the gaoler, but of the invalids of the garriſon. It is a bad unhealthy cell; often productive of the gaol-fever; a room ſhould be appropriated to the ſick, for the ſurgeon told me he could not attend them there. An officer at *Worceſter* informed me, that having ſent a ſerjeant and two men for two deſerters lodged here, three of them died a few days after they came to their quarters, and he had them buried privately, without military honours, to the ſurpriſe of the ſoldiers, who knew not the reaſon.

Diſcharging

		£.	S.	D.
CHESTER CASTLE.	Diſcharging fee - - - - - -	0	1	0
	To the turnkey on diſcharge - - - - -	0	0	6
	For a copy of every commitment - - - - -	0	1	0
	For attendance into court with every priſoner brought there by rule of court -	0	1	0
	For the ſtone parlour, bed and furniture if required *per* week - - -	0	5	0
	For every felon committed *per* week - - - -	0	0	6

Signed by eight Juſtices.

Confirmed by J. WILLES Sep. 13. 1729.

We whoſe names are ſubſcribed his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace do approve the above Table of Fees and the additional Fee of ſix pence *per* week. Witneſs our hands April 7. 1730.

Signed by five Juſtices *.

A LIST—of all Gifts Legacies &c. upon the beſt Examination—given for the Benefit—of poor Priſoners—within—the Caſtle of *Cheſter*.

Mr. *John Norney*—citizen and merchant-taylor of *London*—by his will—10th October 1615 left—ſix ſhillings and eight pence to be diſtributed on Candlemas yearly for ever by the mayor &c.—to the poor priſoners—in money or bread.

Valentine Broughton—of *Cheſter* alderman—by his will 16th June 1603 left—thirteen ſhillings and four pence to be diſtributed at Michaelmas and Lady-day yearly for ever by the mayor—to the priſoners in the caſtle—by equal portions, or twenty days after.

The above written Table of Fees—and Liſt—of Gifts—are true Copies—

Tho Tagg Cl. Pacis.

RULES to be obſerved within the Gaol of the Caſtle of *Cheſter*.

1ſt. All priſoners to behave—reſpectfully to keeper—whoever—ſtrike or aſſault any—to be puniſhed by a juſtice at diſcretion.

2. No curſing or ſwearing—No gaming in the hall nor in private.

3. Priſoners to retire to their reſpective rooms—from Lady-day to Michaelmas at nine—from Michaelmas to Lady-day at eight—to be let out in the morning from Lady-day to Michaelmas at ſix and from Michaelmas to Lady-day at eight.

4. Friends or relations—to bring neceſſaries,—being—ſearched for inſtruments if required—Not to ſtay long—without leave, except in—ſickneſs—nor after the hours of locking up.

5. Felons &c.—to be in the lower court—except leave &c.

6. Whereas it is uſual for the priſoners to go into the caſtle-yard an hour morning and afternoon for air except in time of aſſize ſeſſions &c.—None to go to the caſtle-gate or over the pavement leading &c.—nor out of the limits—nor intermix with the ſoldiers on guard.

7. No priſoner to remove—the keeper's beds &c.—nor his own bed—without gaoler's conſent.

* The table having hung againſt a damp wall, the juſtices names are not legible.

8. Priſoners

8. Priſoners may bring their own beds, and take them away. If they chooſe the keeper's bed—pay a ſhilling at the end of every week. Upon non-payment the gaoler may take the bed, and put the priſoner to lie in the pope's kitchen or any other free ward. CHESTER CASTLE.
9. The public hall to be ſwept and cleaned by the priſoners daily.

At the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace held at *Namptwich*—14th July—4th *George* II. 1730

We whoſe names are ſubſcribed Juſtices of the Peace aſſembled in open Seſſions aforeſaid do approve of the ſaid Rules to be obſerved in the Gaol of the ſaid Caſtle of *Cheſter*.

Cha Dukenfield *F Poole* *T Cholmondeley*

Three more not legible.

We do approve of theſe rules

J WILLES
W JESSOP.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT MIDDLEWICH.

This priſon has been improved by the addition of a work-room; a little room at the end of it, which they call a *ſhop*; and three chambers over them. At one ſide of the work-room is a ſtrong brick bench againſt the wall, long enough for ſeveral to ſit on: and fronting the fire-place is another brick ſeat, almoſt a ſemicircle. Two of the four lower rooms have now a window in each: the other have only three perforations in the doors of about two inches diameter. I found at my viſit in 1776 all the priſoners, but two, employed in picking oakum; the other two were ſhoe-makers, working at their own trade: but at my two laſt viſits all were without employment. The court is ſomewhat enlarged from the keeper's garden, and flagged with broad ſtones, which are very convenient, not only for cleanlineſs &c. but particularly for drying the oakum. The partition between this and the garden, is a brick wall 6 feet high about one third of the height, and the reſt ſtrong paliſades with tenter-hooks. This is a judicious contrivance for keeping the court and houſe airy and healthy: but I ſince learn this court has been contracted by ſome new buildings. Allowance to each, ſix pounds of houſehold bread a week: ſcales and weights are provided by the county. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's ſalary, £50. No fees. A chaplain lately appointed, Rev. Mr. *Leigh:* ſalary, £20: duty, three times a week. Surgeon, Mr. *Graves:* he makes a bill *. BRIDEWELL.

1774, Nov. 8, Priſoners 3.
1776, Sep. 14, - - 9.
1779, Aug. 28, Priſoners 5.
1782, Nov. 23, - - 14.

* Since my laſt viſit, the *gaol-fever* has been in this priſon; and in the *Cheſter* papers, a teſtimony to the care, attention, and ſucceſs of Mr. *Graves* has been publiſhed by order of the juſtices. The priſon was crowded, ſeveral having been ſent from *Cheſter* aſſizes. However, only three priſoners and a child died.

CHESTER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

CHESTER. GAOLER, *Samuel Waterwoods*, now *Thomas Woodworth.*
Salary, £10.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 8 : 8.
Felons, 0 : 6 : 6.
Tranſports, - 6 : 10 : 0 each.
Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, a pennyworth of bread a day. *(Little more than half a pound in Feb.* 1775; *ten ounces in May* 1782.)
Garniſh, £0 : 3 : 6.
Number,

		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Mar. 29,	8,	10.	1776,	Sep. 14,	1,	2.
1775,	Feb. 1,	6,	2.	1779,	Aug. 27,	7,	5.
------	Nov. 25,	8,	2.	1782,	May 24,	5,	1.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Duke*, now Rev. Mr. *Price.* *(See Remarks.)*
Duty, Tueſday and Thurſday.
Salary, £10.
SURGEON, *(See Remarks.)*
Salary, £5.

REMARKS. THIS gaol, called the *North-gate priſon*, rebuilt in 1722, has many convenient apartments for debtors. The felons day-room is ſpacious: but to their dungeon, or night-room (which is 14 feet by 8) the deſcent is *now* by 18 ſteps: for at my viſit in 1779, I found that the room was very injudiciouſly, (not to ſay cruelly) ſunk ſome feet *. In it is a barrack-bedſtead. No light, nor any communication with the external air, but by two leaden pipes of about an inch diameter laid in from the gate-way. The priſoners in March 1774, complained of exceſſive heat. The women-felons lie up ſtairs, in a room called the *upper dungeon*, which has no window, only an aperture in the door (14 inches by 7) into one of the debtors rooms. No bedding or ſtraw. The court is common to debtors and felons: but the former have the privilege of walking in the keeper's garden.

Mr. *Price* is chaplain to the blue-coat ſchool; and officiates in little *St. John*'s chapel belonging to the ſchool. A navigation parts that from the priſon-yard; and a foot-

* There ſeems to have been the ſame neglect here of a clauſe in a late act, that is noted in *page* 295; which would ſcarcely have happened, had the act been hung up as therein directed.

bridge,

bridge, made for the purpoſe, gives theſe priſoners an opportunity of attending divine ſervice when it is performed; that is, prayers twice a week, and ſermon once a month. Few priſoners in city or town gaols have ſuch a privilege. CHESTER CITY.

In November 1775, ſeveral priſoners were ill in bed of the cold which then generally prevailed; yet the ſurgeon had not, for three weeks, either ſeen them himſelf, or ſent his aſſiſtant. No infirmary: nor any convenience for the *proper ſeparation* of the ſexes (which impropriety the late keeper mentioned).

A legacy of £1 : 13 : 4 is paid annually by the corporation, but there is no memorial of it in the gaol.

TABLE OF FEES AND RULES.

The rules for this gaol being in ſubſtance, and almoſt in words, *the ſame as the firſt four* Rules for the Caſtle, I will not tranſcribe them; but deſire my reader to refer to them.

THE GAOLER'S FEES.

	£.	S.	D.
Upon any arreſt for any perſon that ſhall be brought and committed to the ſaid priſon -	0	5	10
For every execution charged upon the priſoner - - -	0	4	2
Upon every commitment by the mayor for a miſdemeanor if a freeman - -	0	2	4
If a foreigner - - - - - -	0	4	0
For the blue room to a gentleman committed priſoner, *per* week - - -	0	5	0
For lodging every night in a feather bed - - - - -	0	0	4
In a flock or chaff bed - - - - - -	0	0	2
Chamber-rent *per* week the priſoner finding his own bedding - -	0	1	0
For every felon committed to priſon the keeper's fees for irons and continuance -	0	2	6
If any perſon attached by form of attachment out of the exchequer at *Cheſter* be brought to the ſaid priſon the keeper's fee thereon - - - -	0	6	8
If any perſon ſhall be arreſted by form of a writ out of any of the courts at *Weſtminſter* and be brought to the ſaid priſon the keeper's fee - - - -	0	6	3
For attending the court with every priſoner - - -	0	1	0
For every felon committed *per* week - - - -	0	0	0
For a copy of every commitment - - - -	0	1	0
To the turnkey on diſcharge - - - - -	0	0	6

The above table was neither ſigned nor dated.

CHESTER CITY BRIDEWELL. In the keeper's houſe there is a room or two for thoſe that can pay for a bed; and there is now built a work-ſhop and a room over it 25 feet by 16½. The employment is ſpinning. Down 10 ſteps are two *new* dungeons. No water: no allowance: clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's ſalary, £4 : 4 : 0.

Here were ſeveral leaden weights marked 30, 40, 60 pounds, with a ring and chains to each: theſe are faſtened, as the magiſtrates order, or the keeper finds

CHESTER CITY.

needful, to the legs of refractory priſoners, ſo that they cannot walk without carrying the weight. The keeper ſaid that it was extremely difficult to make priſoners behave orderly, while they were kept together.

1775, Feb. 1, Priſoners 2.
------- Nov. 25, - - 0.
1776, Sep. 14, - - 12.
1779, Aug. 27, Priſoners 1.
1782, May 24, - - 3. Impreſſed 1.

MACCLESFIELD PRISON. This priſon for the liberty of the hundred, manor, and foreſt of Macclesfield, in the pinfold or pound for that hundred, is the property of Lord *Cholmondeley*. It has four rooms; and a dungeon down 7 ſteps (11 feet by 9), the window 6 inches ſquare. The building is ſlight, and the whole of it ruinous. Keeper is a bailiff, keeps a public houſe; and pays rent £18. No ſalary: fees, 7*s*. 6*d*. no table.

1776, Sep. 15, Debtors 2. 1782, Nov. 23, Debtor 1.

MACCLESFIELD TOWN BRIDEWELL, is a ruinous room behind the keeper's houſe. Only one aperture 10 inches by 6. The keeper told me he was ſometimes obliged to confine men and women together in it. Salary, twenty ſhillings; fees, one ſhilling.

1776, Sep. 15, and 1782, Nov. 23, No priſoners.

NANTWICH PRISON, for Debtors. This priſon for the manor or barony of Nantwich, or Wich-Malbank, is the property of Lord *Cholmondeley*. It conſiſts of two or three rooms in the keeper's public houſe.

1779, Aug. 28, Priſoners 2. 1782, Nov. 23, Priſoner 1.

As the table of fees is of a late date, and ſo comprehenſive, I here give the copy.

County of Cheſter, to wit. A TABLE of FEES, to be taken by Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Bailiffs, or other Officers within the ſaid County; Made, ſettled and allowed, at the General Quarter Seſſions—held by adjournment at the Caſtle of *Cheſter*, in and for the ſaid County,—the Fifteenth Day of April—1777, and in the 17th—*George* III. before Sir *Thomas Broughton*, Baronet, *George Heron*, *John Townſhend*, *Charles Mainwaring*, *Samuel Barrow*, *Samuel Finney*, and *Henry Offley Wright*, Eſquires; *Samuel Alderſey*, *Robert Hill*, and *John Baldwin*, Clerks, Juſtices—in purſuance of an Act—made in the 32d year—of *George* II.

To the Bailiff for every Arreſt, as under.

	£.	S.	D.
For an arreſt or an attachment for contempt,	0	10	0
For a debt of 10*l*. and under 20*l*.	0	10	0
For a debt of 20*l*. and under 30*l*.	0	15	0
For a debt of 30*l*. and under 50*l*.	1	1	0
For a debt of 50*l*. and under 80*l*.	1	5	0

For

	£.	S.	D.	
For a debt of 80*l.* and under 100*l.*	1	11	6	NANT-WICH.
For a debt of 100*l.* and under 200*l.*	2	2	0	
For a debt of 200*l.* and under 500*l.*	2	12	6	
For a debt of 500*l.* and under 1000*l.*	3	3	0	
For a debt of 1000*l.* and upwards	5	5	0	
Travelling charges to make ſuch arreſt, in caſe the arreſt be made (except on an attachment for contempt) each mile	0	0	6	

For Attendance on Arreſt to be taken as follows (except on an Attachment for Contempt).

Where the debt does not exceed 100*l.* for each day 2*s.* and each night 2*s.*
Where the debt does exceed 100*l.* and is not 200*l.* for each day 3*s.* and each night 3*s.*
Where the debt does exceed 200*l.* for each day 4*s.* and each night 4*s.*
Nothing to be taken for Attendance unleſs the Defendant does not offer good Bail in ſix hours, or is not diſcharged in that Time.

For executing every writ of *Ca: ſa: Fi: ffa: Levari facias*, and writ of poſſeſſion, or other execution, beſides ſheriff's poundage	1	1	0
Travelling Charges as in Caſe of Arreſt.			
For conducting every priſoner to gaol, or ſo far as ſuch priſoner ſhall be conducted, in his way to gaol, each mile	0	1	0
Houſe expences whilſt in cuſtody before carrying to gaol (but not on the road) to be allowed after the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* for every twenty-four hours, and ſo in proportion for a leſs time, all expences of priſoners and bailiffs included.			
For making every diſtreſs for rent, under 20*l.*	0	5	0
For 20*l.* and under 100*l.*	0	6	8
For above 100*l.*	0	10	6
For attending goods under diſtreſs, or taken in execution, for each twenty-four hours, until the ſale is finiſhed, one perſon 2*s.* 6*d.* if two perſons	0	4	0

Travelling charges to make ſuch diſtreſs, and houſe expences, as in caſe of arreſt.
No further or other allowance to be taken on account of bailiffs followers, but every bailiff to pay his own followers out of the above fees.

And it is ordered by the ſaid Court, that this Table of Fees be printed, and immediately diſperſed throughout the ſaid County, by the Clerk of the Peace thereof. And to the end that no Sheriff, Under-Sheriff, Bailiff, or other Officer or Miniſter, may plead Ignorance of the Law, *they may hereby take notice*, that none of them are to take any other or greater Fee or Reward than what is above ſet forth and allowed, upon the Pains contained in the ſaid Act.

By the Court,

W. Widdens,
Clerk of the Peace for the ſaid County of *Cheſter*.

NANTWICH TOWN GAOL. This priſon (called the *round houſe)* was built by the county in 1782. Two rooms and a kitchen for the keeper. For priſoners, a room arched with brick (12 feet 3 inches by 10 feet 2), with a barrack-bedſtead: no chimney: no court: down 12 ſteps two dungeons with apertures 12 inches by 9.—The gentlemen ſeem to have overlooked a clauſe in 14th *Geo.* III. Cap. XLIII.—" to

" prevent

NANTWICH. "prevent the priſoners from being kept under ground, whenever they can do it con-"veniently." The water has been 18 inches high, by the marks, in theſe dungeons. Only one fire-place, that in the keeper's kitchen.

1782, Nov. 23, No priſoners.

HAULTON CASTLE GAOL. I ſhould ſcarcely have mentioned this priſon, ſince for a number of years paſt no perſon has been confined in it, had I not found that in an inſcription in the court-room, dated 1737, it is ſtill called a gaol with a court-yard. Lord *Cholmondeley* is proprietor under the crown; and quarterly courts are held here for the manor. Two cellars appear to have been uſed for the purpoſe of confining priſoners.

1777, March 19, No priſoners.

FLINTSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT FLINT.

FLINT.

GAOLER, *John Williams*, now *James Perry*.
Salary, none.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 6 : 0.
Felons, 0 : 3 : 6.
Tranſports, the expence.
Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, Felons, } each weekly 1 *s.* 6 *d.* in bread, and 6 *d.* money: *afterward* one pound of bread a day: *now* 1 *s.* weekly in bread and 6 *d.* money. *(See Remarks.)*
Garniſh, £0 : 1 : 0.
Number,

	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, June 25,	4,	1.	1779, Aug. 27,	1,	3.
1776, Sep. 13,	1,	0.	1782, May 24,	9,	3.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Davies*, now Mr. *Parry*.
Duty, Wedneſday and Friday.
Salary, £20.
SURGEON, Mr. *Ingleby* at Holywell.
Salary, none: he makes a bill.

REMARKS. THIS gaol is alſo a bridewell. On the ground-floor are the gaoler's apartments and *tap-room*. For debtors there are, up ſtairs, a common ward; and two other rooms. They have alſo a court, backwards. For *felons* and *petty offenders*, two dark

closets, the *black holes*, in the debtors rooms: they are each 5 feet by 4 with apertures 12 inches by 6 in the doors; and were the only receptacles for criminals till a few years ago, when a dungeon in the yard was added, which is 16 feet by 11. This is down 8 steps. A court before it about 5 yards square: water laid in. When men are here, women are put in the dark closets. The clauses against spirituous liquors are hung up. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up: no infirmary. The debtors and felons not being satisfied with the kind allowance from the county of 1 *s.* 6 *d.* in bread and 6 *d.* in money *per* week, the justices very properly ordered only a pound of bread a day to each. FLINT COUNTY GAOL.

Great sessions at Mold: conveyance thither at the gaoler's expence. He has *now* a salary of £30 as keeper of the bridewell.—There is no work-room nor employment for petty offenders, nor day-room for felons.

About five and twenty years ago, here was a debtor who insisted upon not being subject to the gaoler, nor to any orders but such as should be enjoined by the magistrates. Upon this occasion, as I was informed, the justices at the quarter sessions held at Holywell in July 1759, made some salutary rules for the government of this prison, which are hung up in the gaol. It is probable the man knew he had a statute to support his claim, namely, the act the 32d of *George* II.

TABLE OF FEES.

Flintshire, to wit. At the Court of Great Session held at *Flint*—on—22d of August—5th—of our Sovereign Lord *George* III—1765 before the Honble *John Morton* Esq. Chief Justice of—*Chester, Flint, Denbigh,* and *Montgomery*; and *Taylor White* Esq. his Majesty's other Justice there assigned &c.—It is—Ordered that the Gaoler for the time being do take no more than the Fees and Allowances hereafter mentioned which the court conceive to be sufficient and reasonable

(That is to say)

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler of this County.

	£.	S.	D.
For the receipt of every prisoner for debt - - - -	0	2	6
For the use of the bedstead and chamber by the week the prisoner finding his own bedding	0	1	0
If the bedding found by gaoler *per* week then - - - -	0	2	0
For a copy of every commitment - - - -	0	1	0
Attending every prisoner brought by rule of court - - -	0	1	0
Fee on prisoner's discharge - - - - -	0	2	6
Turnkey's fee on prisoner's discharge - - - -	0	1	0

The above Table of Fees is ratified and confirmed by

JOHN MORTON.

RULES to be observed within the Gaol of *Flint*.

1. All prisoners to behave—respectfully to keeper—Whoever—strike or assault any—to be punished by a justice at discretion.
2. No cursing or swearing—No gaming in the hall nor in private.

3. Prisoners

FLINT COUNTY GAOL.

3. Priſoners to retire to their reſpective rooms—from Lady-day to Michaelmas at nine—from Michaelmas to Lady-day at eight—To be let out in the morning—from Lady-day to Michaelmas at ſix—Michaelmas to Lady-day at eight.
4. Friends or relations—to bring neceſſaries,—being—ſearched for inſtruments if required—Not to ſtay long—without leave, except in—ſickneſs—nor after the hours of locking up.
5. The priſoners for felony and miſdemeanors ſhall keep in the upper ward—except leave to the contrary, and then not to intermix with the debtors.
6. No priſoner to remove—the keeper's beds &c.—nor his own bed—without gaoler's conſent.
7. Priſoners may bring their own beds, and take them away. If they chooſe the keeper's bed pay two ſhillings at the end of every week. Upon non-payment the gaoler may take the bed, and put the priſoner to lie in any other room as is uſual for priſoners who cannot bring beds or pay chamber-rent.
8. That the public-rooms—be kept and made clean daily—by the priſoners.
9. That no priſoners ſhall have any offenſive weapons—or inſtruments—that may conduce to their eſcape.

At the General Quarter Seſſions held at *Holywell*—12th July—33d *George* II. 1759.

We whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace aſſembled in open Seſſions aforeſaid approve of the above Rules to be obſerved within the Gaol of *Flint*.

Roger Moſtyn, *David Pennant*,
John Glynne, *Thomas Thomas*.
Thomas Hughes,
William Wynne, Clerk of the Peace.

ANOTHER

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT HANMER.

BRIDEWELL.

Two rooms in a ruinous thatched houſe; no chimneys in them. No court: no water: no employment: fees, 3*s.* 6*d.* no table. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's ſalary, £10; out of which he pays rent for the houſe.

1779, Aug. 29, No priſoners.

COUNTY GAOL AT RUTHIN.

RUTHIN.

GAOLER, *Joseph Stoddard.*
Salary, £10.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 6 : 0.
Felons, 0 : 3 : 6.
Transports, £1 each to Chester.
Licence, none.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* a week.
Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 2 : 6.
Felons, 0 : 1 : 0.

Number,

		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	June 25,	8,	5.	1779,	Aug. 26,	2,	2.
1776,	Sep. 13,	2,	1.	1782,	June 22,	8,	7.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Pierce.*
Duty, Sunday.
Salary, £20.

SURGEON, Mr. *Nicholls.*
Salary, now £12.

REMARKS.

THIS gaol (lately built) is also a county bridewell. In the front are the gaoler's apartments. Backwards, on the ground-floor, a day-room or kitchen for *debtors* 27 feet by 15; and another as large for *criminals:* and for the latter, only four cells $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $6\frac{1}{2}$; two on each side of a passage but 3 feet wide. The cells are arched with brick, and lined with oak planks. In each there is a bedstead with two blankets and a coverlet. A window in each 3 feet by 1, which was glazed; but being found too close, is now open. In both the debtors and felons day-rooms are 8 cupboards with separate locks and keys, that each may secure his provision. Above are nine rooms for debtors (about $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $11\frac{1}{2}$), and a neat chapel, but no free ward. In each of the debtors rooms is an *iron bedstead*, two chairs, a table, and a fender. Separate courts for debtors and criminals; in each a pump with excellent water, and a bathing-room, with a copper &c. made so convenient that they are in constant use.

Gentlemen so considerate, will scarcely forget an infirmary, and separating women from men, as this is a county bridewell. If a door-way was made between the windows of the felons day-room into their court, they might be more separated from the debtors.—This gaol is kept clean, but has not been white-washed since it was

RUTHIN COUNTY GAOL.

occupied; a fault too common in new priſons. The act for preſerving the heal h of priſoners not hung up: but the clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors are hung up. Great ſeſſions, of late, at Wrexham. The gaoler has a ſalary of £20 as keeper of bridewell.

TABLE OF FEES.

Denbighſhire, to wit. At the General Quarter Seſſions—at *Denbigh*—on the 16th day of April in the 5th—of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE III—1765 before *John Edwards* Junr. and *John Conway* Eſqrs. and others—Juſtices—Whereas the Under-Sheriff of this County has applied to this Court to have the Gaoler's Fees ſettled and fixed, purſuant to the Statutes in ſuch caſe made, it is therefore Ordered that the Gaoler—do take no more than the Fees and Allowance hereafter mentioned—(That is to ſay)

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Gaoler of this County.

	£.	S.	D.
Fees on the receipt of every priſoner - - - - -	0	2	6
For the uſe of the bedſtead and chamber by the week the priſoner finding his own bedding	0	1	0
If bedding be found by the gaoler then by the week - - - -	0	2	0
For a copy of every commitment - - - - -	0	1	0
Attending every priſoner brought up by rule of court - - - -	0	1	0
Fee on priſoner's diſcharge - - - - -	0	2	6
Turnkey's fee on priſoner's diſcharge - - - - -	0	1	0

The above Table of Fees is ratified and confirmed by

JOHN MORTON.

By the Court *John Hoſier* Clerk of the Peace.

OTHER COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDEWELLS.

WREXHAM. This is only part of an houſe, the whole of which ſeems to have been formerly the bridewell; but moſt of it is now the pariſh poor-houſe. The priſon has—on the ground-floor the keeper's rooms and ſtable; and for priſoners, two dark offenſive rooms, with apertures in the doors 10 inches by 7: a wall within 6 feet of the doors: priſoners have, with juſt cauſe, complained of being almoſt ſuffocated; and begged to be let out for air into the keeper's garden, on the other ſide of the houſe.—Up ſtairs are three rooms for thoſe who can pay. The priſon out of repair. No pump. The late keeper was a ſheriff's officer: ſalary, £8. Fees uncertain, not being ſettled by the juſtices.

1774, Mar. 30, Priſoners 2. 1779, July 26, Priſoners 2.
1776, Sep. 12, - - 1. 1782, June 22, - - 1.

DENBIGH. Part of an old houſe. No court: no water: no ſewer. Keeper's ſalary, £6: out of which he pays to the pariſh £3 rent for the houſe.—Under the town-hall, the *black hole*, 24 feet by 10, is uſed as a priſon.

1779, Aug. 26, Priſoners 0: 1 diſtracted man, 2 paupers.
1782, June 22, - - 0: 2 paupers.

MONTGOMERY-

COUNTY GAOL AT MONTGOMERY.

GAOLER, *William Davies.*
Salary, £12 : 12 : 0 from the ſheriff.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 8 : 0.
Felons, 0 : 14 : 4.
Tranſports, about £10 : 10 : 0 each.
Licence, none.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, on application, the ſame as Felons.
Felons, two 14*d.* loaves a week. *Now* a 6*d.* loaf every other day from the gaoler.
Garniſh, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number,

		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	June 29,	3,	4.	1779,	May 16,	4,	3. Impreſſed 1.
1775,	Nov. 29,	2,	0.	1782,	Sep. 26,	11,	4.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Powell.*
Duty, Sunday.
Salary, £20.
SURGEONS, two, in quarterly rotation. *Now* only Mr. *Stephens.*
Salary, £7 : 10 : 0 each. *Now* £8.

REMARKS.

THIS gaol is finely ſituated on a riſing ground. Here are eight rooms for debtors, three of which are free wards, and two cells 8 feet by 7, and a condemned cell for felons; all clean. No day-room. Court common. The fine ſtream of water, which at my firſt viſit was running through the court, is turned off. A large brew-houſe is built for the gaoler. There might be a room over it much more convenient for a chapel than that now uſed. Great ſeſſions always at Welch Pool; whither priſoners are conveyed at the gaoler's expence. Act for preſerving the health of priſoners not hung up. The gaol has been white-waſhed but once ſince the act paſſed. No bath, though very conveniently ſituated for plenty of water.

Debtors are ſent from the county-court for ſmall ſums, and no term is fixed for their diſcharge, as is generally ordered in the *acts* for the *court of requeſts*. One was here confined for £1 : 11 : 6, coſts £1 : 1 : 11, excluſive of the gaoler's fee. The gaoler ſaid, many had been committed for much leſs ſums, and lay for ſeveral years in gaol.

The table of fees not legible.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL at MONTGOMERY.

Bride-well. Two rooms in the keeper's thatched houſe; the largeſt of which is 18 feet 4 inches by 13 feet 9; no fire-place: and down 8 ſteps a damp dungeon 13 feet by 9 feet 3 inches, with ſtocks: out of repair: not ſecure. No materials for work. No allowance. Keeper has a garden: his ſalary, £13 : 13 : 4: no fees.

1775, Nov. 29, Priſoner 0.
1779, May 16, - - 1.
1782, Sep. 26, - - 0.

NORTH WALES CIRCUIT.

ANGLESEY.

COUNTY GAOL at BEAUMARIS.

Beau-maris. GAOLER, *William Thomas*, afterwards *John Prichard*, now his Widow.
Salary, £5 from the ſheriff.
Fees, Debtors, Felons, } £0 : 5 : 0.
Tranſports, the expence.
Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, a ſhilling loaf a week, and one pound of butter.

Number,		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	June 27,	2,	0.
1779,	July 24,	4,	1.
1782,	May 26,	7,	1.

CHAPLAIN, none.
SURGEON, none.

Remarks. THIS gaol is alſo the county bridewell. In 1780 it was altered much for the better. It has five rooms and a court for debtors, and a court for felons. There are three bedrooms and a day-room (21 feet by 14½) with a fire-place for men-felons, and a day-room in which there is a ſmall night-room for women-felons. The keeper's window is properly towards the felons court. No water: no ſtraw. Neither clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, nor act for preſerving the health of priſoners, are hung up. The gaoler has £5 a year as keeper of bridewell. No table of fees.

CARNARVON-

COUNTY GAOL AT CARNARVON.

CARNARVON.

GAOLER, *Thomas Prichard.*
Salary, none.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 3 : 6 entrance.
0 : 2 : 6 diſcharge.
Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.
Tranſports, the expence.
Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, 2 *s.* 4 *d.* a week each. *(See Remarks.)*
Garniſh, a ſhilling.
Number,

		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	June 27,	2,	1.	1782,	June 21,	7,	0.
1779,	July 24,	5,	1.	------	Sep. 24,	3,	0.

CHAPLAIN, none.
SURGEON, none.

REMARKS.

THIS gaol, which is alſo the bridewell, was formerly a chapel, and is in a ruinous condition. Two rooms for debtors, and two for felons: one of the latter down 11 ſteps, with an aperture 18 inches by 3; the other under the ſtairs only 9 feet by 7, with no window: all of them very dirty, and never white-waſhed. Joining to the gaol is a large room, formerly a houſe of correction, but lately uſed by ſtrolling players. A court, but no ſewer: no water. Neither clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, nor the act for preſerving the health of priſoners, are hung up. Great ſeſſion in Lent at Conway. The gaoler has £5 a year as keeper of bridewell. He ſtops from each felon's allowance ſix-pence a week for (what he calls) his trouble of weekly payments. No table of fees.

Among the various improvements that are making in this town, may it not be hoped, that the county-magiſtrates will think of a better priſon.

COUNTY GAOL AT DOLGELLY.

DOLGELLY. GAOLER, *Rice Edwards.*
Salary, £8.
Fees, Debtors, } £0 : 6 : 8.
Felons, }
Transports, the expence.
Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, *now* 3*s.* a week for each, but paid to the gaoler.

Number,

		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	June 28,	1,	1.
1779,	Aug. 25,	3,	2.
1782,	Sep. 25,	8,	2.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *John Jones.*
Duty, Prayers on Friday.
Salary, £10.

SURGEON, Mr. *Owen.*
Salary, now £10.

REMARKS. THIS gaol was repaired about twenty years ago. Six rooms for debtors, two below and four on the firſt floor, but no free ward; four rooms above for criminals. The windows were all cloſe glazed, but now have caſements. The court not ſecure: no water in the court. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. Act for preſerving the health of priſoners, on paper, hung up. No table of fees. Great ſeſſion in Lent at Bala.

John Davis, committed Oct. 6, 1774, and ſentenced for tranſportation for fourteen years, was here in September 1782.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDEWELLS. DOLGELLY. Two rooms under the town-hall. No court: no water. Keeper, the county gaoler. Salary, £6.

1779, Aug. 25, and 1782, Sep. 25, No priſoners.

BALA. Two rooms joining to the town-hall, 11 feet ſquare. Allowance, three ſhillings a week for each, paid to the keeper. No court: no water. Keeper's ſalary, £2.

1779, Aug. 26, No priſoners.

CARDIGAN-

COUNTY GAOL AT CARDIGAN.

CARDIGAN.

GAOLER, *Charles Thomas.*
Salary, formerly £12, now £10.
Fees, Debtors, Felons, } £0 : 13 : 4.
Tranſports, the expence.
Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, two ſhillings a week.

Number,		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Aug. 13,	4,	0.
1779,	June 4,	2,	0.
1782,	Oct. 20,	3,	1.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Davies*, now Rev. Mr. *Evans.*
Duty, Sunday.
Salary, £20.

SURGEON, Mr. *Davies.*
Salary, £10.

REMARKS.

THIS gaol, which is alſo the bridewell and town gaol, was juſt finiſhed when I was firſt there. A ſlight building. It conſiſts of two rooms below about 15 feet by 13, and two over them. They were cloſe glazed, but now every pane is broke for air. There is a dungeon down 11 ſteps. The rooms, and the court (35 feet by 24), were very dirty, which is often the caſe where there is *no water*. Neither the act for preſerving the health of priſoners, nor clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, are hung up. No allowance from the county, either of bedding or ſtraw; or of fuel. No table of fees.

COUNTY GAOL AT HAVERFORDWEST.

HAVERFORDWEST.

GAOLER, *Richard Griffith.*
Salary, none, now £16.
Fees, Debtors, Felons, } £0 : 13 : 4.
Tranſports
Licence, none.

PRISONERS,

Debtors, certified by their pariſh, a penny a day. *(See Remarks.)*
Felons, a penny a day.

Number,		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Aug. 14,	4,	1.
1779,	June 5,	1,	2.
1782,	Oct. 21,	6,	0.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Jones*, now Rev. Mr. *Phillips*.
Duty, Wedneſday and Friday.
Salary, £20.

SURGEON, Mr. *Davies*, now Mr. *Thomas*.
Salary, £20, now £15.

REMARKS. THE old gaol was alſo the bridewell. Six rooms. The two loweſt were very damp dungeons: in one of theſe, as I was informed, a priſoner loſt, firſt the uſe of his limbs, and then his life: ſince that time, none have been confined in either of them. The upper rooms were dirty and offenſive, with ſmall windows. No ſewers: no court. No table of fees.

But a new gaol is now built within the walls of the old caſtle. Here are five cells and a kitchen for felons, and a bridewell room for *men*; and five rooms over them for debtors, and a room called the *women*'s bridewell. The cells (12 feet by 6 feet 9 inches) open into a paſſage 4 feet wide. Theſe cells being four ſteps under ground and damp, makes it almoſt abſolutely neceſſary to have bedſteads. Here is a chapel: but there is no infirmary or bath. There is a fine well of water in the ſpacious court. A pump is neceſſary, for wells and ropes are dangerous in gaols. Neither the act for preſerving the health of priſoners, nor clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, were hung up.

Mrs. *Martha Bowen* declared in her will, that £100 had been depoſited in her hands by an unknown perſon, about the year 1751, for the benefit of inſolvent debtors, and the poor: which ſaid ſum of £100 was inveſted in *New South Sea annuities*

in truſt to the rectors of St. *Mary*'s Haverfordweſt. The preſent rector, the Rev. *Charles Ayleway* very wiſely diſtributes the intereſt, in bread weekly, a ſixpenny loaf to each poor debtor, and the remainder in twopenny loaves to the poor in the town. HAVERFORDWEST.

At HAVERFORDWEST is alſo the

TOWN and COUNTY GAOL; which is likewiſe the bridewell. Two rooms below, one for debtors, the other for felons. The bridewell, a room above (13½ feet by 13). No court: no water. Gaoler, *R. Griffith* the county gaoler. No ſalary.

1774, Aug. 14, Priſoners 0.
1779, June 5, Debtor 1.
1782, Oct. 21, - - 1.

PEMBROKE TOWN GAOL. Two rooms (24½ feet by 12) the lower one damp and dirty; no fire-place: no court: no water: no ſewer. *(See French Priſoners, p.* 188.)

1782, Oct. 21, No priſoners.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL, CARMARTHEN CASTLE.

CARMARTHEN.

GAOLER, *John Williams.*
Salary, none.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 13 : 4.
Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.
Petty Offenders, 0 : 3 : 4.
Tranſports, £5 each.
Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, a ſhilling a week.

Number,	Debtors.	Felons &c.		Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, Aug. 15,	16,	10.	1779, June 4,	14,	8.
1776, Sep. 8,	4,	7.	1782, Oct. 20,	15,	3.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Davies.*
Duty, Sunday.
Salary, £12 : 12 : 0
SURGEON, Mr. *Price.*
Salary, £20.

CARMARTHEN CASTLE.

REMARKS. THIS gaol is alſo the county bridewell. Both the old and new cells for criminals are too cloſe, about 7 feet by 6: apertures in the doors only 8 inches ſquare: earth floors. The day-room is uſed as a chapel. Over it is a free ward: and over that a room for the ſick. The condemned dungeon is damp; a ſmall window. One court-yard; but it is ſpacious. A houſe of four rooms on a floor for the gaoler, lately built in the court; but he ſtill lives diſtant, as before: it has convenient rooms for maſter's-ſide debtors; and an alarm-bell at top: by ringing it, a debtor prevented an eſcape of the felons. No water: the well is uſeleſs; and the gaol offenſive. Water might be laid in from a conduit at a little diſtance, for which the debtors have frequently petitioned the *Bench*, but in vain. Tranſports had not the king's allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* a week. The act for preſerving the health of priſoners, and clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, are not hung up. No table of fees. *J. Williams* has £12 : 12 : 0 a year as keeper of bridewell. To this priſon there are *rules* or bounds, which extend about half a mile round.

Two of the offenders, whom I ſaw in 1776, were for *fines* which they could not pay. They had not the county allowance, and were almoſt ſtarved.

The gaoler was deſirous of *farming* the allowance: but the abuſe of ſuch a truſt by the gaoler at Brecon had been detected; and the requeſt of this gaoler was not granted.

At *two* of my viſits, here were a number of idle and *profane* people playing at tennis *.

At CARMARTHEN is alſo the

COUNTY-BOROUGH-GAOL.

To the four rooms of this gaol at the gate, there is an aſcent by ſtone ſteps on the outſide. No court: no water. Keeper, one of the town ſheriffs, lives diſtant. At my firſt viſit, a young creature committed for a petty theft had been there four months, and was ſick on the floor. At another viſit, a debtor ſick in bed. Beſides the four priſoners whom I ſaw in 1776, the ſheriff told me he had one in the *rules:* for here, as in the county gaol, *debtors* who give ſecurity, have the privilege of the *rules*; for which they pay the gaoler a guinea each, and the ſame on the appointment of every ſheriff. Food, &c. for the priſoners was put through an aperture at the bottom of the door: a little girl, the daughter of a priſoner, could juſt get through it to fetch water, &c. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up.—At my two laſt viſits, very dirty, and full of vermin. Fees, debtors 13*s.* 4*d.*

		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.	
1774,	Aug. 15,	0,	1.	1779,	June 4,	0,	1.	
1776,	Sep. 8,	3,	1.	1782,	Oct. 20,	2,	1.	Deſerters 2.

* See *pages* 13, 26, 219, 238.

COUNTY GAOL AT PRESTEIGN.

PRESTEIGN.

GAOLER, *John Thomas*, now *William Thomas*.
Salary, £10 from the ſheriff; afterwards £5 : 5 : 0, now £10.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 6 : 8.
Felons, 0 : 10 : 0.
Tranſports, the treaſurer has £5 each.
Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none but on application.
Felons, a three-penny loaf for two days (*weight Sep.* 1782, 1½ *lb.*)
Garniſh, £0 : 1 : 0.

Number,

		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774, June	30,	4,	3.	1779, May	17,	2,	2.
1775, Nov.	30,	3,	1.	1782, Sep.	27,	9,	4.

CHAPLAIN, none.
SURGEON, none.

REMARKS.

THIS gaol is alſo the county bridewell. At my laſt viſit I found ſome alteration. Beſides the keeper's apartments, there are now five rooms and a hall for debtors, two of which (18 feet by 12) are new, but no free ward; a cell for criminals (11½ feet by 6), and a day-room. No ſtraw. Down three ſteps is a damp dungeon, which I hope is never uſed. The bridewell room (11½ feet by 10½) has *no window*. The keeper's garden is now taken into the court, but debtors are not ſeparated from felons. There are ſtill wanted two rooms for criminals, an infirmary and bath, and caſements to the windows, they being all cloſe glazed. Neither clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, nor the act for preſerving the health of priſoners, are hung up: no table of fees. The gaoler has £2 a year as bridewell keeper.

A day-labourer, who had a wife and two ſmall children, was confined here from the county court, for a debt of only 9*s.* coſts, 6*s.* 8*d.* gaoler's fee, 3*s.* 4*d.*

COUNTY GAOL AT BRECON.

BRECON. GAOLER, *Magdalen Williams*, now *John Lloyd*.

Salary, £31 : 10 : 0 a year to supply felons with necessary food *(see Remarks)*; now, salary none.

Fees, Debtors, Felons, } £0 : 7 : 0.

Transports, £5 each.

Licence, Beer, now no Licence.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none but on applying to justices.

Felons, *now* one pound and a half of bread each.

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 6.

Number,

		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Aug. 11,	7,	3.	1779,	June 3,	3,	3.
1776,	Sep. 9,	4,	1.	1782,	Oct. 18,	1,	2.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Hugh Jones*.

Duty, Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Salary, £10, now £15.

SURGEON, Mr. *Thomas Williams*.

Salary, £5.

REMARKS. THIS gaol was out of repair. Two courts common to debtors and felons: they also lodged together. A dark dungeon. At my first visit the prisoners were almost starved by the gaoler. Two gentlemen of the county, who were then in the gaol with me, resented the abuse.—No straw.—No clauses of act against spirituous liquors: no table of fees. Transports had not the king's allowance of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a week.

At my visit in 1779, a new gaol and bridewell was building out of the town, near the river, and I then observed that the situation was too low, so that sometimes it may be exposed to floods.—In 1782 it was finished. There are five rooms above for debtors, two of which are free wards: a day-room for men-felons (26½ feet by 14), into which two cells open, and in the front court a lodging-room. In another court five rooms or *cells*, about 6½ feet by 4½, and 8 feet high.—For women a separate court, a day-room, five lodging-rooms; and two rooms for the sick. A chapel, with a bell over it. The courts are properly paved with flag-stones.—The water has been three feet high in the cells by a flood, but some precautions are taken to prevent it for the future.—This new gaol is not kept clean; fowls and dogs were in the courts.

Here were hung up printed clauses from several acts of parliament made for the regulation of prisons; and also, the following rules for the Breconshire gaol.

RULES

RULES for the BRECONSHIRE GAOL.

BRECON COUNTY GAOL.

CHAPLAIN's DUTY.

To do duty three times a week, of which *Sunday* to be one.

To adminiſter the *Sacrament* as often as required.

To be a check on the *gaoler*, and the perſons who ſupply the gaol with proviſions, and to report any irregularity to the court of *quarter ſeſſions*; but in the mean time to apply to two juſtices of the peace.

SURGEON's DUTY.

No *priſoner* to be admitted into either of the infirmaries without order from the ſurgeon, and to be diſcharged from thence as ſoon as recovered by order from the ſurgeon.

FEES.

No garniſh to be allowed.

For the diſcharge of every *priſoner* ſeven ſhillings.

Priſoners to be conveyed to the *Hulks* on the *Thames*, or to the penitentiary houſes; not exceeding four pence *per* mile for their conveyance, and four pence *per* day for their maintenance.

GAOLER's DUTY.

Not to be concerned in ſubſiſting or ſelling any thing to the *priſoners*, but to ſee that the perſons ſupplying them with proviſions do not defraud them; and to inſpect the cells twice every day.

That he obliges the *priſoners* to waſh their day-room, yards and cells once in every twenty-four hours, between the hours of eight and ten in the morning in the ſummer, and twice a week in the winter, and in caſe of refuſal to confine them in their cells until they comply.

To lock up the *priſoners* at ſix of the clock in the winter evenings, and nine in the ſummer, and to let them out of their cells at eight of the clock in the morning in the winter, and ſix in the ſummer.—No ſtranger whatever to be admitted into the cells, or ſpeak with the *priſoners*, but in the preſence of the gaoler or turnkey.

The pump in each yard to be locked up, and a ſmall ſtone ciſtern under each pump to be filled with water twice every day, or oftener if found convenient.

No lights, candle, or fire to be admitted into any cell.

To waſh the felons on their entrance into gaol in the cold bath, and before they are brought up into court.

No wives or children of any *priſoner* to live in gaol, or lodgers of any kind.

No fowls, pigs, or any other animals to be kept in gaol.

Filth to be taken away every week, by the gaoler, on penalty of ten ſhillings.

Convicts to be confined in the cells.

No edge tool to be in the gaol, but ſuch as may be ordered hereafter by the juſtices.

No gaming whatever.

Scales and weights to be kept in due order.

That the gaoler ſhall by order of the *quarter ſeſſions* put the *priſoners* charged with *felony* or other miſdemeanours to work.

That the ſeveral denominations and ſexes of *priſoners* be kept ſeparate, and never to have communication.

Riot, drunkenneſs, and obſcenity to be ſeverely puniſhed, by order of any one juſtice.

All family buſineſs to be done in that part of the building appropriated for the correction.

That the gaoler keeps the debtors rooms and his own apartments clean.

That the gaoler keeps the glaſs windows, together with all fetters, locks, and doors in repair.

COUNTY

COUNTY BRIDEWELL at BRECON,

Bride-well. In 1779, was discontinued, and the prisoners sent to the old county gaol, but in 1782 the new bridewell joining to the gaol was finished. It has for men, a work-room (about 27 feet by 14), and five cells or lodging-rooms: for women, a work-room and three cells. Two rooms for an infirmary. In both the men's and women's court, there are pumps and baths. A door opens into the chapel, where there are two divisions for these prisoners. Keeper is a weaver and dyer. Salary, £10. Prisoners have two thirds of their earnings, spinning wheels and cards for wool being found by the county. This prison was clean. Clauses from six acts of parliament relative to houses of correction, are hung up.

1782, Oct. 18, One prisoner.

BRECON Town Gaol, was over the gate-way, which has been taken down. It now consists of only two rooms $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet square; no fire-place: no allowance: no court: no water: the house quite out of repair. Sergeant at mace is keeper. Fees, 3*s.* 6*d.* no table.

1776, Sep. 9, 1779, June 3, and 1782, Oct. 18, No prisoners.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL at CARDIFF.

Cardiff. GAOLER, *Thomas Lewis*, afterwards *William Cobb*, now *John Owen*.
Salary, none: but he farms the debtors allowance. *(See Remarks.)*
Fees, Debtors, Felons, } £0 : 7 : 8.
Transports, £5 each.
Licence, Beer and Wine, afterwards none, now for Beer.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none but on application to the justices.
Felons, ten pence halfpenny each on Saturday.
Garnish, £0 : 2 : 6.
Number,

		Debtors.	Felons &c.			Debtors.	Felons &c.
1774,	Aug. 19,	14,	2.	1779,	June 8,	3,	0.
1776,	Sep. 6,	2,	2.	1782,	Oct. 23,	16,	5.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Evans*.
Duty, Sunday and Wednesday.
Salary, £30, now £20.
SURGEON, Mr. *Williams*.
Salary, £10, now £20.

CARDIFF.

REMARKS.

THE new gaol is finiſhed and conſiſts of three ſeparate buildings with courts between them. The rooms for debtors and a chapel are in the front where the old gaol ſtood, behind which is a court with water: then the gaoler's houſe, which has two rooms on a floor. At the back of this is the felons court and beyond that their wards conſiſting of three vaulted rooms, and a room for the turnkey. Above, are three chambers. No infirmary. No water in the felons court.—The gaoler's houſe being in the middle, he might have the felons court as well as the debtors conſtantly in view, if two windows were made in the upper rooms: but his paſſing to the ſtreet through the debtors houſe, may be dangerous to him when they prove riotous.—The gaoler undertakes for £40 a year to pay a ſhilling a week to ſuch debtors as the juſtices ſhall appoint*.—Great ſeſſions always at Cowbridge.—Neither the act for preſerving the health of priſoners, nor clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, were hung up.

At my viſit in 1779 I found the following table of fees hung up, but ſigned only by the juſtices: at my laſt viſit there was no table.

Glamorganſhire. A TABLE of FEES and CHAMBER RENT to be taken by the Gaoler and alſo the Rates he ſhall impoſe on each Priſoner that makes uſe of the Gaoler's Bed and Bedding, and Directions for his Government of the Priſon and Priſoners in his Cuſtody, made in purſuance of the Statute in that caſe made and provided.

	£.	S.	D.
To the gaoler or turnkey at the receiving each priſoner into his cuſtody, and which ſhall be paid by ſuch priſoner before he is diſcharged - - -	0	1	0
To the gaoler upon the diſcharge of each priſoner - - - -	0	6	8
For the lodging of each priſoner in either of the fore-ſtreet chambers (the largeſt of which ſhall contain no more than three beds and the other two beds) ſuch priſoner finding his own bedding and bed cloaths each night, ſeven farthings - -	0	0	1¾
For the lodging of each priſoner in either of the fore-ſtreet chambers when the gaoler finds ſuch priſoner with a ſufficient feather bed, bolſter and bed cloaths, three pence halfpenny *per* night - - - - - -	0	0	3½
For the lodging of each priſoner in either of ſuch fore-ſtreet rooms at the gaoler's finding a flock bed, duſt bed, or other coarſe ordinary bed and bed cloaths, two pence halfpenny *per* night - - - - - -	0	0	2½
For the lodging of each priſoner in any or either of the other chambers or rooms in the gaol, when the gaoler finds ſuch priſoner with a ſufficient feather bed, bolſter and bed cloaths, two pence *per* night - - - - -	0	0	2
For a flock, duſt, or other ordinary bed and bedding, one penny *per* night - -	0	0	1

That all the priſoners in his cuſtody ſhall be at liberty to ſend out of the gaol for what victuals and drink they think fit, *gratis*; and that the gaoler for the time being ſhall not by compulſion or otherwiſe oblige any priſoner in his cuſtody to buy any meat or drink of him, but if the priſoners or any or either of them ſhall out of choice deal with ſuch gaoler for their proviſion or other thing, that then ſuch gaoler ſhall ſupply ſuch priſoners with ſufficient proviſions and drink at reaſonable rates.

* A late gaoler informed me, that an *exchequer debtor* confined ten years for ſeven pounds, died in the gaol juſt before I was there.

That

CARDIFF COUNTY GAOL.

That if any difference ſhould happen to ariſe between the gaoler and priſoners with regard to the goodneſs of the beds or bed cloaths or the goodneſs and price of the proviſions the gaoler ſhall find ſuch priſoners with, that then ſuch difference ſhall be ſubmitted to the arbitration of the treaſurer of the ſaid county for the time being, who is hereby deſired, and as far as we can, empowered, to ſettle and adjuſt ſuch differences and give ſuch relief therein as ſhall be reaſonable and juſt to the party grieved, and if it ſhall happen that either party ſhall think himſelf aggrieved by ſuch adjuſtment, he may appeal from ſuch order or determination as ſuch treaſurer ſhall make in the matter to the next General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be holden for the ſaid county.

In order to enforce the priſoners in the ſaid gaol to pay duly and regularly for ſuch chambers as they ſhall take, or ſuch beds, bed cloaths, meat and drink as ſuch gaoler ſhall find them with at the prices and in manner aforeſaid, We do hereby give the gaoler, upon their neglect and refuſal of payment for one whole month together, liberty to turn them out of their ſaid rooms and chambers into the common rooms, until ſuch time that they ſhall have fully and *bona fide* paid what ſhall be ſo due from them to the ſaid gaoler.

Michl. Richards, *Wm. Morgan,* *Roger Powell.*

Michaelmas Quarter Seſſions, 1739. "A Copy."

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT COWBRIDGE.

BRIDEWELL.

Beſides the old room towards the ſtreet, now ſeldom uſed, there are two rooms built in the back court; each 15 feet ſquare. In them proviſion is made for the circulation of air; for beſides the window, there are 5 apertures of about a foot diameter in each room. The late keeper told me, many had died of the gaol-fever: a man and woman about a year before; when himſelf and his daughter were alſo ill of it. Court not ſecure. No allowance: no employment. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper's ſalary, £25 : 12 : 0. Fees, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* no table.

1774, Aug. 19, Priſoners 0. 1779, June 7, Priſoners 2.
1776, Sep. 6, - - 0. 1782, Oct. 23, - - 2.

CARDIFF TOWN GAOL. Two rooms arched with brick, under the town-hall.

1779, June 8, Debtor 1. 1782, Oct. 23, Debtor 1.

SWANSEY TOWN GAOL. One room in the caſtle for debtors: and a dark room for felons &c. under the town-hall.

1779, June 7, No priſoners.

I know not how to cloſe this account of priſons without making the following obſervation. In all my journies, by night and day, through all the different counties of *England* (for ten years paſt) I have never once been ſtopped, or even known myſelf in any great danger from robbers. I mention this, (with a devout acknowledgment of a KIND PROVIDENCE!) becauſe foreigners in this country generally travel in terror, and often give diſmal accounts of the dangers they have encountered.

HULKS

HULKS ON THE THAMES.

IN my first edition *(page 75)*, I passed some censures on the management of convicts committed to hard labour on the *Thames*; and in a subsequent visit I was still more convinced of the faults I had observed. The effects of these became so alarming, as to attract the notice of parliament. A public inquiry was instituted, by which it appeared, that from August 1776, when the convicts were first put on board the *Justicia*, to March 26, 1778, out of six hundred and thirty-two prisoners who had been received, one hundred and seventy-six had died.—It is with pleasure that I can give an account, which will shew in a striking light the beneficial effects of this *Parliamentary Inquiry* as to the health of the prisoners, and the obligations the public were under to the committee appointed on this occasion, and particularly to its chairman, Sir *Charles Bunbury*. Hulks.

At my visit, Nov. 16, 1779, there were at Woolwich, for the reception of convicts, an old Indiaman, called the *Justicia*; and a frigate, the *Censor*. In the former were two hundred and fifty-six; and in the latter, two hundred and fifty. That which was first called the *Justicia*, is converted into an hospital ship, in which were twenty patients.—Another, called the *Reception*, was empty: in this, convicts were examined by the surgeon, and continued three days, before they were sent either to the hulks, or to the hospital ship *.

The prisoners on board the *Justicia* looked healthy and well: the decks were clean. They had bedding; their provisions were good of the sort; and there were not any (as at my former visits) without shoes and stockings.—I found the *Censor*, below deck, cleaner than the *Justicia*; yet, on carefully viewing the convicts, they had not so healthy and contented an aspect as those in the other; and a much greater proportion of this ship's company was sent to the hospital. This created in me a suspicion that something was wrong. I examined all their provisions, bedding, &c. and found that they were the same as on board the *Justicia*. It would be highly proper that a table of their stated allowance should be hung up, and scales, weights, and measures assigned them †, to check the pursers who give out their provision ‡. In the *hospital* ship, on the two decks (one of which is for recovering patients) were

* By the act 19th *Geo.* III. Cap. LXXIV. *p.* 1418.

† See a good regulation for the prisoners of war, Article IX.

‡ Pursers weights are known on board ships to be two ounces in the pound short, their measures in proportion.

HULKS. twenty-five cradles, but ſmaller than thoſe in the royal hoſpitals at Haſlar and Plymouth, where all lie ſingle. Of the few who were very ſick, I found their irons were off. The cleanlineſs and quietneſs of the hoſpital did honour to the conductor. It is to be wiſhed that the patients had better nouriſhment, as *that* in many caſes would be more ſalutary than medical preſcriptions.

There were about one hundred and fifty at work in the warren in 1779; moſt of them clothed in a brown uniform. I obſerved that the ſituation of theſe unhappy people was altered for the better. Yet their bread allowance of one pound a day was too little, eſpecially for thoſe who worked, although they had an *extra* allowance of beer.

At my viſit, Dec. 27, 1782, the *Cenſor* and the *Reception* were laid up. There were on board the *Juſticia* one hundred and eighty convicts, and in the *hoſpital* ſhip twenty-four. Of theſe, one hundred and ſixteen were employed in removing ballaſt, planking, &c. on ſhore, and thirty-ſix were heaving ballaſt in the lighters. The *hoſpital* ſhip was very clean; the other not dirty.

Some alteration is made in the bread allowance. The meſs of ſix men is now *7 lb.* The diet table is hung up in the *cabin* of the *Juſticia* *. I could wiſh it were for the *inſpection* of the *convicts*, and that ſcales and weights were provided for them. There ſhould be to each bed in winter an additional blanket.

Oct. 19, 1783†, there were on board the *Juſticia* one hundred and ſeventy-two, and in the *hoſpital* ſhip twenty-two. The men in the *Juſticia* looked well, which I doubt not was in a great meaſure owing to their being employed, and alſo reſtrained from ſpirituous and other ſtrong liquors. Of late, but few of them have died: this ſhews that their ſituation is better with reſpect to health; but the aſſociation of ſo many criminals is *utterly deſtructive* to morals.

* A Table of *Diet* expended by the *Convicts* on board the *Juſticia* hulk daily.

Each *meſs* is for *ſix* men, with ſeven pounds of bread every day.

Breakfaſt.	Every day; a pint of barley or rice made into three quarts of ſoup.
Dinner.	Sunday. Six pounds of ſalt pork or ſeven pounds of beef, with five quarts of beer.
- - -	Monday, Wedneſday, Friday. Six pounds of bullock's head.
- - -	Tueſday, Thurſday, Saturday. Two pounds of cheeſe, and five quarts of beer.
Supper.	Sunday, Monday, Wedneſday, Friday. A pint of peaſe and barley made into three quarts of ſoup.
- - -	Tueſday, Thurſday, Saturday. A pint of oatmeal made into burgou.

† The *Cenſor* had one hundred and thirty-ſeven convicts for our ſettlements; *many* of whom being ſickly objects, and in want of clothes and bedding, I was perſuaded would die in the paſſage. My mind reverted to the *Portugueſe* method with their convicts for *India*. (See *page* 150.) It is, ſurely, diſgraceful for this nation to be outdone in humanity and attention to priſoners by ſo many of our neighbours.

REMARKS
ON THE
GAOL-FEVER.

GAOL-FEVER.

I SHALL take the liberty here to ſubjoin a few additional remarks on the *gaol-fever*; in which, if I ſhall appear to have invaded the province of the gentlemen of the faculty, I hope to be pardoned, from the conſideration that my *experience* in this matter, may in ſome reſpect ſupply my want of other means of knowledge.

If it were aſked, what is the cauſe of the gaol-fever? it would in general be readily replied, "the want of freſh air and cleanlineſs." But as I have found in ſome priſons abroad, cells and dungeons as offenſive and dirty as any I have obſerved in this country, where, however, this diſtemper was unknown, I am obliged to look out for ſome additional cauſe for its production. I am of opinion, that the ſudden change of *diet* and *lodging* ſo affects the *ſpirits* of new convicts, that the general cauſes of putrid fevers exert an immediate effect upon them. Hence it is common to ſee them ſicken and die in a ſhort time, with very little apparent illneſs. Convicts are generally ſtout robuſt young men, who have been accuſtomed to free diet, tolerable lodgings, and vigorous exerciſe. Theſe are ironed, and thruſt into cloſe offenſive dungeons, and there chained down, ſome of them, without ſtraw or other bedding; in which they continue, in winter, ſixteen or ſeventeen hours out of the twenty-four, in utter inactivity, and immerſed in the noxious effluvia of their own bodies. On this account, the gaol-diſtemper is always obſerved to reign more in our priſons during winter than ſummer *; contrary, I preſume, to the nature of other putrid diſeaſes. Their diet is at the ſame time low and ſcanty; they are generally without firing; and the powers of life ſoon become incapable of reſiſting ſo many cauſes of ſickneſs and deſpair.

* In converſation with the phyſician to the *military hoſpital* at *Moſcow*, on my obſerving that the windows of the wards were ſhut; he anſwered, "Almoſt all our diſorders are in winter, for the *Ruſſians* "encloſe themſelves in hot rooms, and diſlike the freſh air, even before the cold months commence."

GAOL-FEVER.

On my visits in 1779, I found only one person ill of the gaol-fever: he was in Newgate, under sentence of death. In 1782, I did not find a single person labouring under that disorder throughout the whole kingdom. But in 1783, when the prisons became crowded from the peace, I was sorry to observe, that through the original faulty construction of many of them, and the want of attention in magistrates properly to inspect them, and enforce the orders of the act for preserving the health of prisoners, they were beginning to return to their former wretched state.

Several instances of alarming and fatal sickness in gaols have since been communicated to me; some of which I have noted in their proper places. I have to remark, however, that it appears doubtful to me, whether, in some of these, the disorder was the proper gaol-fever, produced in and peculiar to such situations; or an epidemic disease, which attacked prisoners only in common with other inhabitants of the same town. It cannot be expected that gaols should be preserved free from such visitations as these; it is only to be hoped, that care and attention will be used, to prevent the disease from becoming more malignant and fatal in these, than in other places*.

* It may not be improper here to put persons on their guard against an artifice not unfrequently practised by gaolers, in order to prevent a proper examination of their prisons. When a gentleman, particularly a magistrate, has come with an intention to visit the gaol, the keeper has pretended the utmost willingness to accompany him, but at the same time has artfully dropt a hint that he fears there may be some danger in it, as he is apprehensive that *the fever* has made its appearance among them. The visitor, alarmed, returns thanks for the kind caution, and instantly leaves the house.—On such occasions I have always the more insisted on the necessity of a close inspection; and have generally found the prison very dirty, indeed, and out of order, but no *fever*.

CONCLUSION.

It was once my intention to have publiſhed the preceding account of Engliſh priſons, without any of the introductory matter which compoſes the former part of this volume. But thinking, from a cloſe attention to the ſubject, that it was in my power in ſome inſtances to ſuggeſt remedies to the evils of which I had been witneſs; and aware of the common proverbial objection "that it is eaſier to find faults than to mend them;" I imagined I ſhould be culpable in ſuppreſſing any thing which might conduce to improvement in a matter I had ſo much at heart.

A perſon of more ability, with my knowledge of facts, would have written better: but the object of my ambition was not the fame of an author. Hearing the *cry* of the MISERABLE, I devoted my time to their relief. In order to procure it, I made it my buſineſs to collect materials, the authenticity of which could not be diſputed. For the warmth of ſome expreſſions where my ſubject obliges me to complain, and for my eagerneſs to remove the ſeveral grievances, my apology muſt be drawn from the deep *diſtreſs* of the *ſufferers*, and the impreſſion the view of it made upon me—An impreſſion too deep to be effaced by any length of time!

What I have propoſed throughout my work is liable, I am ſenſible, to ſome objections; and theſe will, doubtleſs, be heightened by the cavils of thoſe whoſe intereſt it is to prevent the reformation of abuſes on which their eaſe or emolument may depend. Yet I hope not to be entirely deſerted in the conflict: and if this publication ſhould be the means of exciting the attention of my countrymen to this IMPORTANT NATIONAL CONCERN—of alleviating the diſtreſſes of poor debtors and other priſoners —of procuring for them cleanly and wholeſome abodes; and exterminating the gaol-fever, which has ſo often ſpread abroad its dreadful contagion—of aboliſhing, or at leaſt reducing, the oppreſſive fees of clerks of aſſize, and of the peace—of preventing the ſale of liquors in priſons—of checking the impoſitions of gaolers, and the extortions of bailiffs—of introducing a habit of induſtry into our bridewells; and reſtraining the ſhocking debauchery and immorality which prevail in our gaols and other priſons——if any of theſe beneficial conſequences ſhall accrue, the writer will be happy in the pleaſing reflection that he has not lived without doing ſome good to his fellow-creatures; and will think himſelf abundantly repaid for all the pains he has taken, the time he has ſpent, and the hazards he has encountered.

TABLES.

TABLE I.

GENERAL HEADS OF REGULATIONS

PROPOSED TO BE ESTABLISHED IN

PENITENTIARY HOUSES

OR

HOUSES OF CORRECTION.

SHOULD the deſign of erecting Houſes of Correction on an enlarged and improved plan, *ſimilar to* that in the excellent *Act* 19th *George* III. drawn up by Sir *William Blackſtone* and Mr. *Eden*, be carried into execution; it will be a moſt important object to frame a ſet of regulations for their proper government. In order to facilitate the conſideration of this point, I have put down under a few general heads, thoſe circumſtances which appear to me moſt deſerving of attention; examples of which, carried into practice, may be found in different parts of my book.

I ſhall in the firſt place, however, declare my opinion, that no regulations will, in reality, be executed with due care and attention, if theſe houſes are not erected *ſo near* the Metropolis or other capital towns, as to be *eaſily acceſſible* by thoſe who may be entruſted with the inſpection of them. And this appears to me a matter of ſo much conſequence, as to overbalance *every* conſideration which might be ſuppoſed to render a different ſituation more eligible.

SECURITY.

Situation—contrivance of the building—lodging up ſtairs or over arcades—clothes of two colours—turn-ſtiles and low gates—alarm-bell—double doors, one iron-latticed—high wall ſurrounding—number and diſpoſition of turnkeys—military guard if neceſſary—gaoler's windows looking on the yard—collar, ring, or ſomewhat of that kind to be worn for diſcovery on eſcapes—times of opening and ſhutting up to be ſtrictly obſerved—caution in admitting viſiters—only to be admitted at certain times—not many at once—to be ſearched for tools, ſpirituous liquors, &c.

HEALTH.

HEALTH.

Freſh and ſweet air—open windows and apertures for a thorough draught of air—priſoners made to go out and air themſelves at proper times—privies properly ſituated—the ſewers ſpacious.

Cleanlineſs. 1. The priſoners perſons—uſe of baths at admiſſion and other times—to waſh before meals—water in the courts and wards—towels, ſinks, &c. in proper places—heads ſhaved—encouragements to the moſt cleanly.

2. Their clothes—linen clean, how often—other clothes—bedding—beds brought out and beat.

3. The houſe—waſhing and ſweeping of cells—work-rooms—ſtaircaſes—galleries &c.—ſewers—drains—yards—plenty of water—waſte water through the privies—ſcraping the walls—lime-whited twice a year.

DIET.

Proviſions, quantity—and quality—proportioned to work—difference in ſummer and winter—hot proviſions daily—breakfaſt—dinner—ſupper—what—manner of dividing and ſharing—hours of meals—allowance in weight—inſpectors of proviſion—houſe weights—liquor what—meaſure of—priſoners allowed to purchaſe, what—and when.

CLOTHING.

A priſon uniform—materials—colour, &c.—linen provided—ſtockings—ſhoes, &c.

LODGING.

Separate cell for each priſoner—ſexes ſeparated—linen, and bedding—what—difference in ſummer and winter—upon barrack-beds—or iron—or wooden bedſteads—flues or ſtoves to warm the cells in winter—time allotted for ſleep.

FIRING.

Fuel what kind and quantity—when and how long—fires, where to be made—ſtoves—flues, &c.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND MORALS.

Chaplain, his duty—what and when—private admonitions to young offenders—catechiſing—chapel—manner of placing the priſoners in—perſons to overlook their behaviour—reward and puniſhment for behaviour at—viſitors diſmiſſed at ſervice time—priſoners reading chapters or prayers—Bibles, books provided—grace at meals—no gaming—or drinking—miniſters of different perſuaſions allowed.

EMPLOYMENT.

Proportioned to ſtrength—and to degree of criminality—hours of—kinds of—within doors and without doors—number working together—taſks—mere labour—or manufactures requiring ingenuity—the labour of each diſtinguiſhable from that of another—working at their own trades—clothing, &c. of the houſe made by priſoners—waſhing—baking—proportion of profit to be allowed to priſoners.

Wholeſomeneſs of an employment—ready ſale of manufacture—conveyance of raw materials and manufacture—tools required, not dangerous ones—returned at night.

REWARDS.

Shortening term of confinement—work lighter or more agreeable—order of being ſerved at meals—better proviſion—degree of liberty allowed—cells more convenient—profit of work—diſtribution of charity—advance into a higher claſs—money given at diſcharge—clothes given at diſcharge—a character at diſcharge.

PUNISHMENTS.

Abridgment of diet—or coarſer kind—hard or diſagreeable work—marks of diſgrace; wearing collar, &c.—ſtripes—term lengthened on attempts to eſcape—ſhutting up the refractory in ſtrong rooms—ſolitary confinement and work.

TREATMENT OF SICK.

An infirmary—medical attendance—medicines—freer allowance of diet, wine, bark, &c.—clean linen—freſh air—nurſes, number of—precautions againſt infection—fumigation—clothes expoſed to fire—in an oven—or buried—room for convaleſcents—gradual return to uſual diet and labour.

PROCEEDINGS ON DEATH OF PRISONERS.

Coroner—jury how compoſed—funeral—without the precincts—how attended—expence allowed for.

GOVERNMENT OF PRISON.

Magiſtrates. To viſit at proper periods—without previous notice—to ſee and examine all priſoners ſeparately—to fix rewards or puniſhments—a room for in the priſon.

Inſpectors. By whom appointed—their duty—time of continuance in office—how often to viſit—at unexpected times—to view the whole priſon, and hear priſoners complaints—to examine and weigh proviſions—to enquire the conduct of priſoners and repreſent proper objects for favour—attendance at chapel—no ſalary—but ſome honorary diſtinctions.

Gaoler. His duty—inſpection of—complaints againſt admitted—obliged to conſtant reſidence—allowed no profit in proviſions, liquor, &c.—ſalary of—manner of chooſing him—no rent or taxes to pay—no fees, or private emoluments from priſoners.

Matron. Salary of—duty.

Turnkeys, number of—by whom appointed—ſalary—their office.

Manufacturer. Salary of—duty.

Taſkmaſter. Salary of—duty.

REGULATIONS MADE KNOWN.

Tables hung up—intelligibly drawn up—of the duty of officers—of keepers—of priſoners—of hours of opening and ſhutting—of work—of behaviour of priſoners to keeper, &c.—of rewards and puniſhments—of attendance on divine ſervice—of diet—where hung—how made known—painted on a board—printed and given to each priſoner—to be read at certain times—by chaplain—or keeper.

TABLE II.

Regulations for Prisoners of War in England, &c.

De par les Commissaires pour le Soin des Malades & des Blessés de la Marine, et pour l'Echange des Prisonniers de Guerre.

REGLES que tous les Prisonniers de Guerre, dans la *Grande Bretagne*, et *l'Irlande*, doivent observer.

I. LES ordres donnés par l'Agent, aiant soin des prisonniers, doivent être observés sans replique ou dispute. Qu'aucun des prisonniers ose insulter, menacer, maltraiter, & encore moins frapper le guichetier, ni personne par l'Agent employè aux affaires de la prison, sous peine de la punition qu'ordonneront Messieurs les Commissaires, et de perdre leur tour d'être echangés; d'être étroitement enfermés, et privés de la moitié de leur vivres.

II. Tous les prisonniers, lors que l'agent en fera la revûe, répondront à leurs noms; et si dans la liste donnée à l'agent quelque erreur se trouve, ils l'indiqueront, afin de la corriger; et ainsi prévenir la confusion qui resulteroit des méprises des noms.

III. Tous les prisonniers réfusants de répondre à leurs noms à la revûe, seront punis par la privation de leurs vivres, jusqu' à ce qu'ils s'y soumettent.

IV. S'il arrive du dommage aux lieu où les prisonniers seront gardés, soit en voulant s'echapper, ou autrement, de propos délibéré; les frais de la reparation seront payés des vivres de ceux qui aúront ainsi contrevenu; et si les coupables ne peuvent être decouverts, tous les prisonniers ensemble contribueront de leurs vivres, aux frais de cette réparation.

V. Quiconque s'échappera de prison, étant répris, y sera mis au cachot; et n'y aura que demiration de vivres, jusqu' à ce qu'il aura ainsi payé les frais faits pour le saisir et le ramener; et de plus il perdra son tour d'èchange; un officier ainsi contrevenant, sera dés-lors regardé et traité comme simple matelot.

VI. Il est défendu de se battre, se quéreller, ou faire désordre dans les prisons, ou aux endroits où il sera permis aux prisonniers de prendre l'air, sous peine de punition selon que l'offence l'exigera.

VII. Les prisons seront tenues nettes & propres par les matelots, et cela tour á tour, comme l'agent l'ordonnera; & tout matelot qui refusera ce service à son tour, & qui en aura été averti, sera privé de ses vivres jusque' á ce qu'il s'y soumette.

VIII. Les prisonniers doivent informer l'agent, des hardes, ou autres choses dont ils peuvent avoir besoin, et pour lesquels ils auront dequoi payer; et l'agent a ordre non seulement de permettre qu'ils en soient fournis, mais aussi d'avoir un soin tout particulier, qu'on ne leur en impose dans les prix.

IX. Dans chaque priſon les priſonniers pourront nommer trois, ou cinq d'entre eux, et les changer quand il leur plaira, pour l'examen des vivres; afin de voir s'ils ſont bons, & s'ils ont leur ration, ſoit pour le poids, ſoit pour la méſure; ſuivant la table d'avituaillement ci-deſſous. Et s'il ſe trouve quelque ſujet de plainte, ſoit ſur la manière de les appretêr, ſervir, ou dans quelqu'autre choſe; ils doivent, avec bienſéance, le faire ſavoir à l'agent; qui, trouvant la plainte fondée, doit immediatement y mettre ordre. S'il le neglige, ils doivent en avertir Meſſieurs les Commiſſaires, qui ne manqueront pas de leur rendre juſtice, à tous égards.

X. Les boutiquiers (excepté ceux qui trafiquent dans des choſes qu'il ne convient pas de vendre à des priſonniers) ſeront permis de reſter à la grande porte, depuis dix heures du matin juſqu' à trois heures de l'apres midi, pour vendre leur merchandiſes, à tels priſonniers, qui ſont en fonds pour les payer ſur le champ.

XI. Celui d'entre les priſonniers qui oſera par ce moyen procurer des liqueurs, ou autre choſes &ca. qui ne conviennent pas á ùn priſonnier d'avoir, ou qui recevra, oú livrera aucune lettre, ſera puni de l'abus qu'il aura fait de cette indulgence.

TABLE D'AVITUAILLEMENT.

Jours.	Bierre.	Pain.	Bœuf.	Beurre.	Fromage.	Pois *.	Sel.
	Quartes.	Livres.	Livres.	Onces.	Onces.	Pintes.	Onces.
Dimanche	I	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
Lundi	I	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{3}$
Mardi	I	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
Mecredi	I	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{3}$
Jeudi	I	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
Vendredi	I	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{3}$
Samedi	I	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-	4	*ou* 6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
Total	7	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	4	6	2	$2\frac{1}{3}$

* Ou un livre de bon chou chacun.

TABLE III.

A LIST of FEES due to the *Clerks of Aſſize* of the ſeveral Circuits in ENGLAND, and their Officers, from Priſoners charged with Felony—Burnt in the Hand—Whipped—Acquitted—Diſcharged by Proclamation—or againſt whom Bills are returned by the Grand Jury not true Bills.

	£.	S.	D.
HOME CIRCUIT,			
Burnt in the hand	0	4	8
Whipped	0	4	8
Acquitted	0	8	4
Diſcharged by proclamation	0	8	4
Recording every ignoramus in felony	0	6	4*
NORFOLK CIRCUIT,			
Acquittal and order of delivery in murder	1	8	0
The like in all other felonies	1	1	4
Order of delivery on proclamation	0	15	8
Ditto on ignoramus bill	0	13	4
MIDLAND CIRCUIT,			
Acquittal and diſcharge fee in murder	1	7	8
The like in all other felonies	1	6	8
Diſcharge fee on recording ignoramus bill	1	0	0
Diſcharge fee on proclamation	0	13	4
OXFORD CIRCUIT,			
For every priſoner acquitted of felony on one indictment diſcharged	0	17	8
For every acquittal after the firſt	0	8	8
For every priſoner diſcharged by proclamation	0	9	0
Guilty burnt in the hand or whipped and diſcharged	0	14	0
WESTERN CIRCUIT,			
Acquittal including plea and diſcharge	1	10	8
Ignoramus 13*s.* 4*d.* and diſcharge 13*s.* 4*d.*	1	6	8
Diſcharge by proclamation	0	13	4
Conviction in man-ſlaughter	0	17	4
NORTHERN CIRCUIT,			
Not guilty diſcharged	1	5	4
Diſcharged by proclamation	0	14	8

* "We preſent this as a very hard and unreaſonable fee to be executed and taken of a perſon who muſt be ſuppoſed (by the Bill "being found *Ignoramus*) to be innocent of the charge alledged againſt him in ſuch a bill and therefore in our opinion is not to be "juſtified."

Report of his Majeſty's Commiſſioners appointed to inquire into the officers and their fees &c. of the Courts within the Home-Circuit. Dated Dec. 1ſt. 1735. M.S. page 11.

TABLE

* An Account of the Number of Priſoners Tried and *Acquitted*—of Priſoners Convicted *Whipped and Diſcharged*—and of Priſoners *Diſcharged by Proclamation*—at the ſeveral within the OXFORD CIRCUIT for Seven Years ending at Michaelmas 1771.

	BERKSHIRE.				OXFORDSHIRE.				WORCESTERSHIRE.				City of WORCESTER.				GLOCESTERSHIRE.			
	Diſcharged by Proclamation.	Whipped and Diſcharged.	Burnt in the Hand and Diſcharged.	Not Guilty Diſcharged.	Diſcharged by Proclamation.	Whipped and Diſcharged.	Burnt in the Hand and Diſcharged.	Not Guilty Diſcharged.	Diſcharged by Proclamation.	Whipped and Diſcharged.	Burnt in the Hand and Diſcharged.	Not Guilty Diſcharged.	Diſcharged by Proclamation.	Whipped and Diſcharged.	Burnt in the Hand and Diſcharged.	Not Guilty Diſcharged.	Diſcharged by Proclamation.	Whipped and Diſcharged.	Burnt in the Hand and Diſcharged.	Not Guilty Diſcharged.
Years.																				
1765	10	2	-	3	6	-	1	3	14	2	5	2	-	-	-	-	12	1	-	5
1766	11	1	2	9	8	-	-	5	18	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	17	1	-	5
1767	10	-	1	2	16	-	2	3	14	2	3	6	2	-	-	-	16	-	1	5
1768	14	-	-	7	11	-	1	6	12	1	-	7	1	-	-	1	20	2	1	4
1769	4	2	-	1	7	-	-	5	12	-	-	10	1	-	-	1	10	-	-	8
1770	3	-	-	4	5	-	-	4	7	1	-	7	1	-	-	-	10	1	-	7
1771	9	-	-	2	3	-	-	3	8	1	1	7	2	-	-	-	21	1	-	2
Total	61	5	3	28	56	-	4	29	85	7	6	44	9	-	-	2	106	5	3	36

* N. B. This table is to be read acroſs from one page to the other.

IV.

and Sentenced to be *Burnt in the Hand and Diſcharged*—of Priſoners Sentenced to be Aſſizes and General Gaol-Deliveries held in and for the ſeveral Counties and Cities

STAFFORDSHIRE.				SHROPSHIRE.				HEREFORDSHIRE.				MONMOUTHSHIRE				City of GLOCESTER.				
Diſcharged by Proclamation.				Diſcharged by Proclamation.				Diſcharged by Proclamation.				Diſcharged by Proclamation.				Diſcharged by Proclamation.				
Whipped and Diſcharged.				Whipped and Diſcharged.				Whipped and Diſcharged.				Whipped and Diſcharged.				Whipped and Diſcharged.				
Burnt in the Hand and Diſcharged.				Burnt in the Hand and Diſcharged.				Burnt in the Hand and Diſcharged.				Burnt in the Hand and Diſcharged.				Burnt in the Hand and Diſcharged.				
Not Guilty Diſcharged.				Not Guilty Diſcharged.				Not Guilty Diſcharged.				Not Guilty Diſcharged.				Not Guilty Diſcharged.				*Years.*
2	-	-	-	7	1	-	2	13	-	-	6	10	5	-	14	11	1	-	6	1765
-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	10	4	-	3	16	-	-	4	22	4	-	7	1766
-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	9	-	-	10	11	1	-	8	20	3	3	8	1767
-	-	-	2	6	1	-	2	7	-	-	5	10	3	2	3	22	-	1	7	1768
1	-	-	-	7	1	-	3	6	-	-	2	12	1	2	4	10	1	-	8	1769
1	-	-	3	5	-	-	4	15	1	-	3	14	1	3	11	7	-	-	3	1770
2	-	-	-	5	-	-	6	8	-	-	4	4	-	-	5	20	2	1	6	1771
6	-	-	7	35	3	-	20	68	5	-	33	77	11	7	49	112	11	5	45	*Total*

Total. Not Guilty Diſcharged - - - 615
Burnt in the Hand and Diſcharged - 47
Whipped and Diſcharged - - - 28
Diſcharged by Proclamation - - 293

Great Total 983

TABLE

TABLE V.

HOME CIRCUIT.

TOTAL ACCOUNT of PRISONERS *Burnt in the Hand—Whipped—Acquitted—Diſcharged by Proclamation*—or againſt whom *Bills* have been returned *Not found*—in the Counties of HERTFORD, ESSEX, KENT, SUSSEX and SURREY, for ſeven Years, from the Year 1764 to 1770 Incluſive.

	Burnt in the Hand.	Whipped.	Acquitted.	Diſcharged by Proclamation.	Bills not found.	*Total.*
HERTFORD	9	12	36	47	32	136
ESSEX	24	35	71	62	31	223
KENT	75	20	132	91	34	352
SUSSEX	11	15	23	16	4	69
SURREY	40	14	124	77	24	279
Total	159	96	386	293	125	1059

TABLE VI.

An Account of the Number of Criminals *Condemned* to Death; *Executed*; and *Sentenced to Tranſportation:* with their reſpective Offences: from the Year 1750 to 1772 Incluſive; within the ſeveral Counties &c. in the NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

	Executed.				Reprieved for Tranſportation.				Sentenced to Tranſportation.				Condemned to Death.
	Petty Larceny.	Grand Larceny.	Returning from Tranſportation.	Burglary and Houſe-breaking.	Petty Treaſon and Murder.	Horſe-ſtealing &c.	Robbery in Highway and Dwelling.	Six other Crimes.	Petty Larceny.	Grand Larceny.	Seven other Crimes.	Forgery.	
1750	3	24	-	3	2	8	8	-	-	5	5	-	21
1751	-	24	-	6	-	6	4	-	-	6	3	-	16
1752	1	28	-	3	3	15	3	3	2	4	4	1	28
1753	1	18	-	4	2	11	2	2	-	9	2	-	21
1754	1	29	-	9	-	17	2	4	-	4	4	1	33
1755	-	20	-	2	-	7	4	1	1	1	3	-	14
1756	-	18	-	2	-	7	2	6	-	3	3	-	17
1757	-	34	-	8	1	11	5	2	-	4	3	-	27
1758	1	31	-	2	-	15	6	1	-	3	3	-	24
1759	2	12	-	2	-	8	3	-	-	2	3	-	13
1760	-	15	-	5	-	3	3	-	-	3	3	-	11
1761	-	13	-	1	1	2	2	2	-	1	1	-	8
1762	-	10	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	8
1763	1	19	-	3	3	5	1	1	-	5	3	-	13
1764	1	16	-	4	-	8	2	3	-	2	4	-	19
1765	1	29	-	2	-	14	2	-	-	2	4	-	20
1766	-	27	-	1	-	14	4	2	2	4	8	2	30
1767	-	34	-	-	-	14	2	6	-	2	6	2	30
1768	1	35	-	2	-	10	1	4	-	1	1	-	16
1769	-	22	-	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	9	2	18
1770	-	18	-	-	-	12	5	1	1	1	5	-	24
1771	-	30	-	2	-	6	1	4	-	1	4	1	16
1772	-	17	-	1	-	4	1	1	-	-	1	-	7
Total	15	523	15	308	28	202	65	44	6	93	20	4	434

TABLE VII.

An Account of the Number of Criminals *Condemned* to Death; *Executed*; and *Sentenced to Tranſportation:* with their reſpective Offences: from the Year 1750 to 1772 Incluſive; within the ſeveral Counties &c. in the MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Tranſported, *viz.* Capital Offences reprieved, Offences made tranſportable, Grand and Petty Larceny.												
	Treaſon.	Murder and Petty Treaſon.	Robbery.	Burglary.	Houſe-breaking in Day-time.	Stealing Horſes and other Cattle.	Forgery.	Returning from Tranſportation.	Six other Crimes.	Condemned to Death.	Executed.	
1750	1	-	6	4	3	16	-	-	2	32	5	50
1751	-	1	4	5	-	3	-	-	-	13	3	47
1752	-	1	2	-	1	16	-	-	3	23	3	45
1753	-	-	8	1	1	17	1	-	1	29	1	58
1754	-	1	3	1	-	20	-	-	4	29	4	63
1755	-	2	4	2	3	10	-	-	4	25	6	44
1756	2	-	1	4	1	17	1	-	4	30	6	44
1757	-	-	2	3	1	14	-	2	-	22	4	60
1758	-	1	5	5	-	19	1	-	4	35	6	54
1759	-	4	4	-	1	16	1	2	3	31	9	43
1760	-	1	1	-	-	12	-	-	1	15	2	32
1761	1	2	3	1	1	6	-	-	1	15	5	28
1762	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	11	4	23
1763	-	1	4	1	1	9	3	1	3	23	14	45
1764	-	3	6	1	-	14	-	-	1	25	11	63
1765	-	3	4	5	1	9	-	-	-	22	7	62
1766	-	1	4	2	4	12	-	-	3	26	4	63
1767	-	2	4	6	-	11	-	-	-	23	6	45
1768	-	-	2	2	1	17	1	-	-	23	2	49
1769	-	2	5	1	-	10	-	-	5	23	6	37
1770	-	2	3	-	1	6	-	-	1	14	4	45
1771	-	-	-	3	-	6	-	-	1	9	2	36
1772	-	1	5	2	-	11	-	-	1	20	2	21
Total	4	30	80	49	20	279	8	6	42	518	116	1057

TABLE VIII.

FELONS delivered from NEWGATE to be *Tranſported.*

	Sessions.	London.	Middlesex.	Hicks's Hall.	Weſtminſter.	Tower Seſſion.	Capital Reſpites.	*Total.*
1773.	January	10	19	3	6	-	-	38
	February	8	24	9	-	-	-	41
	April	16	24	19	14	-	20	93
	May	10	29	14	-	-	-	53
	July	14	49	6	5	-	-	74
	September	11	24	9	-	-	-	44
	October	10	17	8	6	-	-	41
	December	10	15	9	-	-	17	51
		89	201	77	31	-	37	435
1774.	January	4	18	3	-	-	-	25
	February	16	33	7	3	1	-	60
	April	15	24	17	13	1	-	70
	May	6	22	2	-	-	-	30
	July	14	22	12	8	4	30	90
	September	22	16	10	-	2	1	51
	October	8	8	6	5	1	-	28
	December	14	22	16	-	1	13	66
		99	165	73	29	10	44	420
1775.	January	9	29	14	9	-	-	61
	February	9	20	7	-	2	-	38
	April	19	17	12	4	-	-	52
	May	5	9	2	-	-	-	16
	July	6	11	7	5	-	20	49
	September	14	20	6	-	-	-	40
	October	9	10	7	4	2	-	32
	December	8	9	7	-	1	11	36
		79	125	62	22	5	31	324

Great Total 1179

TABLE IX.

ABSTRACT of Sir STEPHEN THEODORE JANSSEN'S TABLE of *Criminals Condemned*; *Executed*; and *Pardoned*, at the Old Bailey, LONDON, from the Year 1749 to 1771 both Inclusive.

		Condemned.		*Executed.*		*Pardoned &c.*	
Peace	1749	61		44		17	
	1750	84		56		28	
	1751	85		63		22	
	1752	52		47		5	
	1753	57		41		16	
	1754	50		34		16	
	1755	39	428	21	306	18	122
Peace & War	1756	30		13		17	
War	1757	37		26		11	
	1758	32		20		12	
	1759	15		6		9	
	1760	14		10		4	
	1761	22		17		5	
	1762	25		15		10	
War & Peace	1763	61	236	32	139	29	97
Peace	1764	52		31		21	
	1765	41		26		15	
	1766	39		20		19	
	1767	49		22		27	
	1768	54		27		27	
	1769	71		24		47	
	1770	91		49		42	
	1771	60	457	34	233	26	224
	Total		1121		678		443

TABLE IX. *Continued.*

The respective Offences.

	Murder.	House-breaking.	Highway.	Horse-stealing.	Forgery.	Coining.	Returning from Transportation.	Defrauding Creditors.	Shop-lifting, Riot, and 12 other Crimes.	*Total.*
Sentenced to Death -	81	208	362	90	95	11	31	3	240	1121
Executed - -	72	118	251	22	71	10	22	3	109	678
Pardoned, Transported, or died in Gaol }	9	90	111	68	24	1	9	0	131	443

Of the hundred and twenty Sessions in the fifteen Years of Peace (eight in a Year) only one was Maiden; in 1749.—Of the sixty-four Sessions in the eight Years of War, *nine* were Maiden.

Sir *Stephen* intending a list only of those who were condemned to die, has not in his table a column for transport convicts. But at the bottom of the sheet he notes that there were

Transported for seven or fourteen years - - -	5199
To which number he adds	
Transported by the King's mercy (after receiving sentence of death)	401
Total Transports	5600

The second number of transports 401 is, doubtless, part of the number 443, the last of the three totals above.

When I referred to this Table in *page* 9, I mentioned that the Copper-plate was in my possession. I now add, that if any Gentleman, who has leisure and inclination to study the subject, is desirous of a copy, one is much at his service.

TABLE X.

NUMBER of CONVICTS *Executed*, for LONDON and MIDDLESEX, during the laſt Twelve Years *.

	Murder.		*Coiners.*		*Various Crimes.*		*Rioters.*		*Total.*
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
From Dec. 1771 to Dec. 1772,	3	-	2	-	32	-	-	-	37
Dec. 1772 to Dec. 1773,	1	1 *burnt*	1	-	29	-	-	-	32
Dec. 1773 to Dec. 1774,	-	1	-	-	31	-	-	-	32
Dec. 1774 to Dec. 1775,	1	1	3	-	40	1	-	-	46
Dec. 1775 to Dec. 1776,	6	-	8	-	24	-	-	-	38
Dec. 1776 to Dec. 1777,	2	-	1	-	29	-	-	-	32
Dec. 1777 to Dec. 1778,	1	-	1	-	31	-	-	-	33
Dec. 1778 to Dec. 1779,	-	-	2	1 *burnt*	19	1	-	-	23
Dec. 1779 to Dec. 1780,	1	-	2	-	24	1	19	3	50
Dec. 1780 to Dec. 1781,	1	-	1	-	33	5	-	-	40
Dec. 1781 to Dec. 1782,	-	-	-	-	44	1	-	-	45
Dec. 1782 to Dec. 1783,	-	-	6	-	52	1	-	-	59
	16	3	27	1	388	10	19	3	467

* This table, together with *Janſſen's*, gives the total number of *executions* for thirty-five years paſt.

TABLE XI.

An Account of the Number of Prisoners convicted of Capital Crimes in Scotland, from 1st January 1768 to 1st May 1782.

*This mark * denotes a person pardoned; the rest were executed.*

	Northern Circuit.				Southern Circuit.			Western Circuit.		
	Edinburgh.	Aberdeen.	Perth.	Inverness.	Jedburgh.	Dumfries.	Ayr.	Glasgow.	Stirling.	*Crimes.*
1768	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Forgery.
1769	*1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Horse-stealing.
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Murder and Robbery.
1770	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Murder.
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Street-robbery.
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Forgery.
	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	House-breaking and Theft.
	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Sheep-stealing.
1771	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Robbery.
	*1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Murder.
	-	-	-	-	*1	-	-	-	-	House-breaking and Theft.
	-	-	-	-	*1	-	-	-	-	Theft.
1772	-	*1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Child-murder.
	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Horse-stealing.
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2	-	House-breaking and Theft.
1773	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	House-breaking and Theft.
	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sheep-stealing.
	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Murder and Robbery.
	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	*1	Horse-stealing.
	-	-	1	*1	1	-	-	-	-	Murder.
	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Robbing the Mail.
	-	-	-	*2	-	-	-	-	-	Theft, Robbery, &c.
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Robbery.
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	House-breaking and Robbery.
1774	**3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Murder.
	*1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Returning from Transportation.
	*1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Horse-stealing.
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sheep-stealing.
	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	House-breaking and Theft.
	-	*1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Theft of Cattle.
	-	-	-	-	-	*1	-	-	-	Rape.
1775	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Murder.
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Theft.
1776	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Robbery.
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Child-murder.
	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Shop-breaking and Theft.
	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Murder.
	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Theft.
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Stealing a Letter from Post-Office.
1777	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1	Child-murder.
1778	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Theft of Cattle.
1779	-	-	-	*1	-	-	-	-	-	Murder.
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Murder and Robbery.
1780	*2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Robbery.
	*2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Shop-breaking.
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Forgery.
	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	House-breaking and Theft.
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Murder by Poison.
	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Theft from Post Office.
1781	*1	-	-	-	-	-	*2	1	-	Robbery.
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Theft from Post Office.
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	House-breaking and Theft.
1782	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sheep-stealing.
	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Robbery.
	32	5	9	5	5	2	4	9	5	76 *Total* Condemned.
	9	2	-	3	2	1	1	2	2	22 Pardoned.
	23	3	9	2	3	1	3	7	3	54 Executed.

TABLE

TABLE XII.

AN ACCOUNT of the NUMBER of PRISONERS in the Gaols and Prisons of ENGLAND and WALES, at the Time they were visited in 1779, and 1782.

As some County *gaols* are also the county *bridewells*, where *petty offenders* are not always separated from *felons*; in those places I sometimes include *petty offenders* under the article *felons &c.* The reason of my distinguishing the *women debtors*, is to shew that a room or two (appropriated by the magistrates) in the gaoler's house may probably be sufficient for them, instead of a separate ward, as proposed in my general plan for a county gaol (*edit.* 1.)—In this table I have omitted mentioning all those prisons in which, at the times of my visiting in those two years, there were no persons confined. Where a blank is left opposite a name, it signifies that the prison was not visited that year.

	1779. Debtors. Men.	Wom.	Felons &c.	Petty Offenders.			1782. Debtors. Men.	Wom.	Felons &c.	Petty Offenders.
ABINGDON	1	0	0	0	-	-	0	1	3	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	3	-	-	0	0	0	13
APPLEBY	7	1	2	0	-	-	6	2	0	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	1
AYLESBURY	6	0	12	0	-	-	19	1	6	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	3	-	-	0	0	0	2
Aylesham	0	0	0	4						
Barking	0	0	0	1	-	-	0	0	0	3
Basford	2	0	0	0						
Bath	10	0	0	2	-	-	3	0	0	5
Batley	17	1	0	0	-	-	25	0	0	0
BEAUMARIS	4	0	1	0	-	-	6	1	1	0
Beccles	0	0	0	9	-	-	0	0	0	15
BEDFORD	7	0	2	0	-	-	7	0	3	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	2	-	-	0	0	0	4
Town	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	1
Berkley	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	1
Berkhamstead	0	0	0	1	-	-	0	0	0	0
Berwick	2	0	0	0	-	-	2	0	0	0
Beverley	0	0	0	1	-	-	0	0	0	1
Town	2	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Hall-garth	1	0	0	0	-	-	2	0	0	0
Birmingham	0	0	0	8	-	-	0	0	0	3
Court prison					-	-	1	2	0	0
Bodmin	0	0	0	13	-	-	12	2	4	8
Sheriff's Ward	12	1	0	0						
Boston	0	0	2	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Bradford	11	1	0	0	-	-	6	1	0	0
BRECON	3	0	3	0	-	-	0	1	2	0
	85	4	22	47			89	11	19	57

	1779. Debtors. Men.	Wom.	Felons &c.	Petty Offenders.			1782. Debtors. Men.	Wom.	Felons &c.	Petty Offenders.
BRECON Bridewell	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	1
Briſtol	41	6	9	0	-	-	27	6	32	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	8	-	-	0	0	0	19
Lawford's-gate	0	0	0	5	-	-	0	0	0	6
Buntingford	0	0	0	1	-	-	0	0	0	1
Bury St. Edmunds	18	0	5	0	-	-	14	2	11	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	2	-	-	0	0	0	0
CAMBRIDGE	20	1	2	0	-	-	13	2	3	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	7	-	-	0	0	0	8
Town	1	0	2	0	-	-	2	0	0	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	6	-	-	0	0	0	3
Canterbury	2	0	2	0	-	-	1	0	2	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	4	-	-	0	0	5	6
CARDIFF	2	1	0	0	-	-	16	0	5	0
Town	1	0	0	0	-	-	1	0	0	0
CARDIGAN	1	1	0	0	-	-	3	0	0	1
CARLISLE	32	0	21	0	-	-	28	2	9	0
City	2	1	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
CARMARTHEN	13	1	8	0	-	-	13	2	2	1
Town	0	0	1	0	-	-	2	0	1	0
CARNARVON	5	0	1	0	-	-	3	0	0	0
CHELMSFORD	34	0	7	0	-	-	28	0	19	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	27	-	-	0	0	0	28
CHESTER	18	1	4	0	-	-	19	3	5	0
City	6	1	5	0	-	-	5	0	1	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	1	-	-	0	0	0	3
Cheſterfield Bridewell	0	0	0	1	-	-	0	0	0	3
Cirenceſter	0	0	0	6	-	-	0	0	1	2
Clare	0	0	0	1	-	-	0	0	0	0
Colcheſter	0	0	4	0	-	-	1	0	5	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	1	-	-	0	0	0	3
Coventry	5	0	4	0	-	-	8	0	2	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	1	-	-	0	0	0	4
Cowbridge	0	0	0	2	-	-	0	0	0	2
Dartford	0	0	0	5	-	-	0	0	0	5
DERBY	12	0	6	0	-	-	13	0	9	3
Town	0	0	0	0	-	-	4	0	2	0
Devizes	1	0	0	14	-	-	1	4	0	25
DOLGELLY	3	0	2	0	-	-	7	1	2	0
Doncaſter	0	0	0	0	-	-	1	0	0	0
DORCHESTER	14	0	6	0	-	-	17	0	8	0
Town gaol					-	-	1	0	0	0
Dover Caſtle	3	0	0	0	-	-	2	0	0	0
Town	1	0	1	0	-	-	1	0	0	3
DURHAM	12	2	22	0	-	-	18	2	19	0
	247	15	112	92			249	24	143	127

	1779. Debtors. Men.	Wom.	Felons &c.	Petty Offenders.			1782. Debtors. Men.	Wom.	Felons &c.	Petty Offenders.
DURHAM Bridewell	0	0	0	9	-	-	0	0	0	8
Ely	7	0	1	0	-	-	4	0	2	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	2	-	-	0	0	0	3
EXETER	0	0	33	0	-	-	0	0	25	0
Sheriff's Ward	35	1	0	0	-	-	21	2	0	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	27	-	-	0	0	0	43
City	2	0	2	0	-	-	3	0	1	0
FLINT	1	0	3	0	-	-	9	0	3	0
Folkingham	0	0	0	2	-	-	0	0	0	2
Gainsborough	0	0	0	5	-	-	0	0	0	4
GLOCESTER	15	1	24	0	-	-	33	5	38	0
City	1	0	1	0						
Gosport	0	0	0	9	-	-	0	0	0	3
Guildford	0	0	0	3	-	-	0	0	0	3
Halifax	5	0	0	0	-	-	7	0	0	0
Halstead	0	0	0	5	-	-	0	0	0	0
HAVERFORDWEST	1	0	2	0	-	-	6	0	0	0
Town	0	1	0	0	-	-	1	0	0	0
Henley					-	-	0	0	0	4
HEREFORD	18	1	9	0	-	-	23	0	6	0
Bridewell					-	-	0	0	0	4
City	4	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
HERTFORD	1	0	17	0	-	-	10	0	9	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	1	-	-	1	0	0	3
Hitchin	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	3
HORSHAM	12	0	6	0	-	-	16	0	7	0
Hull	8	0	1	0	-	-	7	0	4	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	11	-	-	2	0	0	4
HUNTINGDON	10	1	14	0	-	-	7	0	3	3
IPSWICH	22	2	23	0	-	-	26	1	10	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	2
IVELCHESTER	32	1	15	0	-	-	35	3	14	0
Kendal Bridewell	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	1
Kettering	0	0	0	2	-	-	0	0	0	0
Kingston	3	0	0	0	-	-	3	1	0	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	6	-	-	0	0	0	17
Knaresbrough	0	0	0	0	-	-	1	0	0	0
LANCASTER	67	5	11	0	-	-	55	2	17	0
LAUNCESTON	0	0	4	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Lavenham	0	0	0	3	-	-	0	0	0	1
Leeds	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	1
LEICESTER	22	1	10	0	-	-	19	1	4	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	8	-	-	0	0	0	2
Town	3	0	2	0	-	-	2	0	3	0
Lewes	0	0	0	8	-	-	0	0	1	6
	269	14	178	101			291	15	147	117

Lichfield

	1779. Debtors. Men.	Wom.	Felons &c.	Petty Offenders.			1782. Debtors. Men.	Wom.	Felons &c.	Petty Offenders.
Lichfield	3	0	1	0	-	-	2	0	0	2
LINCOLN	22	0	14	0	-	-	28	2	3	0
City	1	0	0	0	-	-	1	0	1	0
Liverpool	22	3	0	0	-	-	16	3	14	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	8	-	-	0	0	0	12
LONDON Bridewell	0	0	0	13	-	-	0	0	0	32
Borough Compter	13	3	2	0	-	-	14	1	0	3
Clerkenwell	0	0	45	0	-	-	77	2	4	5
Bridewell	0	0	0	171	-	-	0	0	0	155
Fleet	177	7	0	0	-	-	185	7	0	0
King's Bench	473	25	0	0	-	-	494	21	0	0
Marſhalſea	88	4	0	0	-	-	38	9	0	2
Newgate	46	5	141	0	-	-	3	0	291	0
New Ludgate	15	0	0	0	-	-	20	0	0	0
Poultry Compter	43	3	0	0	-	-	25	1	7	0
Savoy	0	0	0	98	-	-	0	0	0	92
Tothill-Fields Bridewell	0	0	0	74	-	-	0	0	0	72
Whitechapel	5	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Wood-ſtreet Compter	32	6	11	0	-	-	47	7	17	0
Loſtwithiel					-	-	2	0	0	0
Ludlow	0	0	2	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Lynn Regis	3	0	2	0	-	-	4	0	2	0
Macclesfield					-	-	1	0	0	0
MAIDSTONE	15	0	23	0	-	-	23	1	56	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	13	-	-	0	0	4	11
Mancheſter	0	0	0	11	-	-	0	0	0	14
Marlborough	0	0	0	4	-	-	0	0	0	11
Middlewich	0	0	0	5	-	-	0	0	0	14
Mildenhall	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	1
MONMOUTH	6	0	12	0	-	-	10	0	0	1
Town	0	0	0	0	-	-	1	0	0	1
MONTGOMERY	4	0	3	0	-	-	11	0	4	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	1	-	-	0	0	0	0
MORPETH	9	1	6	0	-	-	14	1	4	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	3	-	-	0	0	0	6
Nantwich	2	0	0	0	-	-	1	0	0	0
Newcaſtle	13	1	4	0	-	-	9	3	1	0
Tower Gaol	0	0	0	1	-	-	0	0	0	2
Tallow-houſe					-	-	0	0	2	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	7	-	-	0	0	0	5
Newport, Eſſex	0	0	0	9	-	-	0	0	0	15
Iſle of Wight	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	2
NORTHAMPTON	14	1	15	0	-	-	17	2	9	1
Town	1	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
	1007	59	281	418			1041	60	419	459

	1779. Debtors. Men.	Wom.	Felons &c.	Petty Offenders.			1782. Debtors. Men.	Wom.	Felons &c.	Petty Offenders.
NORWICH	23	1	29	0	-	-	24	1	23	0
City	19	0	5	0	-	-	14	2	5	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	7	-	-	0	0	0	4
NOTTINGHAM	12	0	5	0	-	-	11	0	6	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	2
Town	2	0	0	0	-	-	1	0	1	0
OAKHAM	3	0	1	0	-	-	2	0	3	0
Odiam	0	0	0	5	-	-	0	0	0	4
Oundle	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	1
OXFORD	12	1	4	0	-	-	21	4	31	0
City Bridewell					-	-	0	0	1	0
Peterborough	1	0	0	0	-	-	1	0	0	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	1	-	-	0	0	0	0
Petworth	0	0	0	2	-	-	0	0	0	0
Plymouth	1	0	0	0	-	-	4	0	0	4
Poole Bridewell					-	-	0	0	0	1
Portsmouth	6	0	1	0	-	-	6	0	4	0
PRESTEIGN	2	0	2	0	-	-	9	0	4	0
Preston	0	0	0	17	-	-	2	0	0	17
READING	8	1	9	0	-	-	18	1	11	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	7	-	-	0	0	0	13
Richmond	6	0	0	1	-	-	12	1	0	2
Ripon Liberty	3	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Town	1	0	0	1	-	-	0	0	0	0
Rochester	2	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Romney					-	-	0	0	1	0
RUTHIN	2	0	2	0	-	-	6	2	7	0
St. Alban's Borough gaol	0	0	0	0	-	-	1	0	1	0
Liberty	0	0	1	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	3	-	-	0	0	0	2
St. George's Fields Bridewell	0	0	0	44	-	-	0	0	1	16
SALISBURY	16	1	15	0	-	-	18	2	13	3
City	1	0	1	0	-	-	1	0	0	0
Sheffield	8	0	0	0	-	-	3	0	0	0
Shepton-Mallet	0	0	0	19	-	-	0	0	0	12
Sherborne	0	0	0	2	-	-	0	0	0	13
SHREWSBURY	19	4	10	0	-	-	17	2	19	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	8	-	-	0	0	0	16
Town	1	0	0	8	-	-	0	0	0	12
Southampton Sheriff's Ward	3	0	0	0	-	-	2	0	0	0
Town	0	0	1	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	1	-	-	0	0	0	1
SOUTHWARK	20	3	14	0	-	-	21	2	42	0
Southwell	0	0	0	17	-	-	0	0	0	9
	171	11	100	143			194	17	173	132

Spalding

	1779. Debtors. Men.	Wom.	Felons &c.	Petty Offenders.			1782. Debtors. Men.	Wom.	Felons &c.	Petty Offenders.
Spalding	0	0	0	2	-	-	1	0	0	3
STAFFORD	40	0	14	0	-	-	37	1	20	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	9	-	-	0	0	1	5
Stamford					-	-	0	0	2	0
Swaffham	0	0	0	10	-	-	0	0	0	4
Taunton	0	0	0	10	-	-	0	0	0	9
Town					-	-	0	0	0	2
Thame	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	1
Thetford	0	0	1	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Thirsk	0	0	0	2	-	-	0	0	0	9
Tiverton					-	-	0	0	0	5
Usk	0	0	0	7	-	-	0	0	0	2
Wakefield	0	0	0	20	-	-	0	0	0	26
Walsingham	0	0	0	2						
WARWICK	21	1	28	0	-	-	31	1	11	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	12	-	-	0	0	0	10
Winchcomb	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	1
WINCHESTER	12	0	26	0	-	-	32	1	28	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	11	-	-	0	0	0	23
Town					-	-	1	0	0	0
Windsor Castle	1	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Town	0	0	1	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Wisbech	1	1	0	0	-	-	0	1	0	0
Witney	0	0	0	7	-	-	0	0	0	2
Wolverhampton	0	0	0	2	-	-	0	0	1	2
Woodbridge	0	0	0	1	-	-	0	0	0	4
WORCESTER	18	1	8	0	-	-	13	2	7	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	6	-	-	0	0	0	3
City	5	1	4	0	-	-	3	1	2	0
Wrexham	0	0	0	2	-	-	0	0	0	1
Wymundham	0	0	0	5	-	-	0	0	0	9
Yarmouth	4	0	4	0	-	-	4	0	2	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	0	-	-	1	0	0	1
YORK	64	9	16	0	-	-	64	5	13	0
City	9	3	2	0	-	-	5	0	3	0
St. Peter's	5	0	1	0	-	-	2	0	0	0
Bridewell	0	0	0	8	-	-	0	0	0	3
	180	16	105	116			194	12	90	125
From foregoing pages	85	4	22	47			89	11	19	57
	247	15	112	92			249	24	143	127
	269	14	178	101			291	15	147	117
	1007	59	281	418			1041	60	419	459
	171	11	100	143			194	17	173	132
Great Total	1959	119	798	917			2058	139	991	1017

		In 1779.		*In* 1782.	
Total,	*Men* Debtors -	1959.	-	2058.	
	Women Debtors -	119.	-	139.	
	Felons &c. - -	798.	-	991.	
	Priſoners in the Hulks -	526.	-	204.	
	Supposed omitted - -	60.	-	30.	
	Total Number of Priſoners	4379.		4439.	

Though I have viſited all the County Gaols, and almoſt all the other priſons; yet as there are ſome few of the corporation priſons which I did not ſee, I have added *ſixty* more priſoners to the number in 1779, and *thirty* in 1782; ſo that probably, we have nearly the *average number* of perſons confined at *one time* in the priſons of this kingdom.

I ſubjoin the Numbers, confined in the LONDON *Priſons and in the Hulks*, at the time they were viſited in* 1783, *which are as follows.*

		Debtors. Men.	Wom.	Felons &c.	Petty Offenders.
LONDON	Bridewell -	0	0	0	38
Borough	Compter -	25	3	0	2
Clerkenwell	-	0	0	79	0
	Bridewell -	2	4	0	185
Fleet	-	187	3	0	0
King's Bench	-	557	25	0	0
Marſhalſea	-	65	6	0	0
Newgate	-	101	12	224	0
New Ludgate	-	14	1	0	0
Poultry	Compter -	30	0	19	0
Savoy	-	0	0	0	56
Tothill-Fields	Bridewell	4	2	0	86
Wood-ſtreet	Compter -	34	0	36	0
In the *Hulks*	-	0	0	194	0
	Total	1019	56	552	367

* I do not include thoſe *ſickly* convicts on board the *Cenſor*, mentioned in *page* 466.

I N D E X.

A.

ABERDEEN 201
Abingdon county bridewell 339
town gaol 340
Acle 296
Act 22 and 23 Charles II. quoted 24
32 George II. referred to 26
concerning executions 196
for holding ſeſſions in Scotland 195
in Welch counties 196
for preſerving health of priſoners, paſſed 2
ſhould be hung up 35
for relief of acquitted priſoners, paſſed 2
againſt frivolous and vexatious arreſts, evaded 251
Acts, Iriſh, relative to priſons, referred to 7, 27, 32, 33, 203, 204, 205, 207
Aikin, Mr. his Thoughts on Hoſpitals quoted 180
Air, contaminated by gaols 7
free, want of in priſons 6
Aix la Chapelle 137
Alarm-bell, proper in priſons 35
eſcape prevented by 458
Alcoves in an hoſpital 159, 162
Aldſworth, Mrs. her legacy 403
Allnott, Mr. his legacy 251
Allowance of bread, continued to acquitted priſoners detained for fees 203
table of, ſhould be hung up 35
to foreign criminals 51, 52, 56, 61, 64, 65, 66, 68, 70, 72, 76, 77, 78, 83, 90, 93, 96, 97, 98, 101, 102, 105, 106, 107, 109, 116, 117, 119, 120, 121, 123, 126, 127, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 151, 154, 155, 156, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 167, 173
Allowance to priſoners, quantity propoſed 33, 40, felons paid only monthly 425
Alms-houſe at *Florence* 108
Naples 118
Vienna 104
Aloſt 143
Altena 75
Amiens 165
Amſterdam 55
ANGLESEY 452
Antwerp 139
Appleby county gaol 430
bridewell 431
Apprentices, faulty, rooms for 39, 235, 235, 241, 276, 278
Arras 165
Arrêt of French parliament for government of priſons 172, 179
Arſenal at Liſbon 151
Aſſaſſinations, frequency of, in *Italy* 118
Aſſizes, judges to remain ſix days at 196
held too ſeldom in ſome places 15
where no priſon 270, 275, 399, 425
Aſſizes of bread 57, 71, 81, 85, 95, 101, 104, 127, 142, 153, 159, 163, 172, 207
Aſton, judge, diſcharges acquitted priſoners without fees 203
Aſylums 118, 154, 162
Augſburgh 129
AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS 139
Axminſter, gaol-diſtemper brought there 9
Aylesbury county gaol 280
bridewell 281
Aylſham 295
Ayr 195

B.

Bacon, lord, his account of the gaol-diſtemper 9
Badajoz 154
Bailiffs, extortion of 5
Bakers, puniſhment for 105
Bala 454
Banbury 345
Bankrupts, ſevere law againſt 123
Bark and cordials preſcribed to priſoners 149, 283
Barking 263
Barrack-beds, what 265
Basford 325
Baſil 127
Baſingſtoke 374
Baſtille 174
Bath city 404
Bath proper in gaols 23
a commodious one 321, 449
uſed by way of puniſhment 437
uſed as a pig-ſtye 207
Baths ſhould be made convenient, or uſeleſs 314
Bathing priſoners 84
Batley 416
Battel 273
Bayreuth 132
Bean, Hector, his charity 352
Beaufort, duke of, clothes priſoners 360
Beaumaris 452
Beccaria, Marquis, quoted 15, 42, 118
Beccles 303
BEDFORDSHIRE 283
Bedford county gaol 283
bridewell 285
town gaol 285
Benedictines, their priſon 144
Bedding, to be frequently changed 32
want of in priſons 8
Beds, bringing out into the air, a ſalutary cuſtom 128
Bedſtead left by a priſoner 320
Bedſteads, of caſt iron propoſed 39
Bellem 151
Benefactions and Legacies, liſts of 224, 248, 251, 323, 387, 408, 410, 434, 440
Bergues 182
Berkely 365
Berkhamſtead 257
BERKSHIRE 337
Berlin 98
Bern 125
BERWICK upon Tweed 427
Beverley county bridewell 409
town gaol 411
Hall-garth 411
Bicêtre 173
Bien-venû in priſons, what 135
Birmingham gaol 312
priſon for debtors 312
Black Aſſize 9
Blacket, Sir Walter, his benefaction 422
Blackſtone, Sir William, quoted 176
act of parliament, drawn by 470
Blind, hoſpital for 178
Blinds for priſon windows 185
Bodmin county bridewell 392
ſheriff's ward 393
county gaol 394
Bologna 107
Book kept of work done by priſoners 146
Bordeaux 180
Borough Compter 253
Boſton 332
Botanic Magazine at *Moſcow* 94
Bounty to priſoners of war 187, 190, 193
Bowen, Martha, her will 456
Bowes, Mr. his charity 408
Boys ſhould be confined ſeparate 39
Brackley 337
Bradford 414
Bread allowance, deficiency of 6
cut in ſlices for each priſoner 47
BRECONSHIRE 460
Brecon county gaol 460
bridewell 462
town gaol 462
Breda 51
Bremen 67
Breſlau 97
Breton, Abbé, founder of a charity for ſupplying priſoners with linen 168
Bridewell 230
derivation of the name 230
Bridewells, obſervations on 37
diſtreſs and idleneſs in 4
not to be expected to maintain themſelves 41
Bridges, William, his legacy 357

Bridgewater 404
Briſtol city gaol 402
bridewell 404
Lawford's-gate bridewell 364
Brome, Mr. chaplain, commended 302
Broughton, Valentine, his legacy 440
Bruges 148
Brunſwick 71
Bruſſels 141
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE 280
Buckingham 282
Buntingford 257
Burgos 161
Hoſpicio 161
Bury St. Edmund's gaol 305
bridewell 306
Butler, biſhop, quoted 22

C.

Calais 182
Calcutta, black hole at 7
Call, John, Eſq. his aſſiduity 395
Calvert and Co. their donation 222, 226, 229
CAMBRIDGESHIRE 288
Cambridge county gaol 288
bridewell 289
town gaol 289
bridewell 290
Campomanes, count, his kind aſſiſtance 160, 164
Canterbury county bridewell 266
gaol 267
city bridewell 268
work-houſe 268
Capital puniſhments, too frequent 42
Cardiff county gaol 462
town gaol 464
CARDIGANSHIRE 455
Cardigan 455
Carliſle county gaol 428
city gaol 429
CARMARTHENSHIRE 457
Carmarthen caſtle 457
borough gaol 458
CARNARVONSHIRE 453
Carnarvon county gaol 453
Caroline, princeſs, her charity 230
Caſerns, unhealthy to lodge in 164
Caſſel 134
Cellar to pump or drown, a fiction 58
Cells, very cloſe and noiſome 389
Centinels to priſoners of war, too ready to fire 189
Ceſſio bonorum, proceſs of 195
Chamber-rents and furniture to be fixed by magiſtrates 30
Chamberry 123
Chambres de convaleſcence 180
Chandos, duke of, his charity 371, 373
Chapel neceſſary in gaols 25
abſentees from, fined 223
Chaplain, his character and duty 28
in Dutch priſons 45
neceſſary to bridewells 40
attentive, diſmiſſed 286
Chaplains ſalaries reduced for neglect 401
Charitable ſociety for relief of priſoners 106
for attendance on and burial of condemned 113
paying priſoners fees 150
Charity box, robbed, method to prevent it 383
Charter-ſchools in Ireland 208
Chelmsford county gaol 259
bridewell 261
CHESHIRE 438
Cheſter caſtle 438
city gaol 442
bridewell 443
Cheſterfield county bridewell 319
gaol 320
Chicheſter 273
Child-murder, puniſhment of 76
Children of malefactors taken care of 57
Cinque Ports 268
debtors priſon for 268
Circuit, Home - - 255—279
Norfolk 280—306
Midland 307—336
Oxford 337—368
Weſtern 369—404
Northern 405—437
Cheſter 438—451
North Wales 452—454
Carmarthen 455—458
South Wales 459—464
Cirenceſter 366
Civita-vecchia 115

Clare bridewell 304
Clauſes of act againſt ſpirituous liquors, quoted 34
ſeldom hung up, and evaded, 35
Cleanlineſs, rules for promoting 30
Cleanneſs of French priſons 166
Clerkenwell bridewell 235
new priſon 232
Clerks of aſſize, their demand of fees, 15, 310, 322
purchaſe their places 16
receipts given by 16
the peace, their demand of fees 16
Clothes to be worn in gaol 31
of priſoners, ſhould be put into an oven 31
Clothing for galley-ſlaves 109, 116, 133
Cobham, lord, erects a gaol at his own expence 282
Cockermouth 429
Code of laws made by priſoners 220, 248
for Hamburg, quoted 75
Ruſſian, quotation from 86
Colcheſter county bridewell 261
town gaol 263
Collection, annual for priſoners, through the county 314, 318, 322
Collings, Abel, his charity 323
Collyer, James, Eſq. his complaint to the king of a bad gaol 291
Cologn 137
Commiſſaire de la Priſon 170
Conciergerie at Paris 171
Condemned criminals attended and buried by a ſociety 113
cells for, deſcribed 214
conſtantly attended 56, 137, 154
liberal allowance to 67, 83, 124, 137
ſeparated from others 167
Conſumption, thought contagious 116, 158
Contempts, priſoners ſo called 363
Convicts not ungovernable 39
Cook, Captain, on effect of cleanlineſs on the behaviour of his ſhip's crew 31
Copenhagen 76
CORNWALL 391
Courts of Conſcience, account of 229
Court of Conſcience debtors, confined with criminals 236, 242, 292, 377
Courts of Juſtice held in priſons 40
Coventry city and county gal 310
bridewell 311
Cowbridge 464
Coxe, Rev. Mr. referred to 95, 128
Crib-beds at Plymouth hoſpital deſcribed 39
Criminals in ſeparate rooms 124
numerous in Ireland 203
Cronſtadt 90
Cruel method of ſecuring priſoners 291
CUMBERLAND 428
Cuſtoms bad in priſons 12

D.

Dagge, Abel, a gaoler commended 25
Dartford 267
Daventry 337
Deal 269
Dean and Chapter of Borough St. Peter, their priſon 336
De Betſkoi, munificence of 88, 95
Debtor, cloſe confinement of 397
Debtor refuſes ſubmiſſion to gaoler 447
Debtors alimented 47, 55, 64, 83, 98, 102, 106, 123, 136, 141, 148, 169, 172, 195
and felons, ſeparation of, neceſſary 24
compelled to diſcover effects 205
few in Germany 67
few in Holland 45
few procure their groats 5
have a right to ſend for neceſſaries 26
in France, how cleared, 170
not permitted to go to chapel 419
rules wanted for government of 371
ſlaves 85
ſhould be allowed to work 24
wanting food 5
without effects not permitted to be confined 137
working out their debts, impracticable 85
unruly, room for 433
ward, where to be placed 25
Decollation, machine for 107, 418
Defects of Iriſh priſons 206
Scotch priſons 202
Delft 52
DENBIGHSHIRE 449
Denbigh 450

DENMARK 75
Dependants on priſoners, proportion of 18
Deputation to viſit priſons 170
DERBYSHIRE 318
Derby county gaol 318
town gaol 320
Derby, John, his legacy 379
Deſerters, family of 320
infection from 439
Deventer 65
Devizes 377
DEVONSHIRE 382
Diet, tables of 48, 56, 59, 60, 74, 79, 80, 100, 132, 157, 182, 231, 390, 466
in bridewells 40
Dinnan, lady's charity to Engliſh priſoners there 11
Diſcipline in bridewells 39
Diſeaſes in Ruſſia moſt frequent in winter 467
Diſpenſary, general, their attention to priſoners 229
Dogs not to be kept by priſoners 32
Dolgelly county gaol 454
bridewell 454
Dol-huis, Amſterdam 62
Donations to be properly diſtributed 34
Doncaſter 414
Dorcheſter county gaol 379
town gaol 381
DORSETSHIRE 379
Dort 51
Dover caſtle 268
town gaol 269
Dow, Robert, his donation 215
Dreſden 102
Drunkenneſs, how puniſhed 53, 61
DUBLIN 202
gaoler non-reſident 27
Dumfries 201
Dungeons, few in new foreign priſons 66
found unhealthy and diſuſed 136
horrid 103, 130, 137, 138, 160, 169, 171, 173, 179, 283, 307, 310, 321, 334, 346, 353, 403, 433, 439, 442
deſtroyed 165
Dunkirk 180
Duntze, Dr. and his friend catch the gaol-fever in London Newgate 69
DURHAM 419
county gaol 419
DURHAM county bridewell 422
Dutch and Engliſh money compared 47

E.

Eaſt-Grinſtead 273
Eden, Mr. quoted 9, 14, 15, 19, 42, 43
EDINBURGH 197
Edmundſon, William, his legacy 434
Elvas 153
Ely gaol 291
bridewell 292
EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS
Ballaſt-heaving 105, 109, 466
Carding hair 47
hare and rabbit down 158
Carrying ſtone to lime-kiln 156
water 151
Chopping rags 257
Cleaning ſtreets, &c. 120, 125
Clearing harbour 105, 108
Colouring prints 128
Digging chalk 72
Drawing water 174
Fulling-mill 73
Grinding corn 102, 136
ſpectacles 131
Hemp-dreſſing 231, 242, 289, 329, 348, 424
Keeping ſilk-worms 101, 102
Labourers 90, 96, 102, 103, 121, 128, 163
Logwood cutting and raſping 47, 57, 63, 68, 73, 78, 101, 102, 298
Making cabbage-nets 383
candlewick 435
fiſhing nets 47, 147
girths 71
gold and ſilver lace 131
liſt carpets and ſlippers 70, 71
and mending linen 54, 61, 143, 146, 156
paper-hangings 142
pegs for ſhoemakers 323, 334
pins 158
ropes 121, 151
ſhoes 117, 118, 142, 143,
ſoldiers clothes 104
ſtockings 72, 104, 137
whiting 272
Picking oakum 61, 231, 236, 415, 437, 441

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS
Plain work 54, 60, 83
Poliſhing marble 132
ſtone 394
plate glaſs 174
Pounding ſtones 135, 137
tile ſherds 411, 415
Sawing wood 93, 96, 103, 116, 128
Serving maſons 109, 116, 118
Sorting coffee berries 47
Spinning, carding, &c. 47, 52, 53, 60, 61, 64, 67, 70, 71, 72, 75, 84, 100, 101, 103, 121, 128, 133, 137, 139, 143, 147, 149, 156, 162
Spinning hair 68
Various trades 120, 135, 142, 148
Weaving damaſk 54
carpeting 51, 68
cotton 121, 143, 147
gauze 121
lace 139, 142, 143
linen 54, 61, 63, 72, 104, 121, 158
ſacking 51, 63, 267
Winding at a wheel 47
Woollen manufactory 52, 73, 104, 133, 138, 147, 158, 385, 427
Working on fortifications, roads, &c. 66, 72, 76, 78, 87, 92, 93, 101, 105, 112, 117, 118, 137
in a garden 93
Engliſh not naturally cruel 118
Eſcape, remarkable 127
Eſcapes puniſhed 53, 102, 110, 117, 163
not puniſhed 125
ESSEX 259
Ethiopia, India, &c. rooms ſo marked 66, 73
Evora 153
Executions, few in Holland 45, 56
ſolemnity of abroad 45
Execution, modes of 45, 76, 82, 124, 137
Execution day, a time of riot 215
Exeter high gaol for felons 382
ſheriff's ward for debtors 384
county bridewell 385
city gaol 386

F.

Falmouth 397
Fariſh, Rev. Mr. commended 429
Fees from priſoners ſhould be aboliſhed 29
aboliſhed 271, 377, 378
explanation of in tables 210
penalty for demanding, not in a ſigned table 211
tables of, ſhould be hung up 34
Fees, tables of 197, 199, 203, 216, 219, 221, 223, 227, 230, 234, 237, 238, 242, 247, 252, 254, 256, 260, 265, 271, 276, 277, 279, 281, 284, 287, 289, 290, 294, 297, 298, 299, 302, 304, 308, 311, 314, 316, 319, 322, 328, 331, 332, 335, 338, 343, 348, 349, 351, 354, 358, 361, 364, 368, 370, 376, 380, 384, 387, 395, 400, 403, 406, 410, 417, 420, 423, 426, 433, 439, 443, 444, 447, 450, 463
Feet, mortified frequent in gaols 20, 236
Felons, wear the county-clothes in priſon, but tried in their own 338
Fenelon, quotation from 36
Fenton, Mr. recorder, his humanity 433
Fernan-Nunez, count, his kind aſſiſtance 164
Fielding, Henry, quoted 40, 42
Fine of £ 2000 laid on a county for a new county court 356
Fines, the word explained 210
ſhould be ſeparated from criminals 234
Firing, neceſſity of in priſons 38
candles, &c. liberal allowance of 423
liberal allowance of 99, 271
Firmian, count de, his kind preſent of plan 121
Firmin, Mr. his employment of the poor 41
Fiſherton Anger gaol 375
Fleet priſon 217
FLINTSHIRE 446
Flint county gaol 446
Floors laid rough, an inconvenience 186
ſtrewed with ſpruce fir or juniper 85, 88, 94
FLORENCE 107
Folkingham bridewell 329
Food, want of in bridewells 4
what neceſſary, and how diſtributed 33
Fothergill, Dr. his ſcheme for employment of convicts 132
Founding-hoſpital at Paris 178
FRANCE 165
Frankfort on the Maine 135
Free ward ſhould be left for debtors 30
FRENCH FLANDERS 164

Freyburg 125
Fuller, John, his legacy 230
Fumigation, mode of by Dr. Lind 32
with Juniper berries 32

G.

Gabriel, Mr. his donation and legacy 360
Gainſborough bridewell 329
Galleys, at *Civita-vecchia* 115
Naples 117
Genoa 119
Venice 106
none ſent to under twenty 116
Galley-ſlaves, French, allowance to 167
term commences two days after ſentence 167
in *Germany* 66
Switzerland 124
lie on ſhore 108
yearly expence of 91, 116
Gallows, mark of a *ſeigneurie* 124
Gaming, a bad cuſtom in priſons 13
prohibited 53, 119, 126, 147, 396, 440, 447, 461
Gaol, county, propoſed plan for 21
beſt ſituation of 21
new, commended 270, 394
Gaols becoming ſickly 275, 468
Gaols private property, an evil 17
inſtances of 237, 258, 261, 291, 305, 320, 336, 341, 366, 373, 378, 382, 397, 398, 411, 412, 413, 415, 418, 419, 438, 444, 446
Gaoler, who and what he ſhould be 25
care in choice of, in France 169
non-reſident, an evil 17
fifty-five years in office 380
condemned to be hanged for ſtarving priſoner 168
fined for detaining acquitted priſoners 16
ironing a woman 13
demand upon, for a copy of judge's calendar 16
obliged to pay priſoner's debt for allowing him to work 312
by patent from biſhop 419
on his own accord hangs up clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors 331
Gaoler, ſigns table of fees 238, 284, 287, 434
paid for keeping bread account 370
puniſhed for eſcape of priſoners 125
Gaolers, artifice uſed by, to prevent examination of priſons 468
complaint of the want of rules for their own conduct 371
neglect viſiting felons ward 27
none in Ruſſia, but military 185
ſalaries of 48, 56, 169
fees raiſed 233
wives inſpect women's apartments 77
Gaol-committee, report of, quoted 14, 26, 218, 251
Gaol-delivery, ſeldom, an evil 15
but once a year 297, 420, 423, 425, 429, 431
once in three years 15
Gaol-diſtemper, havock from 8—9
not known in *Italy* 117
Ruſſia 94
Switzerland 125
ſpread of 347
Stow's account of 2
remarks on 467
perſons apparently dead of, recovered by waſhing with cold water 23, 255
Garniſh, evils from 12
priſoners puniſhed for extorting 13
forbidden in France 167
General, an old, opinion concerning bedding 33
GENEVA 123
GENOA 119
GERMANY 66, 98, 129
Gerrard, Sir Thomas, his charity, 434
Ghent 144
Gibbet-law of Halifax 418
Gilpin, Bernard, his viſits to priſons 28
GLAMORGANSHIRE 462
Glaſgow 199
GLOCESTERSHIRE 362
Gloceſter caſtle 362
city gaol 367
no *aſſize* of bread 362
Goſport 371
Gouda 52
Gould, judge, fines a gaoler for detaining acquitted priſoners 16

Grand-Châtelet at Paris 171
Gratz 105
Greig's, Admiral, account of ſlaves 91
Greſham, Sir Thomas, his charity 224, 249, 252,
Groats, of debtors 5, 34
eſtate bound for paying 398
Groningen 63
Guildford 279
Gwynn, Eleanor, her charity 224, 252, 254, 275

H.

Hague 53
Hallamſhire, liberty 415
Haller, Dr. his opinion of our gaol-fever 127
Hales, Dr. his ventilators 23
Halifax 418
Halſtead 262
Hamburg 72
HAMPSHIRE 369
Hanau 133
Hanmer 448
HANOVER 70
Hanway, Mr. on ſeparate confinement 22
Harburg 72
Harlem 54
Harwich 263
Haulton caſtle 446
Haverfordweſt county gaol 456
town gaol 457
Heberden, Dr. his opinion concerning wet rooms and ſituations 30
Henley 345
HEREFORDSHIRE 357
Hereford county gaol 357
bridewell 358
city gaol 359
Hermandad del Refugio 159
Herris, Elizabeth, her charity 259
HERTFORDSHIRE 255
Hertford county gaol 255
bridewell 256
Heſleden, Thomas, his legacies 327
Heydon, John, his legacy 403
Hinkley 315
Hitchin 257
Hobſon, Thomas, his legacy 290
Hodgeſion, Dr. his charity 408
HOLLAND 44
Hope, Mr. John, his kindneſs 58
Horde, Thomas, his legacy 342
Horſham county gaol 270
eſcape intended from 21
Hort, Sir John, his kind aſſiſtance 164
Hoſpitals, conſtruction and regulation of 183
Hoſpitals and infirmaries, Engliſh, &c.
Dublin 209
Edinburgh 199
Leeds 414
Norwich 294
Oxford 342
Plymouth 389
Hoſpitals, foreign
Amſterdam 62
Antwerp 141
Bologna 107
Bordeaux 180
Breſlau 98
Bruges 149
Bruſſels 142
Burgos 162
Copenhagen 80, 81
Cronſtadt 91
Evora 153
Florence 108
Genoa 120
Ghent 145
Harlem 54
Lille 165
Liſbon 152
Lyons 179
Madrid 158
Milan 122
Moſcow 94, 95
Munich 130
Naples 118
Pamplona 163
Paris 177
Peterſburg 88
Rome 113, 115
Stockholm 84
Talavera 154
Toledo 155
Turin 123
Valladolid 161
Vienna 104
Warſaw 96, 97

Hoſpitals for priſoners 106, 108, 110, 111, 116, 118, 152, 158, 163, 164
Houſe of correction, *ſee* bridewell
Education, *Peterſburg* 88
Induſtry, *Dublin* 205
for *Iſle of Wight* 372
Mildenhall 305
Hôtel de lá Force, a new priſon 172
Hull, ſee Kingſton
Hulks on the Thames 465
HUNTINGDONSHIRE 286
Huntingdon county gaol and bridewell 286
Huſſey, Rebecca, her legacy 327
Hutchinſon, —— Eſq. his charity loſt 323

I.

Idleneſs, a falſe indulgence 126
Jenkinſon, Thomas Robert, his charity 327
Jew priſoners, allowed a different diet 47
excuſed working on their ſabbath 136
Jews Ward 111, 225
Impriſonment for debt aboliſhed 150
Infirmary in gaols, how beſt conſtructed 23
Inquiſition priſon at *Madrid* 160
Rome 112
Valladolid 160
Inſpector of priſons, his office and duty 36
with a ſalary, negligent 84
Inſpectors of priſoners of war neceſſary 189
Intercourſe, ſhocking, of the ſexes in priſon 346, 350, 363, 383
Inverneſs 201
Ipſwich county gaol 301
bridewell 303
town bridewell 305
IRELAND 202
Irons, bad uſe of in priſons 13
judges opinion concerning 14
not uſed in French priſons 166
Iron bedſteads in debtors rooms 449
collar and hook for criminals 125
glove, a puniſhment 115
plates, priſon roofed with 88
Iron-grate doors, for free circulation of air 92, 104, 107, 270
ITALY 106
Ivelcheſter county gaol 399
Izacke's *Alphabetical Regiſter*, quoted 388
Juſtices, bound to inſpect bridewells 36
fineable if a bridewell with a court be not provided 38

K.

Keeper, *ſee* gaoler
Keeper of bridewell, his qualifications 38, 40
murdered 340
of houſe of correction impriſoned 141
Keeper's account of expences and earnings 365
Kelſon, Mr. his legacy 399
Kempe, Mrs. her charities 294
Kendal county bridewell 431
gaol 431
Kendrick, John, his legacy 230
KENT 264
Kettering 335
Kidderminſter 349
KING, his benefaction 375
bounty towards building a gaol 392
King, lord-chancellor, his declaration againſt ſevere confinement 14
King's Bench priſon 243
King's evidence, difficulty where to keep 22
Kingſton upon *Hull* gaol 415
bridewell 415
Kingſton upon *Thames* bridewell 277
town gaol 279
Knareſborough 413, 414
honour of 413
Knoot, puniſhment of, deſcribed 86

L.

Labour, none performed in moſt bridewells 4
Ladbroke, Sir Robert, letter to him quoted 7, 14
LANCASHIRE 432
Lancaſter caſtle 432
town gaol 436
Langton, Mrs. her charity 434
Lath and plaſter, partition of, to prevent eſcapes 171
Latham, Peter, his charity 434
Laubach 105
Launceſton county gaol 391

Lauſanne 125
Lavenham 304.
Lawſon, Mrs. her charity 408
Lazaretto at *Leghorn* 109
Moſcow 93
Leeds 414
Leeuwarden 63
Leeuwenberch gaſt-huys 65
Legacies recovered 420
tables of ſhould be hung up 34
care of at Bruges 149
Legacies, *ſee* benefactions
Leghorn 108
LEICESTERSHIRE 313
Leiceſter county gaol 313
bridewell 315
town gaol 316
bridewell 317
Lettſom, Dr. his method in putrid fevers 23
Lewes 272
Leyden 53
Licence, obſervation concerning 210
Licences to ſell liquors, pernicious effects of in gaols 26, 83, 198, 219, 238, 303, 306, 340, 458
none in Ireland 27
Lichfield 352
Liege 137
Lille 164
Lime-white, what, and its benefits 30
LINCOLNSHIRE 326
Lincoln caſtle 326
city gaol 330
Lind, Dr. his method of fumigation 32
traces infection to gaols 10
Linen, clean, to priſoners from a charity 167
LISBON 150
Litter, &c. a nuiſance in priſons 32, 312, 429
Liverpool gaol 436
bridewell 437
Loftineſs of Italian hoſpitals 119
LONDON 212
Loſtwithiel 398
Loughborough, lord, fines a gaoler for ironing 13
Lucca 119
Ludgate, new 222
Ludlow gaol 356
Ludlow bridewell 356
Lukau 102
Lumley, lady, her charity 408
Lunatics and idiots, a nuiſance in gaols 8
Lunenburg 72
Lynn Regis 300
Lyons 179

M.

Macclesfield priſon 444
bridewell 444
Macfarlan, Dr. quoted 35
Maclaine, Dr. his communications 55
MADRID 155
Hoſpicio 158
Magdeburg 102
Magiſtrates, inſpect weekly 99, 131, 144
neglect of 36
room for, in houſes of correction 139
Maidſtone county gaol 264
bridewell 266
Manchester 435
Manheim 135
Mann, Sir Horace, his kindneſs 108
Manufactory for deſerted children 152
of military cloth in Denmark 78
Marlborough 377
Marſhalſea priſon 250
in Dublin 205
Matron to priſon 231, 233
Mead, Dr. on the cauſe of contagion 31
Mechlin 141
Medical practice for ſick priſoners 149, 283
Melton-Mowbray 315
Mentz 136
MERIONETHSHIRE 454
Middleburg 51
Middlewich 441
Milan, 120
Mildenhall 305
Miniſter of pariſh in Ireland to take care of priſoners allowance 33
Minuteneſs of deſcription, reaſon for 122, 211
MONMOUTHSHIRE 359
Monmouth county gaol 359
town gaol 361

MONTGOMERYSHIRE 451
Montgomery county gaol 451
bridewell 452
Moore, Dr. quoted 112, 154
Morals, vitiated in priſons 8, 10
Morpeth county gaol 425
bridewell 427
Mortality, bill of at Amſterdam 55
Moſcow 92
Mounſey, Dr. found no gaol-fever in Ruſſia 94
Munich 129
Nant-wich debtors priſon 444
town gaol 445
NAPLES 117
Newark upon *Trent* 325
Newcaſtle upon *Tyne*, Newgate 422
tower gaol 424
tallow-houſe 424
bridewell 424
Newgate 213
Newport, *Eſſex* 262
Iſle of Wight 372
Monmouthſhire 361
Newport Pagnel 282
New river company, their refuſal of water 236
Nimeguen 64
NORFOLK 293
Norman, Francis, eight years liſt of his priſoners 365
Norney, John, his legacy 440
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE 334
Northampton county gaol 334
town gaol 336
NORTHUMBERLAND 425
Norwich caſtle 293
city and county gaol 296
bridewell 298
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE 321
Nottingham county gaol 321
town gaol 324
bridewell 325
Number of executions at *Amſterdam* 56
inhabitants at *Amſterdam* 55
Naples 117
priſoners in *Dublin* 206
England and *Wales* 17, 486—492
Scotland 200
Tuſcany 110
Nunnery with hoſpital for inſane 145
Nuns, keep hoſpitals too cloſe 165
Nurenburg 130
Nurſe for the ſick in a gaol 293
Nurſes for the ſick priſoners of war, propoſed 187

O.

Oakham county gaol 333
Oakum, picking, a ſalutary employment 236, 277
Oath, ſolemn adminiſtration of 82, 126, 195
Objections to the improvement of priſons anſwered 43
Odiam 372
Oil of tar, board under the beds in an hoſpital bruſhed with 185
Order for attendance on divine ſervice 223, 434
Orphan-houſe, *Amſterdam* 62
Antwerp 141
Berlin 101
Edinburgh 169
Oſnabrug 67
Oſtend 150
Oundle 336
Ouſe-bridge gaol 409
OXFORDSHIRE 341
Oxford caſtle 341
city bridewell 345
univerſity bridewell 345
Oven proper in gaols 23
room called ſo 432

P.

Padua 106
Pamplona 162
Pardoned criminal detained for fees 316, 322
PARIS 165
Parole not granted to American officers 187
Engliſh priſoners of war without ſecurity 183
Patroneſs of priſons 168
Peacock, Mr. his gift 410
a murderer, acquitted by delay of trial 15
Peaſants, ſlaves 85
inſtance of attachment to their lord 85
Pemberton, Mr. his charity 302
PEMBROKESHIRE 456
Pembroke town gaol 457

Penitentiary houſes, heads of regulations for 470
Pennant, Mr. his *Tour* quoted 439
Penryn borough-gaol 398
priſon, for debtors 398
Penwith, liberties of 397
Penzance 397
Perjury uncommon 127, 195
Perth 195
Peſt-houſe at *Hamburg* 75
Leyden 54
Rotterdam 50
Utrecht 65
Peterborough gaol 336
bridewell 336
PETERSBURG 86
Petty, Sir William, quoted 55
Petworth 272
Peverel, honour of 325
Phyſician ſhould be appointed to Newgate 9
Pitt, Moſes, his *Cry of the oppreſſed* 313
Placarts painted on boards to deter offenders 75
Plague, medical treatment of 94
Plot's *Hiſtory* quoted 9
Plymouth 389
POLAND 96
Police, good, at Berlin 101
Pontefract, liberty of the honour 416
Poole town gaol 381
bridewell 382
Popham, Mr. his two bills 2
Poor-houſe at *Copenhagen* 79
Lille 165
Rome 113
Poor-houſes, obſervation reſpecting 373
Portſmouth 374
PORTUGAL 150
Poultry Compter 225
Prague 103
Prangins, baron de, his priſon 124
Prayer, form of, for viſitation of priſoners in Ireland 29
Prayers daily in houſes of correction 58, 73, 100, 126, 133, 136, 146
Preſervatives from gaol-diſtemper 3
Preſteign 459
Preſton 435
Pringle, Sir John, referred to 10, 31, 32
Priſons, foreign, arched 104, 111
Priſons, general view of diſtreſs in 4
viſited by magiſtrates 169
Priſon uniform, recommended 31
Priſoner forty-three years 384
Priſoners, acquitted, diſcharged in court 16, 197
allowed to beg abroad 376, 383
begging in the ſtreets 92
burnt in a priſon 52, 262
condemned, cells for in Newgate 22, 214
detained for fees 1, 15
evils from not ſeparating 8
from bridewells, diſtreſſed 1
in England and Wales, number of 17, 486
let out on parole 150
obliged to waſh before they have allowance 241
on exchequer proceſſes, and from eccleſiaſtical courts, hard caſe of 6
periſhing from cold 38—39, 173
proper allowance for conveying 381
ſhould have a day-room 33
ſhould ſleep in ſeparate rooms 22
ſick, liberally allowed 149
ſtarved to death 39, 272
ſubſiſted by voluntary contributions 87, 92, 153
tried out of irons 197
Priſoners of war, in general well treated 11
how treated in France the war before laſt 11
French, deſirous of making their own bread 91
Priſoner's dog deſtroyed by vermin 413
Priſoners of war, *American* 194
Engliſh, at
Ardres 182
Bergues 182
Bourbourg 182
Calais 182
Dunkirk 181
Rotterdam 51
foreign, at
Belfaſt 192
Briſtol 185
Carliſle 188
Cheſter 189

Priſoners of war, *foreign*, at *Deal* 187
Dublin 193
Edinburgh 192
Falmouth 191
Forton 186
Hull 189
Kilkenny 193
Lincoln 190
Liverpool 189
Pembroke 188
Plymouth 184
Shrewſbury 190
Wincheſter 186
Yarmouth 191
Profit of work ſhould go to common ſtock 41
to keeper, half 272, 323, 348, 356
one ſeventh 48
to priſoners, all 103, 103, 289, 344
part 116
two thirds 462
one third 121
fourth 73
fifth 147
ſixth 394
ſurplus 131, 144
Proprietors of gaols, *ſee* gaols
Public diverſions taxed, for ſupport of priſons 60
of hoſpitals 163
Public houſes not to be frequented by ſheriff's officers 53
Pump neceſſary in gaols 23
Puniſhment for eſcape 78, 101, 110, 117
modes of in Ruſſia 86
Purſer's weights, faulty 465

Q.

Quakers room 432
Quarrels not to be permitted in gaols 34
Quas, a fermented liquor 91, 92
Quinze-vingts hoſpital for blind 178

R.

RADNORSHIRE 459
Rags of felons ſhould be buried 275
Raikes, Mr. his charity 363
Ranſomers 181
Raſp and ſpin-houſes, Dutch, management of 45
Ratiſbon 130
Reading county gaol 337
bridewell 339
town gaol 339
Recruits from priſons 204
Reed, Heſter, her legacy 388
Refractory, rooms for 47, 63, 73, 140, 215, 218, 233, 416, 433
Regents of Dutch priſons, privileges of 57
Regulations for gaols, propoſed 25
heads of, for penitentiary houſes and houſes of correction 470
made known to priſoners 135, 140, 168, 172
Rendſburg 76
Richmond (Yorkſhire) 412
duke of, active in building a new gao 270
doubles allowance at a bridewell 272
Rigby, Henrietta, her legacy 434
Abigail, ditto 434
Ring, iron, on window bars 78
Rioters, priſons burnt by 215, 221, 245, 277
priſon deſtroyed by 254
Ripon gaol 413
liberty 412
Rivers, German priſons built near 66
Rocheſter gaol 268
bridewell 268
ROME 111
Romney gaol 269
Rotheram, Dr. his charity to priſoners 423
Rothwell priſon 416
Rotterdam 46
Rouquet, Rev. James, his exemplary conduct 403
Rules and orders, tables of, ſhould be hung up 35
for government of *Foreign* priſons 53, 57, 65, 99, 109, 119, 131, 133, 135, 140, 144, 145, 157, 165, 168
Engliſh, &c. 200, 220, 24 , 328, 385, 396, 401, 410, 412, 440, 447, 461
for Houſe of Education 89
Priſoners of *war* in *France* 181
England 473
for work-houſe 69, 73, 100
or bounds of a priſon 217, 244, 398, 423, 458

RUSSIA 85
RUTLANDSHIRE 333
Ruthin 449
Rye town gaol 273

S.

St. Alban's borough gaol 257
liberty gaol 258
bridewell 258
St. Briewell's gaol 366
St. Catharine's gaol 239
St. Croſs's hoſpital, dole of bread 370
St. George's Fields bridewell 276
St. Omers 180
St. Peter, liberty of 411
Salaries of magiſtrates ſmall 128
Saliſbury county gaol 375
city gaol 378
Salpétriere 174
Salt withheld as a puniſhment 93
Sandwich town gaol 269
Savoy priſon 240
Schaffhauſen 128
Schoolmaſters, pariſh, in Scotland 196
Schwabach 131
Scotch acts concerning priſons 195, 196, 202
priſoners, hard condition of at Carliſle 429
SCOTLAND 195
Scurvy, prevalent among priſoners, 84, 164, 167, 173
Secrete chambers 107, 111, 120
Securities for priſoners 163
Separate ſeats at church for different claſſes of criminals 134
Seſſions at towns where no priſon, diſtreſs from 278
Sewers and drains, want of in gaols 7
general remark on 261
in gaols, how beſt conſtructed 24
Sheffield, debtors priſon 415
town gaol 416
Shepton Mallet county bridewell 402
Sherborne county bridewell 381
Sheriff's officer ſhould not be keeper 28
Shrewſbury county gaol 353
bridewell 355
town gaol 356
SHROPSHIRE 353
SILESIA 97
Sick priſoners, great attention to 116, 118, 148, 152, 163
Situation proper for a priſon 21
Skeleton in irons diſcovered 342
Slaves, annual expence of 91
humanity to 105, 108
wretched 78
Smith, Mr. his legacy 376
Dr. his viſits to priſons 226
George, keeper, commended 25
SPAIN 153
Spalding bridewell 330
Spandau 101
Spaniſh mantle, an engine of puniſhment 76, 99
Spectator quoted reſpecting cleanlineſs 31
Spirituous liquors cheap, an evil 206
fine on gaolers who ſell them 34
any who bring them 34
Squalor carceris, for compulſion of debtors 202
Soap and towels ſhould be allowed in priſons 314
Society for diſcharge of perſons confined for ſmall debts 229, 253
Solothurn 127
SOMERSETSHIRE 399
Southampton bar-gate 373
gaol 374
bridewell 374
Southwark county gaol 475
Southwell county bridewell 323
Stables, &c. not to be permitted in courts of gaols 32
in courts of gaols 297, 312, 376, 399, 450
STAFFORDSHIRE 350
Stafford county gaol 350
bridewell 351
Staircaſe, remarkably eaſy 115
Stamford town gaol 332
Star-chamber priſoners, whither ſent 227
Stepney manor, its extent 237
STOCKHOLM 82
Stone ſtool for clearing debtors 106
Straſburg 136
Straw, plenty of, not farmed 351
Sudbury gaol 307
Suffocation by brimſtone, an ancient puniſhment 139
SUFFOLK 301
Summer rooms in an hoſpital 88

Sunday, no visiters admitted on 126
dinner, an encouragement 33
schools for poor children 363
working on 71, 93
Surgeon excused by contract from attending gaol-fever 383
Surgeon his duty 29
neglect 443
SURREY 274
SUSSEX 270
Swaffham bridewell 295
Swansey town gaol 464
SWEDEN 82
SWITZERLAND 124

T.

Talavera 154
Tap, inconveniences arising from gaoler's having 26
Tapster lets rooms to prisoners 218
Taunton county bridewell 401
town gaol 402
Tax for support of houses of correction 60
Term of confinement abridged 46, 133
Thame bridewell 343
Thetford town gaol 298
Thirsk bridewell 408
Thomson, the poet, quoted 14
Thumbs, noose put about 215
Thumb-screws for securing prisoners, sent by magistrates 304
Thynne, Thomas, Esq. his legacy 376
Tissot, Dr. his opinion on the gaol-distemper 125
Tiverton town gaol 388
bridewell 388
Toes mortified 280
Toledo 155
Torture abolished 82, 99
by weights 128
horrid 67, 70, 72, 125, 138
restricted 124
room, dismal 129, 130
Tothill-Fields bridewell 241
TOWER 212
Tower-Hamlets gaol 239
Town-clerk signs table of fees 374
Transport eight years in prison 454
Transportation, Mr. Eden's opinion on 43
Transports, chained to the floor 420, 425
numbers dying on board ship 20
observations on 42
the word explained 210
Travellers, charity for 115, 142, 159, 268
Travelling, safety of in England 464
Trenck, his place of confinement 102
Trial, mode of in Sweden 83
Trieste 105
Truro town gaol 397
TURIN 122
Turnkeys, many, in French prisons 166, 172
salary of 166, 271
should not be prisoners 27
Turnstiles to prevent escape 166
Tver 92

U.

Usk county bridewell 361
Utrecht 64

V.

Valladolid 160
Varnished boards, beds on 108
Varying towns where sessions and assizes are held an evil 15
Vaults, *see* sewers
VENICE 106
Ventilators in gaols, useful 23
Ventilator, very useful one 346
all in the kingdom enumerated 347
Verbeterhuizen 59, 65
Verses over debtors grate 338
VIENNA 103
Vilain, count, his book 147
Vilvorde, large prison there 142
Visitants not admitted on Sunday 126
should not be admitted during service-time 28

W.

Wakefield county bridewell 408
Wallingford town gaol 340
Walsall town gaol 353
Walsingham bridewell 296
Ward in hospital for prisoners 158, 163, 183, 188
Warrant on committing from ecclesiastical court 342, 416
Warrington
WARSAW 96

WARWICKSHIRE 308
Warwick county gaol 308
bridewell 309
Waſhing rooms daily, beneficial 30
prejudice againſt 163, 177, 178
with cold water, recovery by 23, 255
Water, frequent want of 6
Watts, Richard, Eſq. his charity 268
Well, remarkable, in a priſon 173
Weſel 137
WESTMORLAND 430
WESTMINSTER 240
gate houſe 242
Weſt-Wycomb bridewell 282
White, Sir Thomas, his legacy 357
alderman of York, his charity 408
Whitechapel priſon 237
Whitehaven town gaol 430
White-lion priſon, an ancient name 275
White-waſhing, a general practice in Dutch and German priſons 104
good effects of 199
Wildman, Mr. his benefaction 234
WILTSHIRE 375
Winchcomb bridewell 366
Wincheſter county gaol 369
bridewell 371
debtors priſon 373
Windſor caſtle priſon 340
town gaol 340
Windows in gaols, how beſt conſtructed 22
contrivance for keeping open 373
Window-tax in gaols, remark on 7, 349, 393
Wiſbech gaol 292
Witches, dungeons for 129, 130
Witney bridewell 344
Wives and children of debtors, gaols crowded with 17
Wolverhampton county bridewell 352
Woman confined with two ſoldiers 258
Women and children belonging to priſoners 219, 244
chained to a waggon 125
Women committed for baſtardy, cruel treatment of 319
Women diſciplined every week 437
in irons 13, 338, 339, 351, 359
keep houſe clean 77, 136
more modeſt, complaining of bad company 250
debtors ſhould be kept ſeparate 25
rooms for in a ſeparate court 416
felons, ſhould be ſeparate from men 22, 346
Woodbridge bridewell 303
Wooden bars, obſtruct air 264
Wood-ſtreet Compter 228
WORCESTERSHIRE 346
Worceſter county gaol 346
bridewell 348
city gaol 349
Work neceſſary in bridewells 38
Work-houſe at *Amſterdam* 61
Berlin 100
commended 72, 305, 372, 415, 431
Work-houſes, obſervation on the children in 373
Work-rooms in bridewells, how to be conſtructed 37
Work-ſhop in debtors ward, neceſſary 24
Wrexham bridewell 450
Wurtzburg 113
Wymundham bridewell 295
Wyſchnei Wolotſchok 92

Y.

Yarmouth town gaol 299
bridewell 300
YORKSHIRE 405
York caſtle 405
city gaol 409
bridewell 411
St. Peter's gaol 411
Yorke, Sir Joſeph, his polite aſſiſtance 53, 66
Young, Dr. on the effects of ſeeing diſtreſs 36

Z.

Zell 72
Zurich 128
Zwolle 64

THE END.

DIRECTIONS to the BOOK-BINDER.

The PLATES *are to be inserted as follows:*

			Page
Plate N°. 1.	General plan of a County Gaol,	*to face*	21.
2.	Plan of Window Blinds, and Cradle,		37.
3.	Breda, Houſe of Correction,		52.
4.	Amſterdam, Houſe of Correction,		61.
5.	Zwolle, Houſe of Correction,		64.
6.	Utrecht, Peſt-houſe		65.
7.	Copenhagen, Spaniſh Mantle,		76.
8.	Peterſburg, Houſe of Education,		88.
9.	Moſcow, Priſon,		92.
10.	------- Botanic Magazine,		94.
11.	Rome, Front of the Priſon,		111.
12.	----- Houſe of Correction,		114.
13.	Milan, Houſe of Correction,		121.
14 & 15.	Bern, Employment of Criminals, *two* Plates,		125.
16.	Ghent, La Maiſon de Force,		145.
17.	Madrid, Priſon,		155.
18.	Baſtille,		174.
19.	Lyons, Hôtel-Dieu,		179.
20.	London, Newgate,		213.
21.	Plymouth, Royal Hoſpital,		388.
22.	-------- Ground Plan,		388.

HISTORICAL

REMARKS AND ANECDOTES

ON THE

CASTLE

OF THE

BASTILLE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH

PUBLISHED IN 1774.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Pamphlet, a tranſlation of which is here offered to the public, excited ſo much curioſity abroad, that I was extremely deſirous of obtaining a copy of it. This was a matter of no ſmall difficulty; as the ſale of it in France was prohibited on the ſevereſt penalties, for reaſons that will readily appear from the work itſelf. After many fruitleſs endeavours, I was at length fortunate enough to meet with it; and, not without ſome hazard, brought it to England. It ſoon occurred to me, that it would be acceptable to my countrymen: and this, not merely as an object of curioſity, from the celebrated name of the place it deſcribes, but as affording a very intereſting and inſtructive compariſon between the horrors of deſpotic power, and the mild and juſt adminiſtration of equal laws in a free ſtate. I therefore procured a faithful tranſlation of it to be made; and if its publication ſhall in any degree tend to increaſe the attachment and reverence of Engliſhmen to the genuine principles of their excellent conſtitution, my purpoſe will be fully anſwered.*

Cardington,
BEDFORDSHIRE,
March 27, 1780.

JOHN HOWARD.

* *Sir William Blackſtone obſerves, that the preſervation of perſonal liberty is of great importance to the public;* "*for* "*if once it were left in the power of any, the higheſt, magiſtrate to impriſon arbitrarily whomever he or his officers thought* "*proper, (as in France it is daily practiſed by the crown,) there would ſoon be an end of all other rights and immunities.* "*I have been aſſured upon good authority, that, during the mild adminiſtration of Cardinal Fleury, above* 54,000 lettres "de cachet *were iſſued, upon the ſingle ground of the famous* bulle unigenitus."

COMMENTARIES, Book I. Chap. I.

FRENCH EDITOR'S PREFACE

THE

THE

FRENCH EDITOR'S PREFACE.

SINCE the mortal wound was given to French liberty *, Deſpotiſm, that ſcourge of human nature, which it debaſes and diſhonours, has acquired ſtrength by ſtriking at all ranks, and ſpreading a general terror. Nothing is heard of but baniſhments, proſcriptions, and priſons; of which laſt the Baſtille is undoubtedly the moſt formidable. The employment of ſpies and informers, who execute their office ſo extenſively and accurately, ought to alarm every citizen with apprehenſions of becoming an inhabitant of this abode of horror and tears.

M. de Saintfoy has ſaid, *that on this ſubject it is ſafer to be ſilent than to ſpeak.* I agree with him, that it is ſafeſt for the hiſtorian; but it is not the moſt advantageous either for the preſent generation, or for poſterity. I have not, therefore, heſitated to ſacrifice my own ſecurity to the neceſſity of exciting my fellow-citizens to caſt their eyes on the chains with which they have been loaded during three ſucceſſive reigns.

Henry IV. was the darling of his ſubjects. His memory will ever be the object of the national veneration. It was under his ſucceſſor that liberty received the firſt ſtroke.

Richlieu, who reigned under the name of Lewis XIII. filled the fortreſſes and priſons. He had cauſed to be conſtructed even in his own houſe a *vade in pace*, where he frequently ſacrificed victims to his tyranny.

Hiſtory preſents few reigns in which more violences and cruelties have been exerciſed, than that of Lewis XIV. Flattery conferred on him the name of *Great*; but poſterity has eraſed a title, he ſo little merited. It beholds in this prince no other than a deſpot, without principle, tyranniſed over by his paſſions, vain, ambitious, turbulent, and often cruel.

During the laſt reign, which was characteriſed by weakneſs, inefficacy, and contradictions, miniſters erected deſpotiſm into a law. *Lettres de cachet*, vexations of all kinds, were their engines. They obſtinately combated the laws of the kingdom; and concluded with diſperſing and proſcribing all who adminiſtered them. It may therefore truly be ſaid, that impriſonment, and exile, were the great inſtruments of government in the laſt, as well as in the two preceding reigns.

* In the years 1770 and 1771.

Since

Since, then, the arbitrary will of the prince, or rather of thoſe who reign in his name, holds the place of law, the Baſtille will probably be more filled than ever. It is, therefore, very important, that this caſtle, the rules by which it is governed, the ſufferings which priſoners have undergone in it, the interrogations, ſurprizes, ſnares, and violences to which they are expoſed, ſhould be generally known. On this account I preſent to the public this intereſting piece, in the ſtate in which it was bequeathed me by the author, ſome time ſince deceaſed. With reſpect to the *plan*, it was drawn by himſelf on the ſpot.

God grant that his labours may be rendered uſeleſs to my countrymen, by inſpiring our young monarch with a horror of deſpotiſm, and a love for thoſe laws which are the guarantees of his ſecurity, and that of the nation.

HISTORICAL REMARKS AND ANECDOTES

ON THE

CASTLE OF THE BASTILLE,

AND THE

FRENCH INQUISITION.

THE Baſtille, at its foundation, was the entrance of Paris on the ſide of the ſuburbs of *St. Antoine*. It conſiſted of only two towers. Hugh Aubriot*, provoſt of Paris, to whom the conſtruction of the new encloſure and of the fortifications of the city under Charles V. was committed, formed the plan of this caſtle, and laid the firſt ſtone April 22, 1369. The two towers ſerved for a defence againſt the Engliſh. Afterwards, two towers of retreat, behind and parallel to the firſt, were erected; and thus the entrance into Paris was protracted between four detached towers, and a double bridge. The remains of the firſt bridge ſtill continue. This edifice was not entirely finiſhed till the reign of Charles VI. about the year 1383. This king cauſed four new towers to be added at equal diſtances. Apartments were made between the towers, in the thickneſs of the walls. The bridges were taken away: a dry ditch, twenty-five feet deep from the level of the ſtreet, ſur-

* Hugh Aubriot, born at Dijon of obſcure parents, was provoſt of Paris, and miniſter of the finances, under Charles V. He built the bridge anciently called the *Grand Pont*, now the *Pont au Change*. The walls of the gate *St. Antoine* on the banks of the Seine, the *Pont St. Michel*, and the *Petit-Châtelet*, are monuments of his attention to the public good. This laſt edifice was erected to bridle the licentiouſneſs of the fellows and ſtudents in the univerſity. Aubriot was the firſt inventor of ſubterraneous canals for draining off water. The clergy, united with the members of the univerſity, conſpired his ruin. They accuſed him of impiety and hereſy. The partiſans of the houſe of Orleans, which was at enmity with that of Burgundy, to which he was attached, declared againſt him. He was firſt ſhut up in the Baſtille, which he had juſt built; and afterwards was removed to the priſon of the biſhoprick, called *l'Oubliette*. By means of intrigues, his enemies got him condemned to paſs the reſt of his days there. At the commencement of the reign of Charles VI. in 1381, the people roſe againſt the impoſts. Led by Caboche, a ſkinner, the mutineers forced the gates of the *Hôtel de Ville* to procure arms, and took out three or four thouſand iron maces *(maillets,)* whence they acquired the name of *Maillotins*. They broke open the priſon in which Aubriot had been languiſhing for ſeveral months, choſe him for their chief, and compelled him to accept the command. He made uſe of this favour of fortune to withdraw ſecretly. On that very night he paſſed the Seine, and fled into Burgundy, where he lived unknown to his enemies, and finiſhed his days in repoſe. *Chronologie Manuſcrite de la Bibliothéque Royale.*—Hugh Aubriot was of the ſame family with John Aubriot of Dijon, biſhop of Chalons from the year 1342 to 1350.

rounded the eight towers; and an enclosure was formed on the other side of it. The public road was turned on the outside, as it is at present. The bulwarks and ditches which now encompass it, were not constructed till 1634.

The castle of the Bastille is situated on the left bank of the Seine (as you ascend the river) near the arsenal. Its entrance is at the end of the street *St. Antoine*, to the right. An advanced guard is stationed there, with a sentry day and night. Near the guard-room are draw-bridges, with a great gate, and a wicket, leading to the court of the *Hôtel du Gouvernement*. This is a modern building, separated from the castle by a ditch, over which are second draw-bridges, which must be passed to arrive at a second pair of gates, near which is another guard-room. Beyond this, is a strong barrier, *a clair-voye*, formed of beams plated with iron, and very high, which separates the guard-room from the great court. Before you reach this, you must pass two draw-bridges, and five gates, all of which have sentries, and three posts of guards. This court forms a square of about one hundred and twenty feet by eighty, in which is a fountain.

On entering by the barrier, to the right are apartments in which the subaltern officers lodge, and sometimes even such of the prisoners as are less restricted than the rest. Near this building is the *Tour de la Comté*; and next, the *Tour de Tresor* (Treasury tower,) so called from its being the deposit of the money amassed by the Duc de Sully for the grand project of Henry IV. After this tower, near the middle of the court, is an arcade which anciently served for the city gate. In this, several lodging-rooms are contrived. Next, is the body of the old chapel, converted into several chambers for prisoners. At the angle of the court is the *Tour de la Chapelle* (Chapel-tower.) This, and the *Tour de Tresor*, are the most ancient of the towers.

Walls of ten feet thickness in solid masonry, raised to the height of the towers, unite them, and are contiguous to many apartments for prisoners constructed in the interstices. At the bottom of the court is a large modern house, which separates it from a smaller court called *Cour du Puits* (Well-court.) In the centre of this building is a stone staircase of five steps, leading to the principal door. Within this you find the staircase to the upper apartments, and an entry terminating in the second court. On the right is the vestibule of the hall, where the ministers, the lieutenant of the police, or the commissioners, interrogate the prisoners. This is called the *Salle du Conseil* (Council-chamber.) Here prisoners generally receive the visits of strangers. At the farther end is a large press, in which the effects and papers taken from the prisoners are deposited. Behind the council-chamber are the lodgings of the subaltern officers, and of some turnkeys.

On the left, entering by the same staircase, are the kitchens, offices, and wash-house, which have double outlets into the *Cour du Puits*. There are three stories above, each of three rooms. The first and second serve for prisoners of distinction, or those who are sick.

The king's lieutenant has his apartment to the right, in the first story, above the council-chamber; the major lodges in the second, and the surgeon in the third.

On

On the other ſide of the great court, near the kitchens and the *Tour de la Liberté* (Liberty-tower) are apartments for priſoners, conſiſting each of a great chamber, and a cloſet looking towards Paris. The dungeons of this tower run under the kitchens. Next to this tower are ancient apartments, in which a little chapel has been conſtructed on the ground floor. There are five niches or cloſets in this chapel; three are hollowed out of the wall, the others are only in the wainſcot. In theſe, priſoners are put one by one to hear maſs. They can neither ſee nor be ſeen. The doors of theſe niches are ſecured on the outſide by a lock and two bolts; within, they are iron-grated, and have glaſs windows towards the chapel, with curtains, which are drawn at the *Sanctus*, and cloſed again at the concluding prayer. Five priſoners being preſent at each maſs, ten only can hear it each day. If there is a greater number in the caſtle, either they do not go to maſs at all (which is generally the caſe with eccleſiaſtics, priſoners for life, and thoſe who do not deſire to go) or they attend alternately: becauſe there are almoſt always ſome who have permiſſion to go conſtantly.

On the ſide of the chapel, deſcending towards the barrier, are the *Tour de la Bertaudière*, and next to it, apartments for the adjutant, the captain of the gate, and ſome domeſtics, or turnkeys. In the angle near the barrier is the *Tour de la Baziniére*. To come to it, one muſt croſs a little court or veſtibule, which communicates with the guard-room by a very ſtrong double door. This is the diſpoſition of the ſix towers, and the buildings ſurrounding the great court.

Proceeding through the entry of the houſe which ſeparates the two courts, you come to the *Cour du Puits*. At the further end of it, on the right, is the *Tour du Coin* (Corner-tower.) Between it and the *Tour du Puits* (Well-tower) are old apartments in which the cooks, ſcullions, and valets lodge; and likewiſe ſome chambers for priſoners, but which are very ſeldom uſed. The *Cour du Puits* is only twenty-five feet by fifty. In it is a large well for the uſe of the kitchen. The cooks throw their offal, and keep poultry in this little court, which makes it always dirty and offenſive.

The outer face of the caſtle preſents four towers towards Paris, and four towards the ſuburbs. The tops of the towers compoſe a continued platform in terraces ſolidly conſtructed, and kept in perfect repair. Thoſe priſoners who have permiſſion, walk here, but always accompanied by guards. There are thirteen pieces of cannon upon this platform, which are fired on days of ſolemnity, or public rejoicings.

In the plan, the *Tour du Puits*, which is towards the ſtreet *des Tournelles*, is marked the firſt. On going round the caſtle on the outſide from this tower, we come to the entrance between the towers *de la Baziniére* and *la Comté*, and then to the other towers fronting the ſuburbs.

All the towers are cloſed below by ſtrong double doors, with large bolts let into enormous locks. The dungeons under the towers are filled with a mud which exhales the moſt offenſive ſcent. They are the reſort of toads, newts, rats, and

ſpiders *. In a corner of each is a camp bed, formed of iron bars, ſoldered into the wall, with ſome planks laid upon them. In theſe are put priſoners whom they wiſh to intimidate, and a little ſtraw is given them for their bed. Two doors, each ſeven inches thick, one over the other, cloſe theſe dark dens: each has two great bolts, and as many locks.

All the upper chambers are ſhut with the ſame care. There are four, one above another, in each tower, and a vaulted room above all, called the *Calotte* (Skull-cap.) All the inner doors are covered with iron plates, two or three lines thick.

There are five ranks of chambers. The moſt dreadful next to the dungeons, are thoſe in which are *iron cages* or *dungeons* †. Of theſe there are three. Theſe cages are formed of beams lined with ſtrong iron plates. They are ſix feet by eight.

The ſecond rank of chambers deſigned for ſeverity, are the *Calottes*. Theſe rooms, which are the uppermoſt in the towers, are formed of eight arcades of maſonry. One can only walk upright in the middle. There is ſcarcely room for a bed from one arcade to another. The diſtance of the window from its interior aperture is the whole thickneſs of the wall; about ten feet. There are iron bars before the windows on the inſide of theſe chambers, and counter-bars without. The *Calottes* have but little light. In ſummer,

* It was in theſe dungeons that the tyrant Louis XI. confined thoſe whom he was deſirous of deſtroying by protracted ſufferings; as the princes of Armagnac, who were buried in theſe dungeons in holes wrought in the maſonry, the bottoms of which were in the form of ſugar loaves, that their feet might have no reſting place, nor their bodies any repoſe; and were, beſides, taken out twice a week to be ſcourged in the preſence of Philip l'Huillier, governor of the Baſtille, and every three months to have a tooth pulled out. The eldeſt of theſe princes loſt his ſenſes under this treatment. The younger was fortunate enough to be delivered by the death of Louis XI. and it is from his petition in 1483, that the truth of theſe facts has been learned, which could not have been believed, or even imagined, without ſo convincing a proof. See *Hiſt. de l'Ancien Gouvern. de la France, par le Comte de Boulainvilliers,* Lettre XIV. Tom. III. p. 226.

† The Count de Boulainvilliers (p. 224 of the work above cited) ſays, that Louis XI. cannot be affirmed to be the inventor of the iron cages and dungeons which are ſeen at the Baſtille, and in the caſtles of *Blois, Bourges, Angers, Loches, Tours,* and *Mont-Saint-Michel.* The biſhop of Verdun, according to Mezeray, was the inventor of theſe cages. He had cauſed one to be conſtructed in the caſtle of *Angers*, in which he was the firſt perſon confined, for ten or twelve years. Boulainvilliers ſays (p. 225) that he has ſeen with his own eyes at *Chateau Dupleſſis-les-Tours*, the iron dungeon in which the Cardinal de la Ballue (impriſoned about 1430) was ſhut up eleven years by order of Louis XI. The walls, floor, ceiling, door, wicket for putting in proviſions and emptying out filth, are all iron plates faſtened upon great bars of the ſame metal. Louis XI. had two of theſe built at his caſtle of *Loches*. Lodovico Sforza, duke of Milan, having been taken priſoner in a battle againſt Louis XII. on April 10, 1500, was ſhut up in one of the iron cages of the caſtle of *Loches*, where he ended his days. *Obſervations Hiſt. & Crit.* relative to the Hiſt. of Charles VIII. in the Collection of Memoirs of the Academy of Inſcriptions, p. 238, in 4to.

Louis XII. himſelf, while duke of Orleans, was made priſoner in 1488, at the battle of St. Aubin-du-Cormier, in *Bretagne*; and after being removed from priſon to priſon, he was ſhut up during three whole years in the caſtle of *Bourges*, and forced to lie in the iron cage.

their

their heat is exceſſive; and in winter, their cold is inſupportable. There are only ſtoves in the *Calottes* *.

Almoſt all the chambers of the towers are octagonal, fourteen or fifteen feet high, and twenty in diameter; with very high chimneys. In moſt of them are three ſteps to aſcend to the windows. All the windows have grates and counter-grates of iron. Many have a third grate in the middle of the thickneſs of the wall. The bars of the grates are of the ſize of the arm. The lower chambers look only on the ditches. The views from the higher ones are obſcure and remote, on account of the diſtance of the outer aperture of the windows. The leaſt diſagreeable chambers have views of the country, of Paris, and of the ramparts. Although the windows of theſe chambers are double-grated, they are ſufficiently light, as their apertures enlarge on the inſide.

In many caſes, the outer window-grates are covered with cloth, or elſe wooden ſhutters are fixed in ſuch a manner that all view is intercepted from the priſoner.

Moſt of the chambers have chimneys; others have ſtoves: the dungeons have neither. All the chimneys are grated above, and iron-barred below, and alſo in ſeveral other parts. Precautions have been multiplied to prevent communications. Formerly the priſoners converſed by the chimneys, or aſcended them in hopes of eſcaping. Each tower has privies, which are grated at the different ſtories. Some apartments have theſe conveniences within them; the reſt have the uſual ſubſtitutes.

All theſe chambers are ill-cloſed, very cold and damp in winter. They are all *numbered*. They go by the name of their ſtory, as their door preſents itſelf to the right and left in aſcending. Thus the *firſt Baziniére* is the firſt chamber in the tower of that name, above the dungeon; then comes the *ſecond Baziniére*, the *third*, the *fourth*, and the *calotte Baziniére*. In the ſame manner, all the priſoners are called by the name of their tower, joined to the *number* of their chamber: ſo that the *Baſtille name* of a priſoner is the *ſecond Baziniére*, the *firſt Bertaudiére*, the *fourth Comté*, the *third du Tréſor*, &c.

The common chambers offer to view four bare walls, on which, however, are to be ſeen the names of priſoners who have been confined there, verſes, devices, ſentences, &c.

* The Count de Boulainvilliers further ſays (*Lettre* XIV.) that the Baſtille was deſtined to priſoners, whoſe deſtruction was reſolved either by apparent forms of juſtice, or by the puniſhment of the *Oubliettes*, a method much practiſed by Triſtan-l'Hermite, provoſt of the *Hotel*, and companion of Louis XI. This man, of execrable memory, was himſelf judge, witneſs, and executioner. He cauſed the victims which were delivered to him by Louis to be placed on a trap-door, through which they fell on wheels armed with points and cutting edges: others were drowned with a ſtone about their necks, or ſtifled in dungeons. This tyrant put to death more than four thouſand people in this manner. (*Mézerai*, *Abregé Chronol.* Tom. IV. and *Commines*, Liv. VI. Ch. xii.) During my reſidence at the Baſtille, I never was able to get a view of the chamber of the *Oubliettes*; but I have ſeen in the caſtle of *Ruel*, which was Cardinal Richlieu's country ſeat, and at preſent belongs to the duke d'Aiguillon, a cloſet which ſtill preſerves the name of the *Cabinet des Oubliettes*. This cruel miniſter cauſed the perſons whom he had doomed to deſtruction to enter it; which they had ſcarcely done, when a trap-door in the floor opened under their feet, and they fell into a profound abyſs.

A green ſerge bed with curtains, a ſtraw bed with three coverlets, two tables, two pitchers of water, an iron fork, a pewter ſpoon, a goblet of the ſame metal, a braſs candleſtick, iron ſnuffers, a chamber-pot, two or three chairs, and ſometimes an old arm-chair, compoſe the total of furniture. Some chambers have andirons. Shovel and tongs are but ſeldom allowed. Each priſoner is provided with matches, a ſteel and flint, tinder, a candle a day, a broom every week, clean ſheets every fortnight, and four napkins a week. Their linen is taken to the waſh every week.

Three doors, one beyond another, are ſhut upon each priſoner. The noiſe of bolts, locks, and keys is terrible. A turnkey has the charge of carrying the priſoners their meals, and taking away the remains, which are his own profit.

The aliment of the priſoners is regulated by a rate proportional to their quality. There are claſſes of fifty *livres per diem* (princes), of thirty *livres*, of twenty, of ten, of five, and of three. The loweſt is of two *livres* ten *ſous*; this is the rate for valets and attendants. In theſe are comprehended waſhing and candle; wood for fuel is a ſeparate article.

The kitchen is ſerved by a maſter cook, who is the governor's ſteward. He has under him a cook, a ſcullion, and a hewer of wood. All the diſhes are ſcantily provided, and ill dreſſed. This is the governor's gold mine, whoſe income is augmented in proportion to the bad fare of the priſoners. Beſides theſe immenſe profits, the governor has a hundred and fifty *livres per diem*, for fifteen ſuppoſed priſoners, at ten *livres* each, without prejudice to the daily rates of actual priſoners. Theſe hundred and fifty *livres* are a ſupplementary revenue, or indemnification. To this are frequently added conſiderable gratuities.

On fleſh days, the priſoners have daily a ſoup, a *bouilli* *, and an *entrée* †; on meager days, a ſoup, a diſh of fiſh, and two *entrées*. In the evening, on fleſh days, they have a ſlice of roaſt meat, a ragout, and a ſalad; on meager days, a plate of eggs, and one of vegetables. The variations in the bill of fare from five to ten *livres* are inconſiderable. They conſiſt of half a conſumptive chicken, a pigeon, a leveret teaſting of cabbage, or ſome little birds, and a deſſert, each article of which does not coſt two *ſous*.

On Sundays, the dinner is bad ſoup, a ſlice of boiled veal under the name of beef, and four *petits patés*; the ſupper, a ſlice of roaſt meat (cow-beef, veal, or mutton,) a ſmall diſh of *haricot* in which bones and turnips abound, and a ſalad. The oil they give turns the ſtomach: it is only fit for lamps. The ſuppers on fleſh days are uniform. On Mondays, inſtead of the four *patés* is a *haricot*. On Tueſdays, at noon, a ſauſage, pigs pettitoes, or a thin pork ſteak. On Wedneſdays, a ſmall tart, either half-done or burned. On Thurſdays, two little mutton ſteaks. On Fridays, at dinner, half a young carp fried

* A *bouilli* is the meat of which ſoup has been made.

† An *entrée* is a courſe of diſhes ſerved up between the *bouilli* and the deſſert.

or ſtewed, ſtinking ray, cod with butter and muſtard, or ſome dry fried fiſh, with ſome vegetables, or a plate of eggs. At ſupper, a plate of eggs with brown butter, or *à la tripe*, and ſpinage with water or milk. Saturday is a repetition; and on Sunday the invariable round recommences.

On the days of St. Louis, St. Martin, and Epiphany, all the priſoners have an augmentation of their allowance, which conſiſts of half a roaſted chicken or a pigeon. On Carnival Monday they have a little tart.

Each priſoner has a pound of bread and a bottle of wine a day. The wine is flat and very bad. The deſſert is an apple, a biſcuit, ſome dry almonds and raiſins lightly ſtrewed on the bottom of a plate, ſome cherries, gooſeberries, or plums, in the ſeaſon. The ſervice is commonly pewter. Sometimes leave is obtained to be ſerved in earthen ware, with a ſilver ſpoon and fork. If any one complains of the badneſs of the victuals, ſome change is made for a few days, but the complainant ſuffers for it in ſome other reſpect. There is no twelve *ſous* (ſixpenny) ordinary, in which one is not better ſerved than at the Baſtille. In general, the table kept there is very bad, the ſoup without ſtrength, the proviſions of the worſt quality, and ill dreſſed. All this contributes much to ruin the health of priſoners, and cries to God and man for vengeance.

The officers of the ſtaff have no inſpection over the kitchen: this belongs to the governor alone. Some priſoners have obtained permiſſion from the police to be ſerved by a cook out of the caſtle, but this coſts three times as much as in the city.

Common priſoners have five billets of wood a day to burn in winter. Thoſe who are recommended have as much as they pleaſe. Many have attendants, whoſe pay is twenty *ſous* a day and board beſides.

There are only four turnkeys to the eight towers. Their name of *Porte-clefs* (key-bearers) is given on account of the monſtrous bunches of keys they carry, there being five great ones to a ſingle chamber.

At the time of meals, an armed ſentinel is at the foot of each tower. During maſs, a ſentinel is at the chapel door, who is not poſted till the priſoners are entered, and is removed before they come out.

The *ſtaff* conſiſts of a governor, whoſe place, beſides his appointments from the court, is worth above forty thouſand *livres* a year in profits on dieting the priſoners; a king's lieutenant, whoſe commiſſion is ſixty thouſand *livres*, for which he receives five thouſand *livres* a year; a major at four thouſand *livres* a year; an adjutant at fifteen hundred; and a ſurgeon at twelve hundred, who makes great profit of medicines, furniſhed at the king's expence. The phyſician lives out of the priſon, and has an apartment in the caſtle of the *Thuilleries*.

It is not above thirty years that things have been on this footing. Formerly, the governor and king's lieutenant were the only officers in the nomination of the king. The others were named by the governor, who might diſplace them at his pleaſure. They had under them *archers* of the free companies, burghers paid by the governor for the guard of

the caſtle. M. d'Argenſon ſubſtituted to theſe a ſtaff, with a company of invalids of one hundred men, which has two captains and one lieutenant. The private ſoldiers are clothed, provided with linen, ſhoes, ſalt, candle, and fire-wood, and have ten *ſous* a day. The ſervice is hard. The men cannot lie abroad without leave from the governor. Several obtain it; and the others perform the duty of the abſentees, who give them half their pay. None of the officers can dine abroad without leave, or lie abroad without a written permiſſion from the miniſter.

In the day-time, beſides the five ſentinels of the gates, there is one at the outer gate of the caſtle, in order to keep off inquiſitive perſons who might ſtop to view the entrance only.

The major has the charge of the pen. All the correſpondence and accounts belong to him. He draws up accounts every month, and ſends duplicates of them to the miniſter in whoſe department is the city of Paris, to the comptroller-general of the finances, and to the lieutenant-general of the police. Theſe accounts contain the number, the names of all the priſoners, and the eſtimate of expences. This officer receives the money from the comptroller-general, and makes the payments. The general expence, *communibus annis*, amounts to more than one hundred thouſand *livres*.

The caſtle is encompaſſed by a ditch about one hundred and twenty feet wide. It is dry, except after great inundations of the Seine, and abundant rains. The ditch is ſurrounded with a wall ſixty feet high, to which is fixed a wooden gallery with a baluſtrade, which runs round the whole circuit of the ditch oppoſite the caſtle. This is called *the rounds*. Two ſtaircaſes to the right and left in front of the grand guard lead to theſe rounds. Sentinels are placed here day and night, who walk about continually, and examine if the priſoners make any attempts to eſcape. During the night, four ſentinels at a time are ſtationed on theſe rounds. The officers and ſerjeants take their rounds every quarter of an hour, and by their *qui vive* aſſure themſelves that all the ſentinels are awake. Each has his appointed inſtant of going his rounds. All have pieces of copper numbered and perforated, which they ſlide upon a pin, the baſe of which is fixed into the bottom of a padlocked box, ſuch as is uſed in garriſoned towns. This box is carried every morning to the ſtaff-officers, who open it, examine the order of the copper pieces, and thereby judge of the exactneſs or defect of the rounds. At the ſame time an account is given to the king's lieutenant and the major of all that has been ſeen, heard, or obſerved during the night. All that has paſſed within or without is reported, and exactly written down.

Night and day, the ſentinel within the caſtle rings a bell at every hour, to give notice that he is awake. Beſides this bell, one is rung on the rounds every quarter of an hour in the night-time. Guard is mounted at eleven in the morning. The tattoo is beat at nine in the evening in winter, and at ten in ſummer. The bridges are drawn up between ten and eleven in the evening. All is opened at any hour, when an order arrives from the king.

The

The principal chaplain of the Baſtille has a ſalary of twelve hundred *livres*. He ſays maſs every day at nine in the morning. There are two ſub-chaplains, who have only four hundred *livres* a year each. They ſay maſs only on Sundays and holidays, one at ten, the other between twelve and one. This laſt maſs is properly the governor's; the priſoners do not attend it, unleſs they are privileged. Beſides the chaplain and ſub-chaplains, there is a titular confeſſor, who has nine hundred *livres* a year. The old domeſtics who have retired, have penſions.

This fortreſs is capable of containing forty priſoners in ſeparate apartments. When they are numerous, they have neceſſarily leſs liberty of walking. There are at preſent four priſoners for life, who are become more or leſs diſtracted. One has been confined ever ſince the affair of Damien (1757).

Without the caſtle, towards the ſuburbs of *Saint Antoine*, is a large baſtion detached from the body of the caſtle. This was formerly one of the bulwarks of the ancient entrance of Paris. It is planted with trees, and made into a garden. The gate of the way leading to it is between the towers *du Tréſor* and *de la Comté*.

On the left of the Baſtille is the gate *Saint Antoine*. This is flanked by a baſtion parallel to that which is now the caſtle garden.

The lieutenant-general of the police of Paris is the ſub-delegate of the miniſtry for the department of the Baſtille. He has under him a titular commiſſary, who is called the commiſſary of the Baſtille. He has a fixed ſalary for drawing up what are called *inſtructions*, but he does not do this excluſively. He has no inſpection nor function but in caſes where he receives orders; the reaſon of which is, that all that is done in this caſtle is arbitrary.

Every priſoner on coming to the Baſtille has an inventory made of every thing about him. His trunks, clothes, linen, and pockets are ſearched, to diſcover whether there are any papers in them relative to the matter for which he is apprehended. It is not uſual to ſearch perſons of a certain rank; but they are aſked for their knives, razors, ſciſſors, watches, canes, jewels, and money. After this examination, the priſoner is conducted into an apartment where he is locked up within three doors. They who have no ſervants make their own bed and fire. The hour of dining is eleven; and of ſupping, ſix.

At the beginning of their confinement, they have neither books, ink or paper; they go neither to maſs, nor on the walks; they are not allowed to write to any one, not even to the lieutenant of the police, on whom all depends, and of whom permiſſion muſt firſt be aſked by means of the major, who ſeldom refuſes. At firſt they go to maſs only every other Sunday. When a perſon has obtained leave to write to the lieutenant of the police, he may aſk his permiſſion to write to his family, and to receive their anſwers; to have with him his ſervant or an attendant, &c. which requeſts are either granted, or refuſed, according to circumſtances. Nothing can be obtained but through this channel.

The officers of the ſtaff take the charge of conveying the letters of the priſoners to the police. They are ſent regularly at noon and at night: but if they deſire it, their letters are ſent at any hour by expreſſes who are paid out of the money of thoſe who are confined. The anſwers are always addreſſed to the major, who communicates them to the priſoner. If no notice is taken of any requeſt contained in the letter of the priſoner, it is a refuſal. The attendants whom they appoint for thoſe who are not allowed their own ſervants, or who have none of their own, are commonly invalid ſoldiers. Theſe people lie near the priſoners, and wait upon them. A perſon ought always to be upon his guard with theſe men, as well as with the turnkeys; for all his words are noticed, and carried to the officers, who report them to the police: it is thus they ſtudy the characters of the priſoners. In this caſtle, all is myſtery, trick, artifice, ſnare, and treachery. The officers, attendants, turnkeys and valets often attempt to draw a man on to ſpeak againſt the government, and then inform of all.

Sometimes a priſoner obtains permiſſion of having books, his watch, knife, and razors, and even paper and ink. He may aſk to ſee the lieutenant of the police when he comes to the Baſtille. This officer commonly cauſes priſoners to be brought down ſome days after their arrival. Sometimes he goes to viſit them in their chambers; eſpecially the ladies.

When the lieutenant of the police ſees a priſoner, the converſation turns upon the cauſe of his confinement. He ſometimes aſks for written and ſigned declarations. In general, as much circumſpection ſhould be uſed in theſe conferences, as in the examination itſelf, ſince nothing that a perſon may have ſaid or written is forgot.

When a priſoner wants to tranſmit any thing to the lieutenant of the police, it is always by means of the major. Notes may be ſent to this officer by the turnkeys. A perſon is never anticipated in any thing—he muſt aſk for every thing; even for permiſſion to be ſhaved. This office is performed by the ſurgeon; who alſo furniſhes ſick or indiſpoſed priſoners with ſugar, coffee, tea, chocolate, confections, and the neceſſary remedies.

The time for walking is an hour a day; ſometimes an hour in the morning, and an hour in the evening, in the great court.

A priſoner may be interrogated a few days after his entrance into the Baſtille; but frequently this is not done till after ſome weeks. Sometimes he is previouſly informed of the day when this is to be done; often he is only acquainted with it the moment he is brought down to the council-chamber. This commiſſion of interrogatory is executed by the lieutenant of the police, a counſellor of ſtate, a maſter of requeſts, a counſellor or a commiſſioner of the *Châtelet*. When the lieutenant of the police does not himſelf interrogate, he uſually comes at the end of the examination.

Theſe commiſſioners are purely paſſive beings. Frequently they attempt to frighten a priſoner: they lay ſnares for him, and employ the meaneſt artifices to get a confeſſion from him. They pretend proofs, exhibit papers without ſuffering him to read them, aſſerting that they are inſtruments of unavoidable conviction. Their interrogatories

gatories are always vague. They turn not only on the priſoner's words and actions, but on his moſt ſecret thoughts, and on the diſcourſe and conduct of perſons of his acquaintance whom it is wiſhed to bring into queſtion.

The examiners tell a priſoner that his life is at ſtake; that this day his fate depends upon himſelf; that if he will make a fair declaration, they are authoriſed to promiſe him a ſpeedy releaſe, but if he refuſes to confeſs, he will be given up to a ſpecial commiſſion; that they are in poſſeſſion of deciſive documents, of authentic proofs, more than ſufficient to ruin him; that his accomplices have diſcovered all; that the government has unknown reſources of which he can have no ſuſpicion. They fatigue priſoners by varied and infinitely multiplied interrogatories. According to the perſons, they employ promiſes, careſſes, and menaces. Sometimes they uſe inſults, and treat the unhappy ſufferers with an inſolence that fills up the meaſure of that tyranny of which they are the baſe inſtruments.

If the priſoner makes the required confeſſion, the commiſſioners then tell him that they have no preciſe authority for his enlargement, but that they have every reaſon to expect it; that they are going to ſolicit it, &c. The priſoner's confeſſions, far from bettering his condition, give occaſion to new interrogatories, often lengthen his confinement, draw in the perſons with whom he has had connexions, and expoſe himſelf to new vexations.

In certain caſes, the *inſtructions* are drawn up by commiſſioners of the parliament, who hold their ſeſſions at the *Hôtel du Gouvernement*, or at the arſenal. They never enter the inſide of the Baſtille. The difference which the miniſtry make between them, and the members of the council, or of the *Châtelet*, is, that the latter are *Royaliſts*, the others *Parliamentarians*. The royaliſts only are admitted within theſe precincts; the others never ſet their foot in them.

Priſoners never receive any viſits from perſons without, till the *inſtruction* is completed. In order to obtain this favour after the interrogatories, it muſt be requeſted with importunity and perſeverance, and muſt be ſolicited by powerful friends without. A priſoner may aſk for a longer time for walking, the privilege of walking on the towers or in the garden, of reading the newſpapers and journals, of being aſſociated with perſons of their acquaintance, if there are any confined, and being allowed to eat and walk together. For all theſe, petitions muſt be written to the lieutenant of the police, and the governor. Many perſons confined on account of the affairs of Canada, had permiſſion to ſee each other. During the time of walking in the garden or on the towers, priſoners are always accompanied by under-officers of the invalids. Even the ſtaff-officers often accompany thoſe of a certain rank. In winter, they have them brought into the hall where they uſually ſit, and ſometimes viſit them in their chambers. The governor alſo viſits priſoners, eſpecially when they are recommended to him. Converſations with all theſe officers ought to be well guarded, ſince every thing is obſerved and told.

Great precautions are taken to prevent priſoners from perceiving or meeting each other, or being ſeen by ſtrangers who are admitted to viſit any one. If during the time of walking in the court any perſon happens to paſs through, the priſoner is taken into one of the cloſets on the level with the court, and not ſuffered to leave it till the perſon is gone. Priſoners are always locked up while in their chambers. The doors are opened only at the hours of maſs, of walking, or of viſiting; and they are ſhut immediately after.

In order to viſit a priſoner, a written permiſſion muſt be had from the lieutenant of the police. This is commonly in a letter addreſſed to the king's lieutenant, or the major. The number and duration of the viſits are always fixed in it. Theſe viſits are always received in preſence of the officers or turnkeys, that the priſoners may ſay or hear nothing intereſting. The viſitor is on one ſide of the chamber; the perſon viſited, on the other; and the officer or turnkey, in the middle. This is the invariable rule. It is never permitted to ſpeak of the cauſe of a priſoner's confinement, or of any thing which may have any relation to it.

For a priſoner to receive viſits without witneſſes, a permiſſion from the miniſter and the lieutenant of the police is requiſite, which is ſcarcely ever obtained. The officers of the ſtaff are entirely ſubordinate: they can grant a priſoner nothing without the expreſs authority of the miniſter, through the lieutenant of the police. Every day the major gives an account in writing to the lieutenant of the police, of the ſtate of the priſoners, of the viſits they have received, of every thing important that has been ſaid, heard, or done, in the caſtle.

Although there are rules for all occaſions, yet every thing is ſubject to exceptions ariſing from influence, recommendations, protection, intrigue, &c. becauſe the firſt principle in this place is arbitrary will. Very frequently, perſons confined on the ſame account are treated very differently, according as their recommendations are more or leſs conſiderable.

There is a library, founded by a foreign priſoner who died in the Baſtille at the beginning of the preſent century. Some priſoners obtain leave to go to it; others, to have the books carried to their chambers.

The falſeſt things are told the priſoners with an air of ſincerity and concern. "It is "very unfortunate that the king has been prejudiced againſt you. His majeſty cannot "hear your name mentioned without being irritated. The affair for which you have loſt "your liberty is only a pretext—they had deſigns againſt you before—you have powerful "enemies." Theſe diſcourſes are the etiquette of the place.

It would be in vain for a priſoner to aſk leave to write to the king—he can never obtain it.

The perpetual and moſt inſupportable torment of this cruel and odious inquiſition, are vague, indeterminate, falſe or equivocal promiſes, inexhauſtible and conſtantly deceitful hopes of a ſpeedy releaſe, exhortations to patience, and blind conjectures, of which the lieutenant of the police and officers are very laviſh.

To cover the odium of the barbarities exerciſed here, and ſlacken the zeal of relations or patrons, the moſt abſurd and contradictory ſlanders againſt a priſoner are frequently publiſhed. The true cauſes of impriſonment, and real obſtacles to releaſe, are concealed. Theſe reſources, which are infinitely varied, are inexhauſtible.

There is a great cloſet, filled with very large preſſes, divided into caſes, ticketted with the *numbers* of all the apartments of the caſtle. The effects of each priſoner are depoſited in the caſe correſponding to the number of his chamber.

At the arrival of each priſoner, there is entered in a book his name and rank, the number of the apartment he is to occupy, and the catalogue of his effects depoſited in the caſe of the ſame number. The book is then preſented to the priſoner to ſign.

The book of diſcharge contains the form of an oath and proteſtation of ſubmiſſion, reſpect, fidelity, love, and *gratitude* to the king; an aſſurance that the actions which have brought the priſoner into trouble were the effect of error alone; an acknowledgment of thanks that his majeſty has not delivered him to *commiſſioners extraordinary*; and a promiſe to reveal nothing that he has ſeen or heard during his abode in the Baſtille. This form, which every priſoner is obliged to ſign before his diſmiſſion, contains alſo a receipt for his jewels, money, and other effects.

A third book in ſheets contains the names of all the priſoners, and the rate of their expence. A copy of this book paſſes every month under the miniſter's inſpection.

The account of the particulars of the daily expence is only for the eyes of the governor, and the maſter cook his ſteward: the major does not inſpect it.

The fourth book is an immenſe folio, or rather a ſeries of looſe ſheets, which augments every day. Theſe ſheets are contained in a very large port-folio of morocco, with a lock and key, which is beſides encloſed in a double paſteboard caſe. They are divided into columns, each having printed titles.

Column I. Names and ranks of priſoners.
II. Dates of priſoners' arrival at the caſtle.
III. Names of ſecretaries of ſtate who have iſſued the orders.
IV. Dates of priſoners' diſcharge.
V. Names of ſecretaries of ſtate who have ſigned orders for releaſe.
VI. Cauſes of the confinement of priſoners.
VII. Obſervations and remarks.

The major fills the ſixth column according to the information he may have, and the lieutenant of the police gives him inſtructions when he pleaſes, and how he pleaſes. The ſeventh column contains an hiſtorical relation of the actions, characters, lives, manners, and ends of priſoners. Theſe two columns are a kind of ſecret memoirs, the matter and truth of which depend on the juſt or falſe judgment, the good or bad inclination, of the major and the king's commiſſary. Many priſoners have no note under theſe columns.

This book is the invention of the Sieur Chevalier, preſent major, who has had the charge of writing the ſecret hiſtory of this caſtle from its foundation. He has gone as high as the diſcoveries he could make from the repoſitory of the archives. When a ſheet is finiſhed, it enters this repoſitory, where all is preſerved for poſterity. There is a keeper of the archives appointed.

Further, in a regiſter are collected all the orders ever given and addreſſed to the governor of the Baſtille, all letters from miniſters and from the police. The collection is made with care, and every thing may be found when wanted.

As ſoon as a priſoner is conducted to the Baſtille, the miniſter who has ſigned the order, and the king's commiſſary, are informed by the major of his arrival. In many caſes, this officer is before-hand apprized of the arrival of priſoners. Often a particular letter from the king's commiſſary delivers in a priſoner by anticipation, and he afterwards ſends the king's order to the major, who punctually returns him his letter.

When a priſoner who is known and protected has entirely loſt his health, and his life is thought in danger, he is always ſent out. The miniſtry do not chooſe that perſons well known ſhould die in the Baſtille *. If a priſoner does die there, he is interred in the pariſh of St. Paul, under the name of a domeſtic; and this falſity is written in the regiſter of deaths, in order to deceive poſterity. There is another regiſter in which the true names of the deceaſed are entered; but it is not without great difficulty that extracts can be procured from it. The commiſſary of the Baſtille muſt firſt be informed of the uſe the family intends to make of the extract.

There are in this caſtle large magazines, called the *dépôts*. In theſe are locked up books which have been ſeized, or the publication of which is ſtopped.

Whenever the king's commiſſary (lieutenant of the police) or a miniſter enters the caſtle of the Baſtille, the guard makes a lane for him, and ſalutes, and the great gates are opened. The ſame ceremonial is obſerved towards the marſhals of France. Theſe laſt alone can enter the caſtle with their ſwords on. The dukes and peers have pretended a right to the ſame diſtinction. The *Mémoire des Préſidens à Mortier du Parlement de Paris* preſented to the regent duke of Orleans in 1717, makes mention of it.

No carriages are admitted into the interior part of the caſtle, but ſuch as bring priſoners, or take them away to other caſtles or priſons.

M. de Renneville †, who was confined in the Baſtille eleven years and a month, left it 16th June 1713, and retired to England, where he compoſed two volumes entitled,

L'Inquiſition

* Some priſoners have periſhed in the Baſtille by ſecret methods; but inſtances of this are rare.

† René-Auguſte Conſtantin-de Renneville, the youngeſt of twelve brothers, all military men, ſeven of whom had been killed in battles for their country, was born at Caën, of a family of diſtinction originally from the province of Anjou. After having ſerved in quality of an officer, he was ſent to ſeveral foreign courts to negociate affairs of importance. On his return to France, he was firſt commiſſary to M. de Chamillard,

L'Inquiſition Françoiſe, ou Hiſtoire de la Baſtille. His book was dedicated to George I. king of England. Theſe two volumes were printed in twelves, by Stephen Roger at Amſterdam, in 1715, and were tranſlated into Engliſh and Flemiſh. This intereſting work is become very rare. It contains the hiſtory of different priſoners with whom M. de Renneville had occaſion to be acquainted, during his long abode in this caſtle. The deſcription he gives of places is conformable to the accounts juſt given; but the regulations of this horrible inquiſition have been changed ſince the beginning of this century.

millard. Secret enemies ſucceeded in rendering him ſuſpected, and he was ſhut up in the Baſtille. Although no charge was found againſt him, he was however confined eleven years and a month (from May 16, 1702, to June 16, 1713.) He affirms that he could never diſcover the cauſe of his impriſonment. On his arrival at the caſtle, he was confined in the firſt chamber of the *Tour du Coin*, where Henry de Montmorency duke of Luxemburgh, and the marſhals Biron and Baſſompierre had been lodged. It was in the ſame chamber that M. le Maître-de Saci, put in the Baſtille May 14, 1666 (where he was kept for two years) wrote the greateſt part of his tranſlation of the Bible. M. de Renneville cultivated polite literature and poetry. His hiſtory is interſperſed with fragments, which the beſt poets of his time would not diſavow.

ANECDOTES.

ANECDOTES.

I.

CHARLES de Gontault duke of Biron, peer, admiral, and marſhal of France, governor of Breſt, though loaded with favours by Henry IV. treated with the enemies of the ſtate (the Spaniards, and the duke of Savoy), who flattered him with the promiſe of the dutchy of Burgundy erected into a ſovereignty, and Franche-Comté, as a dowry with a daughter of the king of Spain, or of the duke of Savoy. Henry IV. having diſcovered the conſpiracy, ſpoke of it to Biron, who denied his crime with obſtinacy. The parliament of Paris drew up his proceſs. He was found guilty of high treaſon againſt his country and his ſovereign, and was condemned by an *arrêt* of 29th July 1602, to loſe his head, which was put in execution the 31ſt of the ſame month, in the inner court of the Baſtille. The iron hooks which held his ſcaffold are ſtill in the walls. It was ſo contrived, that he walked to it on a platform from his chamber. He was but forty years of age at his death; and was interred in the pariſh of St. Paul. There are manuſcript copies of the *Trial of Charles de Gontault duc de Biron*, in the royal library, and in thoſe of St. Germain-des Près, and of the city of Paris.

II.

Francis de Baſſompierre, marſhal of France, born April 2, 1579, always ſignalized himſelf by his valour and good conduct. His high reputation giving umbrage to cardinal Richlieu, this miniſter cauſed him to be ſhut up in the Baſtille, Feb. 25, 1631. Baſſompierre did not recover his liberty till January 19, 1643, at the end of twelve years, after the death of his enemy. He compoſed his *Memoirs* in priſon, and died in 1646.

III.

In 1674, the baggage of Louis chevalier de Rohan, grand huntſman of France, having been taken and rummaged in a ſkirmiſh, ſome letters were found which cauſed a ſuſpicion that he had treated with the Engliſh for the ſurrender of Havre-de Grace. He was arreſted and put into the Baſtille. The Sieur de la Tuanderie, his agent, concealed himſelf.

himſelf. The proof was not ſufficient. A commiſſion was named to proceed againſt the accuſed for treaſon. La Tuanderie was diſcovered at Rouen: an attempt was made to arreſt him, but he fired on the aſſailants, and obliged them to kill him on the ſpot. Perſons attached to the chevalier de Rohan went every evening round the Baſtille, crying through a ſpeaking trumpet, *La Tuanderie is dead, and has ſaid nothing*; but the chevalier did not hear them. The commiſſioners, not being able to get any thing from him, told him, "that the king knew all; that they had proofs, but only wiſhed for his own confeſſion; and *that they were authoriſed to promiſe him pardon* if he would declare the truth." The chevalier, too credulous, confeſſed the whole. Then the perfidious commiſſioners changed their language. They ſaid, "that with reſpect to the pardon, they could not anſwer for it, but that they had hopes of obtaining it, and would go and ſolicit it." This they troubled themſelves little about, and condemned the criminal to loſe his head. He was conducted on a platform to the ſcaffold, by means of a gallery raiſed to the height of the window of the armoury in the arſenal, which looks towards the little ſquare at the end of the *rüe des Tournelles*. He was beheaded on November 27th, 1674. His trial is in the royal library. See alſo *Mémoires du Marquis de Beauveau*, Colog. 1688. p. 407.

IV.

The jeſuits of the college of *Clermont*, in the *rüe St. Jaques*, Paris, having, this ſame year (1674) invited the king (Louis XIV.) to honour with his preſence a tragedy to be performed by their ſcholars, that prince accepted the invitation. Theſe able courtiers took care to inſert in the piece ſeveral ſtrokes of flattery, with which the monarch, greedy of ſuch incenſe, was greatly pleaſed. When the rector of the college was conducting the king home, a nobleman in the train applauded the ſucceſs of the tragedy. Louis ſaid, "Do you wonder at it? *this is my college.*" The jeſuits did not loſe a word of this. The very ſame night they got engraved in large golden letters on black marble, *Collegium Ludovici Magni*, inſtead of the former inſcription which was placed beneath the name of Jeſus on the principal gate of the college (*Collegium Claromontanum Societatis Jeſus*); and in the morning the new inſcription was put up in place of the old one. A young ſcholar of quality, aged thirteen, who was witneſs to the zeal of the reverend fathers, made the two following verſes, which he poſted up at night on the college gate.

Abſtulit hinc Jeſum, poſuitque inſignia Regis
Impia gens: alium non colit illa Deum.

The jeſuits did not fail to cry out *ſacrilege:* the young author was diſcovered, taken up, and put into the Baſtille. The implacable ſociety cauſed him, as a matter of *favour*, to be condemned to perpetual impriſonment; and he was transferred to the citadel of the iſle *Sainte Marguerite*. Several years after, he was brought back to the Baſtille. In

1705,

1705, he had been a priſoner thirty-one years. Having become heir to all his family, who poſſeſſed great property, the jeſuit Riquelet, then confeſſor of the Baſtille, remonſtrated to his brethren on the neceſſity of reſtoring the priſoner to liberty. The golden ſhower which forced the tower of *Danaë*, had the ſame effect on the caſtle of the Baſtille. The jeſuits made a merit with the priſoner of the protection they granted him; and this man of rank, whoſe family would have become extinct without the aid of the ſociety, did not fail to give them extenſive proofs of his gratitude. *M. de Renneville's Preface*, p. 46—48.

V.

The famous Baſtille priſoner, known by the name of the *man in the iron maſk*, was lodged in the chamber called the *third Bertaudiére*. Nothing was refuſed him that he aſked for: he had the choiceſt food; and the governor never ſat down in his preſence. He was obliged always to wear an iron maſk; and was forbidden on pain of death to make himſelf known. Theſe circumſtances have given riſe to various conjectures. The author of the *Memoires ſecrets pour ſervir à l'Hiſtoire de Perſe* pretends that the Count de Vermandois, natural ſon of Louis XIV. and Mademoiſelle de la Valiere, and greatly beloved by his father; nearly of the ſame age with the dauphin, but of a character very oppoſite to his; had forgot himſelf ſo far one day, as to give the dauphin a box on the ear—that this action becoming public, the king had ſent him to the army, and given orders to a confidant ſoon after his arrival to ſpread a report that he was ſeized with the plague, in order to keep people from him, and afterwards to report him as dead; and while a ſplendid funeral was made for him in the ſight of the whole army, to conduct him with the utmoſt ſecrecy to the citadel of the iſle *Sainte Marguerite*; which was done —that the Count de Vermandois was releaſed from this citadel only to be removed to the Baſtille (in 1700) when Louis XIV. gave the government of this caſtle to St. Mars, commandant of the iſle, as a return for his fidelity. The ſame author adds, that the Count de Vermandois one day engraved his name on the bottom of a plate with the point of a knife—that a domeſtic having diſcovered it, thought to make his court and obtain a reward by carrying the plate to the commandant—but that the poor wretch was deceived; for they got rid of him immediately, in order to prevent the ſecret from being divulged. Although theſe *Secret Memoirs* had been publiſhed nine years before the firſt edition of *L'Hiſtoire du Siecle de Louis XIV.* as M. Clément remarks*, yet M. de Voltaire has advanced that all the hiſtorians who wrote before him were ignorant of this fact. He relates it ſomewhat differently, without naming the Count de Vermandois. He ſays, that the Marquis de Louvois paying a viſit to this unknown priſoner at the iſle

* *Les cinq Années Litéraires*, Lettre XCIX. du 1 Mai 1752, Tom. II.

Sainte

Sainte Marguerite, ſpoke to him ſtanding, and in a manner demonſtrative of reſpect—that he died at the Baſtille in 1704, and was interred at night in the pariſh of St. Paul.

The author of the *Phillippics* (M. de la Grange-Chancel) in his *Lettre à M. Fréron*, pretends that this priſoner was the Duke of Beaufort, who was ſaid to have been killed at the ſiege of Candy, and whoſe body could not be found. The cauſe of the duke's impriſonment, he ſuppoſes to have been his reſtleſs ſpirit, the part he took in the tumults at Paris in the time of the *Fronde*, and his oppoſition, as admiral, to the deſigns of the miniſter Colbert in the marine department.

M. Poullain-de Saintfoy combats all theſe opinions reſpecting the *man in the iron maſk*. He places ſtill later the time of the confinement of this priſoner to the citadel of the iſle *Sainte Marguerite*, which M. de Voltaire has fixed at 1661, M. de la Grange-Chancel at 1669, and the author of the *Mémoires Secrets* at the end of 1683. M. de Saintfoy aſſures us, that this unknown priſoner was the Duke of Monmouth, ſon of Charles II. king of England, and Lucy Walters; who after forming a party in Dorſetſhire where he was proclaimed king, and attacking the royal army, was defeated, taken, and brought to London, where he was confined in the Tower, and condemned to be beheaded on July 15, 1685. This writer adds, that a report was current at the time, that an officer in the duke of Monmouth's army, extremely like him in perſon, who was made priſoner along with him, had the courage to ſuffer in his ſtead. He cites *Mr. Hume*, and the *Amours of Charles II. and James II. kings of England*; and remarks, in order to give credit to his opinion, that James II. having reaſon to fear ſome revolution which might reſtore the duke of Monmouth to liberty, thought that though he ſhould grant him his life, he might do it without hazard by ſending him into France.

The jeſuit Henry Griffet, who was a long time confeſſor to the priſoners in the Baſtille *, who had turned over all the moſt ſecret papers of the archives of this caſtle, and had doubtleſs ſeen the mortuary regiſter which is kept in this depoſitary, has written a very ſolid *Diſſertation* on this hiſtorical problem. This jeſuit does not aſſert that the *man in the iron maſk* was the Count de Vermandois, but he collects many probable reaſons in favour of this opinion; and his ſuffrage in this matter appears of great weight.

VI.

The depoſitary in the Baſtille contains many trunks of papers of the late Duke of Vendome †, which relate to his hiſtory, and that of the wars of Spain, Italy, and Flanders.

* The jeſuits, after becoming confeſſors to kings, did not fail to place one of their fraternity in the poſt of confeſſor to the Baſtille. This office, of little importance in other hands, was in theirs a means of making diſcoveries which entered into the profound views of their infernal policy. Thus it became hereditary in their ſociety.

† Louis-Joſeph duc de Vendôme, de Mercœur, d'Etampes, & de Penthievre, general of the galleys, grand-ſeneſchal, and governor of Provence, born July 30, 1654, was viceroy, and generaliſſimo of the armies

ders. Theſe were taken from his natural ſon, who was his legatee, and who being ſuſpected of having compoſed the pamphlet entitled *Les trois Maries (les trois Maillys)* was ſhut up firſt in the Baſtille, and afterwards removed to Vincennes, where he died. Theſe papers are kept in a moiſt place, where they will in a ſhort time be decayed or worm-eaten, and poſterity will be deprived of theſe precious materials, which are the only ones of their kind.

VII.

The Sieur Vaillant, a virtuous prieſt, but, unfortunately for himſelf, an appellant from the too famous *bulle*, was kept in the Baſtille from 1728 to 1731; and was impriſoned there again in 1734. Some enthuſiaſtical or deluded perſons publiſhed that "this prieſt "was the prophet Elias, lately deſcended from heaven—that he was in the Baſtille, but "would be miraculouſly delivered from it, and would be put to death." Theſe people were called *Valliantiſts*. The vexations he was made to undergo, and his auſterities, had heated his brain. For ſome time he thought himſelf really the prophet Elias. He expected to ſee himſelf one day carried off in a fiery whirlwind; and plainly declared as much to the ſtaff-officers. On January 26, 1739, his chimney took fire, and he imagined himſelf at the inſtant of his tranſlation; but the fire was extinguiſhed, and he remained under lock and key as before. He then thought himſelf obliged to declare very ſeriouſly in writing to the Sieur Hérault, lieutenant of the police, that "he, Vaillant, was in no ſenſe the prophet Elias; that he did not repreſent him, nor had even any miſſion to announce him, or to act or ſpeak in his name." Long ſolitude had impaired his faculties. Having entered the chapel one Sunday to hear maſs, he took poſſeſſion of the decorations, put on the albe and chaſuble, and began maſs. Help was called for. The major comes, and tries to interrupt the prieſt, who goes on: the major oppoſes—the prieſt reſiſts—and the two champions ſeize each other by the collar. This ſcene for ever deprived the priſoner of the liberty of attending maſs. He was afterwards removed to Vincennes, where he died.

VIII.

Count Lally was near three years in the Baſtille. He was of a violent temper. One of his favourite ſentiments was, "that he knew no pleaſure ſweeter than that of revenge,

armies of Catalonia and Spain from 1685 to the beginning of this century. In 1702, he was removed to the command of the armies in Italy, where he beat prince Eugene and the Imperialiſts; and in 1707, he made a campaign in Flanders. He returned three years afterwards into Spain, where he died at Vinaros, June 11, 1712. This man, famous for his military exploits, who was great-grandſon to Henry IV. left no other iſſue than a natural ſon, whom he made his legatee.

which

which was truly the pleaſure of gods." He ſaid, " the parliament will judge me according to the greateſt rigour of the laws, but the king will ſhew me favour, and will commute my puniſhment." He was permitted to have a ſecretary, whom he made wretched by his conſtant harſhneſs. One day, this ſecretary, having perceived in the great court a maſs of coagulated blood, which had been thrown there through negligence after a perſon had been blooded, was ſeized with a fit of terror, thought himſelf on the point of being executed, and loſt his ſenſes. He was removed to Charenton.

The major of the Baſtille had orders to conduct Count Lally to the *palace* for the laſt examination. The firſt preſident ordered this officer to take from him the ribband of his order, and the other marks of his dignity. He refuſed, and it was done by the tipſtaffs. When the Count was brought back to the Baſtille, the liberty of walking and viſiting was taken from him. The officers relieved each other in attendance upon him. His ſentence was not put in execution till three or four days after it had been pronounced. During this time, his relations drove about in a carriage towards the gate *St. Antoine*, and made ſignals before his window for him to cut his throat; but the priſoner, concentrated in himſelf, never caſt his eyes that way, and thus left the hangman to do what he would otherwiſe have prevented him in. The major had in charge to carry him back to the *Conciergerie*, and to ſpend in his chamber the night of horror preceding his execution. There he was reconciled to this officer, for whom he had conceived an averſion. The next day, M. Paſquier, counſellor to the parliament, ſaid to him, " the " king is full of goodneſs, and will certainly ſhew favour to you, if you will declare " what you know concerning your two accomplices, &c." Lally upon this flew into a rage, treated M. Paſquier as a traitor, poured out the groſſeſt abuſe againſt him, and uttered the moſt horrible imprecations and blaſphemies. The magiſtrate ordered that he ſhould be gagged. Soon after, the confeſſor came, and the gag was taken out. He appeared to recollect himſelf, drew out a pair of compaſſes which he had concealed, and preſſed ſtrongly upon them, with the intent of deſtroying himſelf. On being perceived, he was diſarmed; when he ſaid with an execration, " I have miſſed my blow." The ſurgeon found the wound very ſlight. At length he compoſed himſelf, and was confeſſed. He was executed in May 1766.

Count Lally's family had collected all the circumſtances of the execution of the Duke of Biron, and in vain ſolicited the repetition of them. The family was leſs earneſt to ſave the perſon of the criminal, than to recover the immenſe ſums he had remitted to England.

M. de Voltaire has lately publiſhed *Fragmens ſur l'Inde*, in which he re-judges before his own tribunal the cauſe of Count Lally, in order to cenſure the *arrêt* which condemned him. We behold with a contempt mixed with indignation, that this old man, who boaſts of loving the truth beyond every thing, and who gives the moſt ſecret informations on the trial, as if he had ſeen the moſt circumſtantial memorials, has only

touched upon the pleas offered by the condemned party in his juſtification. This is ſufficient to give M. de Voltaire a handle for declaiming againſt the parliament of Paris, and for reproaching them at random with occurrences of two hundred years ſtanding, even as far back as the *arrêt in favour of Ariſtotle*; without having the good ſenſe to reflect, that all honeſt minds would revolt againſt that iniquitous baſeneſs, which takes advantage of the diſperſion and exile of this body, the victims of their patriotiſm, in order to inſult them without ſhame. This is indeed the aſs's kick, according to the remark of the *Gazette Litéraire de l'Europe*, for the year 1773.

FINIS.

KASPER LESS

BSB Bayerische StaatsBibliothek

MDZ Münchener DigitalisierungsZentrum Digitale Bibliothek

Howard, John,

The State of the prisons in England and Wales with preliminary observations, and an account of some foreign prisons and hospitals

London 1792

Bamberg, Staatsbibliothek -- J.cr.q.35
urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb11704479-7